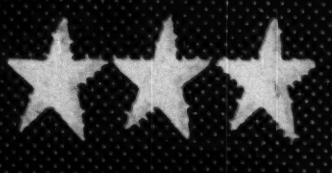


# The Strange Story Of Medina's First Half Million

The   
Worker

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## The GOLDEN HARVEST

—See Page 2

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# CITY HALL \$\$ GRAB HIT AT HEARING

—See Page 3

## New Evidence on Plan for Nazi Army

### INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

BUSINESS WEEK

DECEMBER 3, 1949



Secretary Johnson denies that West Germany is to have an army soon—but take it with a grain of salt.

American and British military leaders want a German army of at least five divisions by the end of 1950. The present Bonn police force would be the nucleus of a new Wehrmacht.

Reason: to counterbalance the East German army already being formed by the Russians.

The French are in two minds about this. They can't decide which they fear more—Russia or Germany.

#### BUSINESS WEEK SPILLS BEANS ON NAZI ARMY PLAN

## Peace Rally Monday At the Garden

—See Page 6

Despite Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson's anxious public denials, the behind-the-scenes maneuvers to restore a five-division German Army are moving along, the well-informed, authoritative magazine *Business Week* revealed in its current issue, which went on sale Saturday.

*Business Week* sneered at Johnson's denials, advising its readers to "take it with a grain of salt."

"Secretary Johnson denies that West Germany is to have an army soon," said *Business Week* in its International Outlook section, "but take it with a grain of salt. American and

(Continued on Page 11)



# THE STRANGE STORY OF JUDGE MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION

## Reaping the Golden Harvest

By ART SHIELDS

It was 19 years ago that Judge Harold R. Medina, then just another lawyer, came into the ranks of the rich landlords by winning control of a real estate fortune appraised at one million dollars. This was the long awaited harvest that Medina finally gathered from an aged woman client, who died after vainly attempting to fire him.

Before we look into the rich treasure chest of this real estate fortune let us briefly recount the story given in the Daily Worker the past three days, of how Medina came into his wealth.

### EXCLUSIVE

The fortune was founded by the old woman's father, a hard-fisted Nineteenth Century fur merchant and real estate magnate, named George Marcus Chapman.

Chapman built up his million out of a \$2,000 legacy inherited by a Scottish bride, a former chambermaid, whom he wed in 1840 in an informal ceremony at Gretna Green, Scotland—a traditional rendezvous for runaway lovers.

The old man's wealth increased rapidly in real estate speculations after the Civil War. He added building to building, not knowing, as he did so, that he was working for Harold Medina and other smooth lawyers in a coming generation. He died in 1887.

### As Lawyer For A 77-Year-Old Woman

The lawyers began getting their hands on the estate when his daughter, Mrs. Louise Chapman Ellis, was disinherited by the trustee that was handling the property.

The trustee left her out in the cold on the false pretext that her parents had never been legally married and that she was an "illegitimate" child.

The trustee was a big bank—the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York—whose president, Clarence Kelsey, was a distant relative of Chapman and one of the rival heirs in the case. He stood to get nothing if the daughter's claims were allowed.

The daughter brought suit for her rights as the sole heir in 1916. She was then 74 years of age.

Medina came into the bitter court fight against the bank as Mrs. Ellis' attorney in 1919. Mrs. Ellis was then 77. She found before long that her lawyer was trying to make a deal with the big bank to get her to settle her million dollar claims for a beggarly \$7,500.

The documents on this shabby deal are a matter of court record.

In a letter to his client, dated April 28, 1921, Medina urged the penniless old woman to take the \$7,500 and surrender all her rights to her father's estate.

The \$7,500 would give her some of the "ordinary comforts" and the "immediate funds" that she needed, he urged. He warned her as well that the strain of the court battle would probably cost her her life if she did not accept.

### Two Strings To Medina's Bow

The old lady indignantly rejected this miserable compromise.

Medina, however, had two strings to his bow. If his client would not come to terms with the bank as he desired, she would have to split her fortune on a 50 percent basis with her lawyers. He had her signature to a 50 percent fee agreement—although she denied that she had consciously affixed her signature to any such arrangements.

I have already told how she asked the courts to let her fire Medina four separate times because she had "lost all confidence" in him, she said.

We have also described her angry demand in 1926 that he give her an accounting for the first instalments of the payments on her estate, which the bank sent him after the court victories in the case.

The New York State Supreme Court had ruled in 1922 that her documents showed that she was the legitimate daughter of old Chapman and the sole heir to his million dollar fortune.

And the New York Court of Appeals had sanctioned the decision in 1926, ten years after she filed suit.

The worn out little woman, still clad in the same black silk dress she had worn through the case, finally got a partial payment from the accumulated rentals on the million dollar estate in 1927, at the age of 85.

She gave almost all the money away. She was

not interested in money, she said. Her fight was made to prove that she was a legitimate child.

She had already deeded away her share of her father's real estate in advance in two equal shares to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Episcopal) in New York and the Child's Nursery Hospital in the same city.

Each institution got half of the 50 percent share of the estate that the lawyers didn't get.

She died in 1928, and Medina's junior partner, Eugene Sherpick, whom she had fought and despised, took possession of her body, the newspapers said.

### Division Of The Estate

Medina's final entry into the blissful realm of the landlords, to which he had so long aspired, was further delayed, however, by a suit from another lawyer asking a cut from the estate.

The new lawyer, William G. Symmes, played an unimportant role in the case. He had been hired by Mrs. Ellis in 1921 after she reported that she had been "thrown out" of Medina's office by his partner on one occasion.

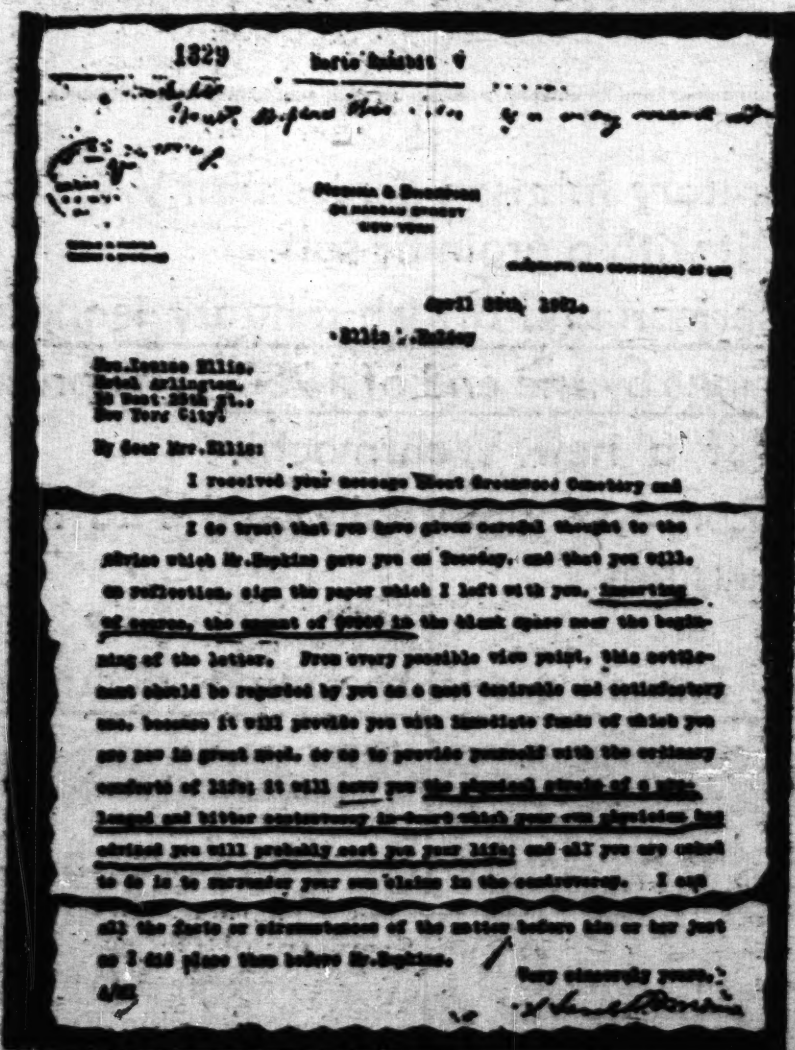
Symmes, who was later made a trustee of Columbia University, had influence, however. And the courts eventually ruled that he should get a 10 percent cut of the big real estate fortune—that is some \$100,000 or more.

The Court deducted Symmes' 10 percent share from the 50 percent awarded to the lawyers. This reduced Medina's firm's take to 40 percent.

Medina got plenty, however. The New York World once estimated the total value of the Chapman estate eight years before this date at a possible value of \$1,500,000. This included the real estate itself and the accumulated rentals, which had been piling up for many years. The trustee of the estate had once admitted in the years before the first World War that the net income of the estate, after all expenses, including all commissions, was reaching \$25,000 a year.

Medina never disclosed how he split his winnings with his former law student, Eugene Sherpick, whom he took into partnership after he got into the Chapman case. But senior partners usually get the lion's share.

Medina and Sherpick later increased their holdings in



Medina here asks the disinherited heiress, Mrs. Ellis, to surrender her claims for her father's estate of \$1,000,000 for \$7,500—a sum less than 1 percent of the amount she was asking. His high pressure argument is that the "strain" of the court proceedings will probably cost you your life. The penniless old woman of 79 indignantly rejected this petty cash compromise and afterwards won the suit.

One of Landlord Medina's Houses



This apartment house on E. 74 St., New York, is part of the million dollar real estate properties that are listed under the ownership of "Harold R. Medina et al." in New York city records. This 200-foot apartment house is assessed at \$480,000. It was built by Medina and his partners on land formerly owned by the family of his client, the aged Mrs. Ellis, in her million dollar suit.

the Chapman land and buildings to 53 and one-third percent. This happened when the Child's Nursery Hospital sold out the share given it by Mrs. Ellis to the other owners.

The appraised value of the land and buildings owned by the coalition headed by Medina, in Manhattan and Brooklyn, was close to one million dollars.

### Firm Base In The Owning Class

The Yorkville properties are conservatively appraised by the city tax assessor at \$812,000 today.

These properties, listed under the ownership of "Harold R. Medina et al." include one fine apartment house on New York's East 74 St., with a 200-foot front and a canopied entrance, which is appraised at \$480,000.

This house covers eight lots. The space was formerly taken by eight tenement houses. But Medina and his group, put up the new structures instead in 1937. They had the help of loans from the General Utility & Realty Co., in which the Lehman Brothers are interested, and a mortgage from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with which Medina's colleague, Judge John C. Knox, the presiding judge of the U. S. District Court, is now connected.

Twelve busy rental years have followed since the new structure went up.

Another modern apartment house, which is likewise listed under the ownership of "Harold R. Medina et al.," runs East of First Ave. on 86 St.

It is appraised at \$315,000. Lots on Lexington Ave. and on Third Ave. are under the same ownership.

The future federal judge, whose father had emigrated to New York from Yucatan, Mexico, had now won a firm base in the owning class that rules the United States.

Social position and a listing in the exclusive Social Register followed.

### Logical Choice For Heresy Trial

More wealth kept piling up, and the millionaire lawyer was spending his winters in an expensive home off Fifth Ave. and his summers in the millionaire's summer colony at Westhampton, L. I., where his pleasure boats are kept.

A bevy of servants, including a Chinese servant, whom he patronizingly refers to as "my Chinese house boy," were helping him take care of the property.

As a millionaire member of the owning class, Medina was now committed to a defense of all its perquisites and special privileges, which the Communists were challenging as champions of the workingclass and the poor farmers and the white collar employees.

Medina was now a logical candidate for the federal bench. And after he donned the black silken gown he was also the logical choice of the owning class for assignment to the witchhunting thought control trial of the Communist leaders.

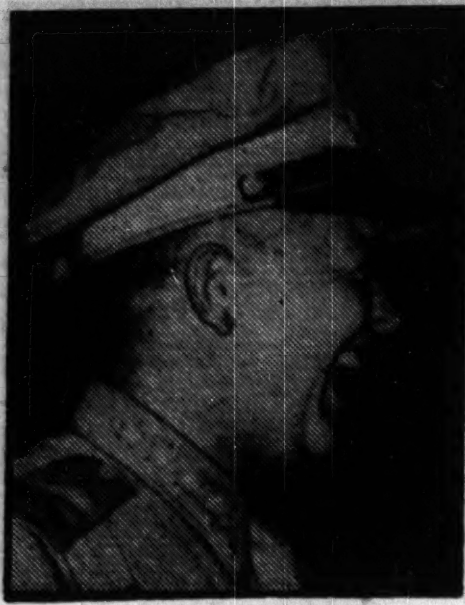
After presiding at the crucifixion of the 11 militant workmen in the Foley Square frame-up, the landlord and yachtsman was honored with bouquets of flowers at the Metropolitan Opera House's opening last week and received the applause of the diamond horseshoe crowd.

This is the lofty eminence to which Judge Medina had begun to climb two decades ago when he took the riches from the aged client, who tried so vainly to fire him.





BYRNES



EISENHOWER

## Bricker Nominates Eisenhower-Byrnes Ticket for 1952

COLUMBUS, O.—An alliance of the Republican Party with reactionary Southern Democrats was urged Friday by Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O).

### Mine Owners Block Welfare Fund Payment

WASHINGTON. — John I. Lewis Friday refused to agree to the seating of Charles I. Dawson as operator trustee of the United Mine Workers welfare and retirement fund.

The trustees announced after a three-hour meeting that Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH), "neutral" trustee, and Lewis were deadlocked over the seating of Dawson.

Lewis has declared Dawson cannot be installed legally as long as there is no formal contract between the union and the operators.

Dawson said he had notified administrators of the fund that "any action taken in violation of any resolution for which I or any other trustee voted, would be taken at their peril."

At Friday's meeting, Bridges offered the motion to seat Dawson and Lewis blocked it. Then Lewis offered a resolution to renew all payments from the fund and Bridges blocked that.

Bricker, Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1944, named Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, and former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, as the type of men he would like to enlist in his movement to halt the trend toward a "welfare state."

While the Ohio Senator said he had not discussed the idea with other top party men, he declared the present division in Republican ranks makes it impossible for the party to agree on policy which would attract voters. He said an alliance of northern and southern "conservatives" is needed also to deal with civil rights.

He opposed protection of minorities as such.

Eisenhower and Byrnes were cited by Bricker as "right now the two outstanding spokesmen of the true Republican doctrine."

Eisenhower has called recently for reliance on individual enterprise and assailed the desire of the people for security.

Byrnes, a Democrat, has charged the administration is drifting toward "statism."



BRICKER

## Asia's Unions Urge Fight on Imperialism

HONG KONG.—The Asian trade union conference in Peking called upon the millions of Asiatic workers Friday to overthrow the imperialist yoke as did the Chinese people.

A manifesto issued at the conclusion of the month-long conference denounced General Douglas MacArthur as well as top officials of the CIO, the AFL and the British Trades Union Congress, who, it was declared, were trying to suppress labor in Asia and the world.

The manifesto, according to a Peking broadcast, called American imperialism the arch criminal, and accused it of "taking the lead in this offensive and arming the reactionary forces of Asia."

The conference, in which the World Federation of Trade Unions took an important role, said Asian workers should take a tip from China, Mongolia and North Korea where "all working people have risen up from their position as slaves to become masters of the state."

The conference was attended by representatives from 14 Asian countries. It blasted the British, French and Dutch governments which, it contended, had "undertaken an armed offensive against the national liberation movement of peoples Asiawide" and said these powers acted under U.S. guidance.

"This looting and barbarous cruelty must inevitably result in rebellion of the Asian peoples the same way the peoples of France and Holland rose against the Nazi invaders," the manifesto said.

It said such revolts already were evident in Viet Nam, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines and South Korea, where the people "unable longer to bear the cruel yoke of imperialism, have taken up armed resistance and are organizing popular fronts which are fighting partisan warfare."

It said the people of Viet Nam already had achieved "notable successes" against the French.

The broadcast cited persecution of labor leaders in Malaya, Indonesia, Southern Korea, Iran, India, Burma, Siam and Japan and called upon workers throughout the world to support them against the imperialists.

# City Hall Pay Hike Grab Hit at Hearing

By Michael Singer

Witnesses ranging from representatives of Communist Party on the left to business organizations on the right assailed the proposed 60-100 percent pay rise grab bill of the O'Dwyer Administration at a public hearing Friday before the City Council Finance Committee. The Democrats, apparently nonplussed by the public clamor against the salary boosts to the Board of Estimate and the City Council, glumly heard speakers contrast the exorbitant pay increases to the relief cuts which will take effect in January.

The pay-grab bill was introduced in the Council last week. It provides for a \$15,000 a year boost for Mayor O'Dwyer to make his salary \$40,000; a jump from \$20,000 to \$35,000 for the Comptroller; an increase from \$15,000 to \$30,000 for the President of the City Council. The five borough presidents on the Board of Estimate would receive \$10,000 increase to make their salaries \$25,000 a year. Councilmen, now getting \$5,000 a year, would get a \$2,500 a year boost while maintaining their outside business interests and the \$1,000 a year expense account.

Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal-Fusion mayoralty candidate, the first speaker, pleaded for the rejection of the bill and urged that the people be given an opportunity to pass on the salary raises through a referendum.

Citing the downward economic trend—"the cold winds are starting to blow"—Morris said "this is the wrong time" for such a bill.

### TO PICKET CITY HALL

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party mayoralty candidate, denounced the proposed raises as "unconscionable" and a "dishonest exploitation of the election results." His testimony was read to the Finance Committee by Arthur Schutler, state secretary of the ALP, who announced that a picket line to protest the proposed pay rises and urge rescinding of the relief cuts will be held before City Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 6, from noon to 2 p.m.

If a cost of living drop is used as an excuse to cut relief "what a brazen situation it is," Marcantonio pointed out that "the same cost of living is used to justify an increase in the salaries of the beneficiaries of the 1949 election."

### GERSON BLASTS BILL

Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the New York State Communist Party, suggested to Newbold Morris who had asked "who is the father of this bill?" that "while Sharkey (Joseph T. Sharkey, Council majority leader) is the father of the bill, in my humble opinion it was conceived

(Continued on Page 11)

## Curran's Roving Dictatorship

By Bernard Burton

Give Joe Curran many more meetings such as he "won" Thursday night at St. Nicholas Arena, and he'll lose the National Maritime Union. The statement is not one of those change-defeat-to-victory slogans. It's the logical conclusion of Joe Curran's impossible method of keeping control of the Port of New York, largest sector of the NMU membership.

Impossible, because how long can he keep importing and paying for busloads of goons and machine men from southern ports for every meeting that takes place here? Fact is Curran has been taking a beating at every regular port meeting in recent months. It took a week of dumpings, snatching of union books and, finally, packing the meeting Thursday night.

Impossible again, because how long can he answer complaints on legitimate grievances — undercutting manning scales, cutting down of conditions, violations of hiring procedure—with snarls of "Moscow agent"?

Fact is, that underneath the revolt against Curran's machine is the acute problems caused by growing unemployment, his ignoring of "beefs" because of his efforts to win union (translate: Curran) security through deals with the shipowners, his attempt to wipe out any rank-and-file control in order to kill off militancy, the victimization by his machine of Negro and Puerto Rican seamen.

### ARITHMETIC

Just consider the simple arithmetic of the vote Thursday night. By all counts there were more than 4,000 at the meeting; 4,000 was the figure for the main hall and there were several hundred in the overflow room.

But the vote to uphold the suspension from office of the 15 elected New York officials was 1,714 to 566, a total of 2,280. That means about 2,000 seamen attended the meeting but sat on their hands, refusing and fearing to vote.

Without seeing the week-long (Continued on Page 11)

## NLRB Aide Bars Dock Hiring Hall

WASHINGTON. — Irving Rogosin, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, ruled Friday that West Coast hiring halls for longshoremen and waterfront clerks violate the Taft-Hartley law's closed shop ban.

He held the hiring hall system was not illegal in itself but that the manner of its operation was in conflict with the closed shop provision.

The Labor Board itself ruled last April that East Coast hiring halls of the CIO National Maritime Union were illegal. The union has until Dec. 21 to ask for Supreme Court review.

The longshoremen's union, headed by Harry Bridges, has 20 days to contest Rogosin's ruling. The examiner's decision was made on charges brought by the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast.

### REFUSES DISMISSAL

Rogosin denied a request by both the union and the employers for dismissal of the case. They argued that a decision might disrupt industrial peace on the West Coast. But Rogosin was supported by NLRB general counsel Robert N. Denham, who said dismissal would condone "illegal practices."

The hiring halls are operated jointly by the unions and employers, with some 12,000 longshoremen and 3,000 waterfront clerks getting their jobs through them. Principal halls are at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland.

## Demand City Make Landlords Fix Leaks to Halt Water Waste

A campaign to get the Department of Housing and Buildings to force negligent landlords to repair dripping faucets and leaky plumbing in order to conserve water was started this weekend by the Brooklyn Consumer and Tenants Council. The drive was undertaken

when the Brooklyn office of the department refused to take any action against negligent landlords, except to state in principle, "Our department is against dripping faucets."

Thousands of complaints by Brooklyn residents serviced by the Tenants' group have been ignored, despite urgent pleas by Water Commissioner Stephen Carney for conservation.

A call to Carney's office by Armando Mazzarino, executive secretary of the tenant group, brought the information that one dripping faucet can waste some 20,000 gallons of water yearly. Although there is no way of knowing how

many dripping faucets there are in the city, the tenant body alone has thousands recorded in its files.

A spokesman of the Department of Water Supply told The Worker on Friday that a survey in 1947 revealed three leaking faucets per building. A survey, now under way, he said, shows a tentative six-tenths of a leak in each building. This estimate would appear to be highly conservative in view of the general state of disrepair of buildings in New York City at this time.

Mazzarino said that his organization was shocked that the Brooklyn Department of Buildings and

Housing was indifferent to the needs of the city to the extent of refusing to get after landlords whose apartments have faulty plumbing.

The tenants' group is spreading information on water conservation among its 30,000 members.

Responsibility for water conservation, Mazzarino stressed, "is not only the responsibility of citizens. All city departments must cooperate. Citywide coordination to meet the present crisis must be undertaken by the administration. Elimination of faulty plumbing is one way to achieve this."



# Miners on 3-Day Week, Gird for Showdown

By George Morris

Starting Monday 400,000 bituminous and anthracite coal miners will limit their workweek to only Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday until the operators make up their minds to talk contract. This will hold down production to some 7,000,000 tons a week, con-

siderably below national consumption, but will still avert the so-called "national emergency" the President is waiting for as grounds for a Taft-Hartley injunction.

It will also mean an average of \$45.00 weekly for the miners compared to about \$75 they earn for a full week, but still keep their households out of an emergency through winter days.

The resumption of the three-day strategy, begun on July 1 when the contract expired, came after three weeks of full operations when the union expressed a hope that the coal operators would resume negotiations. The employers made no move in that direction but stood pat for application of the Taft-Hartley injunction.

IT WAS THE THREE-DAY STRATEGY and a subsequent strike approximately paralleling the weeks of the steel walkout when coal demand was sharply reduced.

that whittled down the coal stockpile from an estimated 70,000,000 tons to about 30,000,000. With the pressure of demand from the steel mills now renewed, the drop in the coal stockpile is expected to be fast. The involvement of the anthracite hitherto not covered by the cut, will further stimulate the process.

Conceivably, when the margin of coal on top is down to an emergency level, the miners may be in a better position to force showdown negotiations for their package which John L. Lewis says will cost only 30 to 35 cents a ton.

The slower process for a showdown was obviously chosen because the miners face a gangup of the operators and back of them the most powerful monopolies, and the government.

On the other hand, hope by Lewis that the labor movement

might awaken to the attacks gathering against it, and unite in a resistance movement, did not materialize. The mine union's chief had apparently played for that type unity, which he formally suggested, also to help the fight the miners are waging.

THE CAPITULATION of Philip Murray and Walter Reuther to the type of pension contracts they signed, and, what appears like some success by the Truman administration in its strategy of isolating the miners into a lone struggle, have undoubtedly been factors in the latest decision of the mine union.

The big question now, as a less exciting stage of the struggle in under way, is whether the labor movement generally will remain indifferent as the real showdown moment draws near. The coal op-

erators and the press are going all out to picture the coal miners as beaten and retreating. Thereby they seek to sow defeatism in the ranks of the miners and the labor movement generally.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of workers are bound to see as the weeks roll by that their own ignored economic needs are bound up with the fight of the miners. The decisive stage of the mine fight may see a struggle that goes far beyond the coal fields.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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## Seek 250,000 Anti-Franco Petitions

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee Friday launched a 30-day national campaign for 250,000 signatures to be affixed to a petition demanding withdrawal of U.S. military, economic and diplomatic aid to Franco Spain. The drive coincided with meetings throughout the Western Hemisphere, marking Spanish Democracy Day Friday.

Plans for the anti-Franco protest were formulated at the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Mexico City last September.

Petitions are available at the JAFRC, 192 Lexington Ave.

## ITU Strike Halts 3 Ohio Papers

ZANESVILLE, O. — Publication of Zanesville's three daily newspapers was halted Friday by a strike of some 65 printers of Local 199 of the ITU.

The Times-Recorder, morning paper, was the first. The Signal and the News were expected to suspend publication also. The Times-Recorder and Signal are printed in the same plant.

## A&P Chief Balks Probe of Coffee Prices

WASHINGTON. — Chairman Guy M. Gillette, (D. Ia.) reported Friday that his Senate agriculture subcommittee will be without its star witness when it opens an investigation Monday into soaring coffee prices.

He had asked president David T. Bofinger of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. to appear and bring with him data on company profits, executive salaries and advertising expenditures, as well as information on bread, coffee and dairy prices.

But Gillette said he was "shocked" when he received a telegram from Bofinger in which the executive "refused to appear as requested." Bofinger asked for a delay.

## Send Condolences To Wisemans

A message of sympathy has been sent to Sam and Ann Wiseman by the New York State Communist Party in memory of their son, Frank, who died in the "war against fascism." Buried in Europe, Frank Wiseman's remains are being brought to the United States for reburial.

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*There'll be bargains galore, in shoes, suits, furniture, cosmetics, furs, hats, coats, gloves, radios, toys, children's clothes and a hundred and one other necessities.*

*For the coming gift-buying season, the Jewish Labor Bazaar is the perfect solution to your problems.*

### Three Suggestions

on how you can contribute to a bigger, greater Bazaar this year than ever before, and thus contribute concretely to a more effective fight against anti-Semitism and discrimination:

1. Ask your employer and manufacturers and other suppliers with whom your firm deals, to contribute merchandise to the Bazaar.
2. Volunteer to serve with hundreds of other readers who will be working as stockmen, salesmen (and saleswomen), cashiers, etc., between now and Bazaar time, and at the Bazaar as well.
3. But your tickets to the Bazaar early. Single admissions are 50 cents. Five-day admission tickets, providing entry for each day of the Bazaar, are \$1.00 per ticket.

Follow these three suggestions and then, let's all go to Labor's Big Bazaar—an event for the whole family: Mom and Dad, Sister and Brother and the youngsters, too. Remember the dates—Thursday, Dec. 8, through Dec. 12.



**Greater N. Y.  
Annual**

# Jewish Labor Bazaar

**27 Union Square West**

**New York 3, N. Y.**

**ORegon 4-5283-4**



# Notables to Speak At Garden Rally To Ban A-Bomb

Growing dissatisfaction with the Truman Administration's refusal to take even a minimum step toward outlawing the atombomb will be reflected Monday in the first mass demonstration demanding that the bomb be discarded as a weapon.

Called by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the meeting in Madison Squar Garden will hear outstanding speakers call for unequivocal U. S. action to outlaw the bomb. The rally, celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, will be the first demonstration on atomic policy since President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had taken place in the USSR.

Speakers will include Julius Katz-Suchy, Poland's chief delegate to the UN, Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, Muriel Draper, of the Congress of American Women, Charles P. Howard, Negro attorney and publisher, and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman of the Council.

Stress at the rally is expected to be laid on two points: adoption of a treaty outlawing the bomb and the reopening of negotiations on the atomic question between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. Even before the latest proposals made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky 10 days ago agreeing to international inspection—proposals censored entirely by the American profit press—important segments of U. S. opinion were beginning to swing behind the Soviet demand for a treaty outlawing the bomb.

Chester Barnard, a key figure in the atomic hierarchy, wrote in the November Scientific American that the Baruch Plan was obsolete, that its aim had been from the first to ensure a Soviet refusal.

MORE SIGNIFICANT was the action taken at the peace panel of a recent conference called by the Society of Friends (Quakers), which voted support of the original

Bidault Names New Agriculture Chief

PARIS (UP).—Premier Georges Bidault Friday chose Gabriel Valay to replace Pierre Pflimlin as Agriculture Minister, averting the threat of a cabinet crisis caused by Pflimlin's resignation last night.

Like Pflimlin, Valay is a member of Bidault's own Popular Republican Party, and his quick acceptance of the post apparently assured continued life to Bidault's shaky, month-old coalition government.

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## Jersey Out in Front in Sub Race

Alan Max, Managing Editor of The Worker, and Martha Stone, New Jersey State Chairman of the Communist Party, sparked the reports at a very successful pace-setters conference held in Newark last Saturday.

The New Jersey Worker readers tore off the first lap of the two-month circulation drive at this conference. Their goal was 330 or about one-third of their goal of 1,500. They made a total of 338, and over 70 percent of these were one-year subscriptions.

The Newark industrial area totaled over 100 subs, surpassing its quota for the first lap. Farm, with a quota of 30 for this period, brought in 50 subs.

Bob Klonski and Jessie Schneideman, representing the Eastern Pennsylvania area, which is in competition with New Jersey, attended



Chas. P. Howard

Vishinsky proposals for an international convention outlawing the bomb and setting up machinery to scrap bomb plants.

While Vishinsky's latest proposals before the UN were hidden in the U. S. they nevertheless had an appreciable impact. For example, the day after they were made Hanson Baldwin, the N. Y. Times military expert, blossomed forth with the article intimating that Washington was beginning to think that it would have to give up the Baruch Plan and take some step to still the clamor for outlawing the bomb. He said that it was possible that the Truman Administration might even sign a treaty with the Soviet Union to that effect.

# After Ouster of Davis, What Won't O'D Do Next?

By Michael Singer

The expulsion of Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, only Negro member of the body, by the City Council last Monday, has incited suspicion and fear of the future policies of the O'Dwyer Administration. The steamroller ousting of Davis following

an opinion by Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath that his conviction as one of the 11 Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges made him ineligible to hold public office, was the first Council expulsion since that body was instituted in 1938.

The anti-democratic character of the City Council was highlighted when it voted immediately after to hold public hearings on the O'Dwyer pay-grab bill which would boost Council salaries \$2,500 a year and raise Board of Estimate salaries from \$10,000 a year more for borough presidents to \$15,000 a year more for the mayor, comptroller and president of the City Council.

Councilman Davis, expulsion was assailed by Independent Republican Stanley M. Isaacs as "a disgrace" and "indecent." Isaacs will be the only minority member in the 1950 Council where 24

other members—all Democrats—will sit.

Davis was the only member of the Council who was not informed by telegram of Tuesday's meeting. He learned almost before the session got under way of the nature of the meeting, however, when Manhattan Republican Edward Rager arose to demand that "this traitor be removed forthwith" from the chamber.

Rager was defeated by Isaacs in a primary fight for City Council and his last gesture in the Council typified the pro-fascist tactics he has followed throughout his term. Davis immediately demanded the right to answer "the vicious lies by this little crackpot" but it was denied by Council President Vincent R. Impellitteri.

THIS GAG RULE against Councilman Davis continued throughout the meeting. When the Council voted 15 in the affirmative to two abstentions (Isaacs and Liberal Louis Goldberg) to uphold the opinion by the Corporation Counsel, the Negro leader insisted on the right to defend himself.

They challenged that and vowed when they meet the representative of New Jersey at their "half-way mark dinner in Philadelphia on Dec. 17, they will reach their 50 percent mark of 1,000.

The management of The Worker greets these accomplishments of the New Jersey readers and their press directors. It calls on other press directors and readers to increase their tempo in putting their plans into action.

Texas.—The Texas press drive bulletin reports that their quota of 300 subscriptions to The Worker was raised to 400 and distributed among 10 cities from the Gulf to El Paso on its western boundary.

The total subs received in the first 16 days of the drive is 1,046 with 847 of them being one-year subs.

Will I be permitted to say one word?" Davis asked the chairman.

"Not at all," Impellitteri replied. "I'm not going to move out of this Council until I'm given a chance to be heard," Davis challenged. "This is a police-state procedure and a legislative lynching."

In a statement to the press Councilman Davis termed the expulsion "a shocking display of arrogance and illegality" and warned that it "is only a preview of what the people can expect of the next Tammany-dominated body, to be composed of 24 Tammany rubber-stamps and one Councilman."

He said that the action meant that the "workers and democratic forces must build and rely upon their own strength as never before in order to compel any progressive gains from the new so-called City Council."

Councilman Davis then added: "It was a shocking blitz upon representative government, worthy of the white supremacy polltax legislatures in the deep South where they do not even permit Negroes to sit. It was police state procedure—a legislative lynching carried through in sneaky, cowardly fashion without giving me, an elected representative of 63,000 New Yorkers, an opportunity to be heard. These 63,000 Negro and white voters will be disfranchised for the balance of my term—precisely at a time when an obscene salary grab by the O'Dwyer Administration is in the offing."

Councilman Davis said he would fight the Council's Jimcrow expulsion and emphasized that "in or out of the Council" he would maintain his struggle for peace, democratic rights and social progress, against the higher fare and for the end of racial segregation at Stuyvesant Town.

Councilman Isaacs, in a 10-minute denunciation of the procedure, pointed out that a previous effort to oust Davis had been referred

# It's No Dog's Life For the Mutt in Mink

By Bill Mardo

Browsing through a gossip column at lunch the other afternoon I ran across a few milky items that curdled the froth right in my mouth:

"Mrs. Frothingham-Wagstaff dined at Le Chambord with her dog, Buggie, which wore a \$40,000 necklace . . . A girl waltzed into Trader Tom's wearing a mink jacket and leading a poodle wearing a replica of her jacket . . . Sally DeMarco just bought a sable coat for her Doberman Pinscher, Teddy III . . ."

At home that evening I showed the item to my dog Lobo. My animal is a fine proletarian pooch with a good word for everybody. But the business about dogs wearing mink coats and necklaces and sables stood the hair right up on his back.

"It'll make a story," Lobo growled. "Let me interview that big guy, Teddy III. Maybe I can straighten him out while I'm at it." That's my Lobo!

Well, the press card is in my name, naturally, so I had to go along as Lobo kept his appointment next day in Teddy III's palatial suite atop the Carlton-Arms. Lobo did the interviewing and I took notes. Here's how it went:

TEDDY III: This penthouse suite is rather crowded, don't you think? I'm requesting the mistress to provide a larger estate in the country.

LOBO: I share a one-room flat with Mardo. Plenty of room for both of us.

TEDDY III: I get two pounds of finely ground filet mignon every night with eggs whipped in for caloric content.

LOBO: That Gro-Pup canned food didn't stunt my growth so's you can notice.

TEDDY III: Comes beddy-bye and the butler makes up my Snuffy Comfort mattress, props



the pillows, turns down the lights, and the mistress lulls me to sleep with her version of Chibabachibabachibabab. The song has sentimental value you know.

LOBO: I sleep in the bathroom and if Mardo opens his yap just once I'll muzzle him.

TEDDY III: The butler wakes me gently at 9 to change the sheets, serves me breakfast in bed after which I turn over for a morning nap.

LOBO: Mardo spills some cold water on me and yells "Rise and shine!" What's breakfast?

TEDDY III: The mater clips coupons bringing her an annual income of some two or three millions!

LOBO: My boss works for much less. But we're happy.

And with that, Lobo turned on his heel, flicked a shaggy and uncombed tail into Teddy's horrified face and motioned to me. "C'mon, Mardo, take me back to that bathroom where a guy can breathe."

## Reception to Be Given Sacher Next Sunday



Harry Sacher, defense attorney in the trial of the Communist leaders, will be honored at a reception next Sunday, Dec. 11, at 8:30 p.m. at the Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 76 St.

The affair presents democratic-minded New Yorkers with an opportunity to express their indignation over the prison sentences against the lawyers for vigorously defending their clients' interests.

Among those sponsoring the affair—and the list is still growing—are Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Howard Fast, Ben Gold, Shirley Graham, Paul Kern, Ray Lev, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, John J. McManus, Martin Popper, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge, the Rev. John W. Darr Jr., and Charlotte Stern.

The reception will take place one day before the scheduled hearing on the contempt citations.

Sacher is the only one of the defense attorneys who is a member of the New York Bar.

to the Rules Committee and urged that the Committee of the Whole—the entire Council—be convened in special session to hear Councilman Davis and any attorney he desired to bring. Asking for a public hearing, Isaacs said: "I think that what is now proposed is really unfair, really unjust because we are not giving the men the right to be heard. This isn't decent; it isn't American."



# The Worker

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## Lest We Forget

PEARL HARBOR WAS A CRIME against the American people.

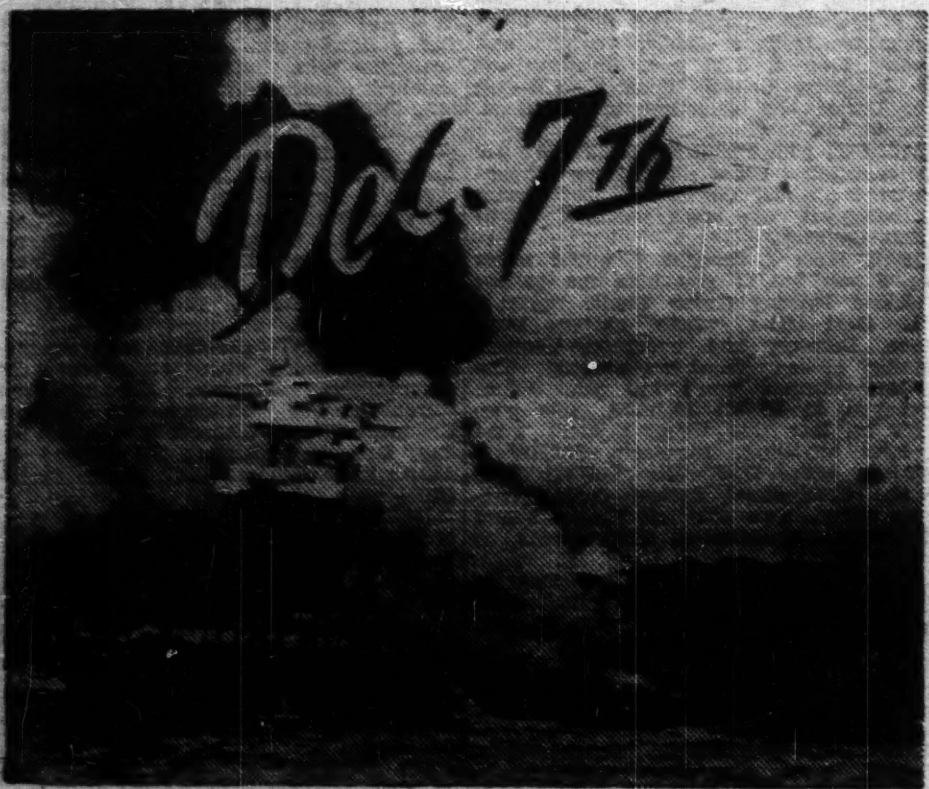
Two groups committed that crime. One was the Hitler-Hirohito Axis which sneaked up on America to stab us in the back on that fateful Dec. 7. The other group—equally guilty—was the hate-Russia clique which refused to form the American-Soviet collective security urged by the Soviet Union to balk Axis aggression. This hate-Russia mob rearmed Hitler Germany after World War I. It denounced as "Fifth Column of Moscow" those Americans who urged an embargo upon the Japanese militarists.

And, as we know, the big shots in the Navy simply refused to believe that the fascists would attack us; to them the real enemy was "Communism." They left America wide open to fascist attack because they were blinded by their phobias about the Soviet Union, whose friendship they spurned.

THE SAD AND TERRIBLE FACT today is that Washington's generals and State Department bankers are pushing the USA down the very same hate-Russia road which led to Pearl Harbor. In Tokio, Gen. MacArthur has carefully restored the emperor system which could easily have been wiped out after Hirohito surrendered in 1945. Hirohito today sits on his throne with the active support of Washington's cold war politicians. The Japanese generals and industrialists who planned Pearl Harbor are back in favor. It is the trade unions and the Communist Party which are under savage attack in MacArthur's Japan.

It is no secret that Washington hopes to use the Pearl Harbor criminals in Tokio as our allies in a new attack on the Soviet Union and Peoples China.

BACK IN EUROPE, the Nazi bankers and generals who gave Japan the order to attack the USA are back in the saddle thanks to Washington's shameful policy of hiring German Fascism as an ally against "Communism." We have halted the disarmament of Germany. We have put the Nazis back. And now Gen. Bradley, Chief of



Staff, admits that a Nazi army in alliance with the USA would be "militarily advisable." No doubt, it is being planned already in secret.

The U. S. Navy's admirals openly charge that the Army and Air Force are committed to the horrible plan of an atombomb Pearl Harbor blitz against the peoples of the Soviet Union. No secret is made of this savage plan. Magazines and newspapers discuss it openly.

The Pearl Harbor criminals lost their gamble. The American-Soviet alliance crushed their dream of world conquest. No new Pearl Harbor can ever succeed. The atombomb blitz is a ghastly delusion. It is doomed to failure if the Pentagon war maniacs ever try to unleash it.

WE AMERICANS PAID HEAVILY for Pearl Harbor. But, we will pay far more heavily if we don't stop this new and more terrible Pearl Harbor which the atombomb blitz generals are planning in the Pentagon.

For the world now knows that the Pentagon does not have a monopoly of the atombomb. The horrors of an atom war must be halted. The Soviet plan to outlaw atom war and destroy all atombombs should win the grateful support of every patriotic American. Only American-Soviet friendship can protect our land. Such is the lesson of Pearl Harbor eight years later.

## Pearl Harbor---8 Years After



## THE BIG TRAIN ROBBERY

### Jesse James Was a Piker

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The nation's 500 railroads this week admitted pulling off the greatest train robbery in modern times.

The admission came in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission this week during a hearing on the Justice Department's complaint that the 500 railroads highjacked at least \$300,000,000 from the government in overcharges on freight rates during World War II.

The Association of American Railroads said that moving the government's war freight was "much more expensive" than regular commercial shipments. The association estimated that the railroads would have to turn back about \$2,000,000,000 to the government if the ICC upholds the government's complaint.

Four special investigating committees which have probed the complicated rate schedules set up by the railroads esti-

mated that the railroads made off with between \$300,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 between 1942 and 1947.

Only under prodding by Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Idaho) were charges brought against the railroads by the then Attorney General, Tom Clark. Taylor unearthed the suppressed report of a special Budget Bureau investigating committee. The report revealed that military officers who later received well-paid jobs with railroads had paved the way for the exorbitant freight charges paid by the government.

Clark, however, hesitated to file a formal complaint with the ICC against the railroads, and prevented an FBI investigation of the books and accounts kept by the railroads. This was charged by Rep. George Bender (R-O) who conducted a House committee's investigation in 1948. Other powerful government officials also attempted to keep the ICC from examining the complaints. Former Secretary of War Kenneth Royall ordered the ICC to postpone its scheduled September, 1948 hearings on grounds of security.

Railroad executives paraded before the ICC all week, complaining that their railroads would be forced into bankruptcy if they were to refund the overcharges. They urged the ICC to spare them from that fate by deciding that their rate charges were not overly high.

The ICC, composed for the most part of former railroad executives, listened with sympathetic ears. Only a week before the hearing opened, the ICC had granted a 12½ percent increase in passenger rates to Eastern Railroad.





# A Tale of Three Letters: Negroes Need Unity to Win

Whether or not the Negro people will march unitedly to Washington for their freedom on next Jan. 15 depends on who wins a controversy unfolded this week in three letters.

Principals in the controversy are William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Patterson wrote the first of the three letters in response to a Call issued by the NAACP to all "organiza-



WM. PATTERSON

tions and individuals who believe in civil rights" to join in demanding passage of civil rights legislation by the 81st Congress. An assembly in Washington on Jan. 15-17, 1950, to crusade against "the stigma of discrimination and segregation" was the announced objective of the Call.

Patterson wrote the NAACP leader: "We answer your Call by extending the fraternal hand of the Civil Rights Congress." And he followed the offer with a plea for unity, stating that its lack had been "a tragic feature" of American life.

Wilkins replied to Patterson a few days later, bluntly rejecting his offer of unity. In his letter, Wilkins condemned the Commu-

nists, the International Labor Defense and the Daily Worker for what he termed their "vilification" of the NAACP leaders during the defense of the Scottsboro Boys.

The NAACP Planning Committee, Wilkins wrote, "agreed not to include the Civil Rights Congress" among the groups taking part in its Civil Rights Mobilization. According to Wilkins the NAACP leaders, by convention mandate, had to reject the Patterson offer of support to its effort.

IN A THIRD LETTER Patterson ignored Wilkins' attempted rebuff and accused the NAACP leader of repudiating the Call of the Civil Rights Mobilization which invited all.

"I have called upon all CRC members, friends and affiliates," he wrote, "to cooperate to the fullest degree, in the most fraternal spirit, with your organization's plans for a period of intense nationwide activities on civil rights."

Behind the controversy, spearheaded by these two leaders is the striving of the Negro people for more than 80 years to unify their ranks in the fight for full citizenship. And Patterson has indicated in his letter that he is going to take his fight for unity to the people.

## Appoint Steel Tycoon Kansas Senator

TOPEKA, Kan.—Harry Darby of Kansas City, steel industrialist, was appointed U.S. Senator for Kansas Friday to fill the unexpired one-year term of the late Sen. Clyde M. Reed.

## GALA DANCE

This Sat., Dec. 3—8:30 P.M. In the Luxuriously Decorated Ballroom of Club 65

By Popular Request We Have Arranged a Return Engagement of

**LEE NORMAN**

and His New Orchestra

Latin and American Music

Penthouse Ballroom

13 Astor Pl. (140 E. 8th St.)

at D-way—BMT & IRT subs at door

Admission \$1.04 plus tax

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Awake and Sing!

By CLIFFORD ODETS

FRI., DEC. 2—8:30 P.M.

SAT., DEC. 3—8:30 P.M.

SUN., DEC. 4—8:30 P.M.

Directed by AL SAXE at the

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DESTROYER OF CITIES OR MOVERS OF MOUNTAINS

Lecturer:

**JAMES S. ALLEN**

Author of "Atomic Energy and Society," "World Monopoly and Peace"

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More - Square Dancing - All  
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THE PENTHOUSE  
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# OUTLAW THE ATOM BOMB

## COME TO THE PEOPLE'S RALLY FOR PEACE!

Hear About . . .

Atomic Energy for Peace Versus Atomic Weapons for War  
Should Nazi War Power Be Restored?  
Atlantic Alliance Against the Soviet Union  
The Cold War and Our Civil Liberties  
Why the War Propaganda Against the Soviet Union?

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MONDAY, DEC. 5 7:30 P.M.

Speakers:

**Hon. JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY**

Minister Plenipotentiary, Poland's permanent delegate to the United Nations  
**Gov. Elmer Benson**  
National Chairman Progressive Party

**O. John Rogge**

Howard Fast

**Donald Henderson**

National Adm. Director, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union, CIO

**Richard Morford**

**John Howard Lawson**

**Dr. John A. Kingsbury**

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**Charles P. Howard**

**Muriel Draper**

Just returned from the Soviet Union

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UNIFY CHORUS, AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CHORUS

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114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N.Y. — MU 3-2080

TICKETS: 60¢ to \$2.40 at Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave.; Local 65, 13 Astor Place, Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street.

# END THE COLD WAR—BUILD THE PEACE FRONT

## TRUCKERS STRIKE

CLEVELAND (FP). — Some 8,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) struck against 139 truckers represented by the Ohio Over-the-Road Employers Assn. after week-long negotiations collapsed. The union has been seeking a 25c hourly pay boost, a company-financed health and welfare fund and other benefits.

## VISIT THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BOOK FAIR

ACA GALLERY, 63 E. 57 St.

From 2 P.M. until Midnight  
SUNDAY, DEC. 4

Meet the Authors, Buy Their Autographed Books, Have a Glass of Sherry

Auspices: Writing and Publishing Div., N.Y. State Council Arts, Sciences and Professions

The Student Council of the Jefferson School will present

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A cavalcade of 22 years of Soviet History under Stalin's leadership  
**DON'T MISS IT!**

Dancing to Sweet Music and Refreshments After

575 SIXTH AVENUE

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DECEMBER 3-4

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## BEAUTIFUL GIFTS BARGAINS

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## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

CAMP UNITY'S "FREEDOM THEATRE" presents one hour show and social with Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Bob DeCourmier and cast of 30 in "FUTURAMA" including "I Feel Fine," "Let's Go Rowing," "Crazy Pilot," "Vacations with Pay," "Get Together," "Accidents in Harlem," "Prinstitute," "I'm in Love." TOP FLOOR, 106 E. 14th St. Dancing and refreshments too. Show starts at 9 p.m. Admission 75c. For reservations call GR 5-9459.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social at Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

THIRD "POP" CONCERT, N.Y. MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Samuel Firstman, conductor; assisting artist, Martha Schlamme, interpreter, folk songs. Tonight, 8:30 p.m. at the New School, 66 W. 11th St. Tickets 90c, \$1.20. Music of Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Mozart.

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP presents "Awake and Sing!" 3-act classic by Clifford Odets, tonight and Sunday, Dec. 3, 8:30 p.m. (matinee) at the Jefferson School Theatre, 575-6th Ave. Under the direction of Al Saxe. Adm. \$1 tax incl.

CALLING ALL FOLK SINGERS! We are having another Cider Sing. Free refreshments! 8 o'clock. Contr. 75c, 230 Wooster St., basement (one block south of Washington Square).

DEAR JOE: I thought I would never forgive you but if you take me to the American Folksay Group Studio Party, I will. Gee! The "whole" singers unit, Renee, Bernice, and everybody, square dancing, games. What an evening. The 75c subscription won't kill you either. Meet you at 25 W. 19th St. 8:30 p.m. Don't be late this time. I don't want to miss anything. Sincerely, MABEL.

"THE WELL-DIGGERS DAUGHTER" at the Commercial Artists Guild penthouse party. Two complete shows: 9 and 11. Continuous dancing, refreshments, 30 E. 29th St. \$1.

MOVIE—SOCIAL. Documentary films of Poland, Czech, England, Canada. Gala evening, social follows. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way). Subs. 75c, 9 p.m.

DENTAL TECHNICIANS' EQUITY. 12TH ANNUAL DANCE, Saturday, Dec. 3rd, 9 p.m. at Roof Terrace, Hotel Diplomat, 408 W. 43rd St.

KEYBOARD ARTIST, refreshments, dancing, meet progressive intellectuals, humorists of Wash. Hgts. Guys and Gals galore! Nuff said? Apt. 39, 624 W. 176th St. 8:30 till 7? Cont. 60c.

FIESTA AND DANCE. TONITE, 8:30, at the Marine Ballroom, 269 W. 25th St. Greto de Liaros Club. Sub. 50c.

UPTOWN AND DOWNTOWN—TONITE at 111 W. 88th St. Film "Hangmen also Die," and social. Continuous from 8:30. Sunday at 13 Astor Pl. Film continuous from 6 p.m. Social and folk dancing (Jerry Malcolm Orch.), continuous from 7:30. Adm. \$1.25 incl. tax. Ausp.: Film Div. Arts, Sciences and Professions.

OUR 4th big film-social will show "The Vow," a stirring account of Soviet Russia's growth during Stalin's leadership. Come early for a good seat. Dancing, refreshments follow. Sponsored by Student Council of the Jefferson School, 575-6th Ave. Sat., Dec. 3rd, 8:30 p.m. Don. 75c.

BARGAINS GALORE! Beautiful gifts! Lodge 500 Bazaar for DP Rehabilitation in Israel and Europe, at 77 Fifth Ave., on Dec. 3 and 4 (from 2 p.m.) Hand-painted pottery, antiques, toys, hats. Daily door prize. Entertainment Adm. 25c. Ausp.: Lodge 500-JPFO, 77 Fifth Ave.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL SEASON opens. Jean Mural and her guitar; Billy Banks, star of Diamond Horseshoe, plus live Jive band. Eat, fun, frolic. Sponsored by ALP 1st AD North—tonight—350 Fourth Ave., nr. 23th St. Contribution 60c.

DANCE AT TOMPKINS SQUARE YPA— "Welcome Back the Delegates." Sat., Dec. 3rd, 93 Ave. B. Corner 6th St. Cont. 75c.

### Bronx

UNIVERSITY PLAYERS present: "For the love of one Banana." Vivian Miller of the Unity Chorus; Bela Stave, Pianist. Dancer Ruth Nichols; Guitarist, will entertain at the Dedication Ball, Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave., at Freeman St. Dancing, Don. 75c.

COMMON SENSE will tell you to come to Tom Paine's YPA bang social affair, entertainment and refreshments on Sat., Dec. 3rd, 724 Gerard Ave., near 161st St. 8:30 p.m. Adm. 50c.

REMEMBER: You've a date with Crispus Attucks Labor Youth League. Dancing, entertainment, food. We guarantee a swell evening. Tonight, 8:30, at 1375 Grant Ave. ALP Clubroom.

### Brooklyn

GALA SHINDIG! Sashay and promenade with professional caller. Rhumba, too? Certainly! Wonderful food on the house. 1124 Clarkson Ave., near 96th St. (Rutland Rd. station, IRT). Only admission: Worker sub at door (new, renewal or gift).

BARGAINS GALORE! Beautiful gifts. Lodge 500 Bazaar for DP Rehabilitation in Israel and Europe, at 77 Fifth Ave. Today from 2 p.m. Hand-painted pottery, antiques, toys, hats. Daily door prize. Entertainment. Adm. 25c. Ausp.: Lodge 500, JPFO, 77 Fifth Ave.

FORUM—SOCIAL. Edythe Lutzker, president of Child's Care Center and Parents Association of N.Y., Inc., will speak on "What's Happening to Our Children?" Question and answer period. ALP, 230 W. 80th St. (B'way). Sub 50c. 8:30 p.m.

STUDIO PARTY. Come all members, friends. Congenial atmosphere. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

BY REQUEST—a return engagement of speaker Samuel Coe, consultant child psychologist, Jefferson School. Topic: "Problems of Children of Minority Groups." Film—"Whoever You Are." Sunday, Dec. 4, 8:30 p.m., 201 Second Ave. Ausp.: Educ. Comm. Hank Forbes Section, CP.

RUSSIAN INN PARTY 8 p.m. Gypsy orchestra. Dancing, entertainment. Delicious Russian-American food. No cover charge. 219 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR 3-9885.

### Bronx

CALL TO YOUTH—Juan Emmanuelli, progressive editor of Spanish weekly "Ahorra," speaks on Puerto Rican culture. 8 p.m., Hunts Point LYL, 1029 E. 163rd St., Room 5.

DR ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN will speak on American Literary Trends at Stadium Club, 724 Gerard Ave., 157th St., Bronx. Sunday, Dec. 4, 8:30 p.m.

### Brooklyn

LATKES and SHOLOM ALEICHEM film. Dancing and fun. Chanukah party. 903 Cleveland St. Film at 8:30 sharp. 39c.

### Coming

CONCERT—Russian Balalaika Musical Society, Alexander Kutin, conductor; Bernice Riegehaupt, pianist; 35 Russian male chorus. Carnegie Hall, Dec. 10, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3.00 (tax incl.).

LET'S HAVE an old-fashioned Hootenanny. That's right! A big singing evening. New songs and old, community singing with your favorite performers and many new ones. Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Alan Lomax, Betty Ancona, Ernie Lieberman, Joe Jaffe, Ronnie Gilbert, Fred Hellerman and more. Square dancing too. Friday, Dec. 9, 8:30 p.m. (sharp). Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Tickets \$1.00 (incl. tax).

KEEP DEC. 10 OPEN for Brooklyn-Wide Farewell Dance for Ruby Plum. Home-spun entertainment. 1190 St. John's Place, cor. Albany Ave.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker  
60 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker  
5 words constitute a line  
Minimum charge - 3 lines  
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DEADLINES:  
Daily Worker:  
Previous day at noon  
For Monday's issue  
Friday at 5 p.m.  
Weekend Worker:  
Previous Wednesday  
at 5 p.m.



# RADIO PROGRAMS

WJZ - 710 kc.	WINS - 1010 kc.	WHN - 1650 kc.
WJZ - 770 kc.	WEVD - 1330 kc.	WNY - 1490 kc.
WNYC - 830 kc.	WQXR - 1130 kc.	WQXR - 1500 kc.
	WLIB - 1190 kc.	

## SATURDAY

**MORNING**  
9:00-WNBC-Tom, Timmy and Mae  
WOR-News, Harry Hennessy  
WJZ-Recorded Music  
WCBS-This Is New York  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WNBC-The PAL Theatre  
WOR-Sidney Walton: News  
9:30-WNBC-People Are Funny  
WOR-Tele-Kid Test Quiz  
WJZ-Conversation with Casey  
9:45-WNBC-Missus Goes A-Shopping  
10:00-WNBC-Fred Waring Show  
WOR-News-Henry Iadstone  
WJZ-At Home With Music  
WCBS-Galen Drake  
10:15-WOR-Mr. Fixit  
WQXR-N. Y. Youth Forum  
10:30-WNBC-Mary Lee Taylor  
WOR-Frank Sinatra Records  
WJZ-Big and Little Club  
WCBS-Joe DiMaggio Show  
WNYC-Children's Corner  
10:45-WOR-Let's Go-Talk  
11:00-WNBC-Lassie-Sketch  
WOR-News  
WJZ-Franklin Record Shop  
WCBS-News-Allen Jackson  
WNYC-Music Maestro  
WQXR-News: Gilbert-Sullivan Music  
11:05-WCBS-Let's Pretend  
11:15-WNBC-Stamp Club  
WOR-Bing Crosby Records  
11:30-WNBC-Smilin' Ed McConnell  
WOR-Parade Preview  
WJZ-Roger Dann Show  
WCBS-Junior Miss-Comedy  
WNYC-PAL Program  
WQXR-Violin Personalities  
11:45-WOR-Talk  
WQXR-Luncheon Concert  
**AFTERNOON**  
12:00-WNBC-News: Charles P. McCarthy  
WOR-Man on the Farm  
WJZ-101 Ranch Boys, Songs  
WNYC-Midday Symphony  
WCBS-Theatre of Today  
12:15-WNBC-Public Affairs  
12:30-WOR-News: The Answer Man  
WJZ-Archie Andrews, Sketch  
WJZ-News: American Farmer  
WCBS-Grand Central Station  
1:00-WJZ-American Jazz  
WOR-Stan Lomax  
WCBS-Stars Over Hollywood  
WQXR-News: Midday Symphony  
1:30-WNBC-Voices and Events  
WJZ-To Be Announced  
WCBS-Give and Take, Quiz  
WOR-Variety Show  
2:00-WJZ-Opera: Der Rosenkavalier  
WNYC-Football Game  
WCBS-County Fair  
WQXR-Opera: Hamlet  
WQXR-News: Record Review  
2:45-WOR-Football Game  
3:00-WCBS-Football Game  
WQXR-News: Music  
4:00-WQXR-News: Record Album  
5:00-WQXR-News: Music  
WJZ-Tea and Crumpets, Music  
WNYC-Hands Across the Sea  
5:30-WNBC-Report on America  
WOR-Treasury Varieties  
WCBS-Mother Knows Best  
WQXR-Cocktail Time  
5:45-WNBC-Confidential Close-ups

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

**Saturday, December 3**  
**PM**  
6:15-CBS Views the Press. WCBS.  
6:30-NBC Symphony (Toscanini). WNBC.  
**TV**  
7:30-Nature of Things. WNBC.  
8:30-Premiere Playhouse. WCBS.  
9:30-Meet the Press. WNBC.

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

**Sunday, December 4**  
**PM**  
12:00 M-Invitation to Learning. WCBS.  
1:15-Elmo Roper. WCBS.  
2:00-NBC Theatre. WNBC.  
WCBS.  
3:00-N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony. WCBS.  
3:30-Juvenile Jury. WOR.  
4:00-Family Closeup. WJZ.  
6:00-Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.  
6:30-Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.  
8:30-Theatre Guild. WNBC.  
10:00-The Lively Arts. WNEW.  
**TV**  
7:00-Tonight on Broadway. WCBS.  
8:00-Supper Club. WNBC.  
9:00-Television Playhouse. WNBC.

## EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Ken Banghart  
WOR-Lyle Van, News  
WJZ-News, Albert Warner  
WQXR-Theatre of Dance  
WNYC-Ballet Time  
6:15-WCBS-CBS Views the Press  
WCBS-Sports-Bill Cochran  
6:30-WNBC-Symphony Orchestra  
WOR-News  
WCBS-Red Barber  
WQXR-Dinner Concert  
7:00-WOR-Frank Farrell  
WQXR-News: Concert Stage  
WCBS-Johnny Dollar, Sketch  
WJZ-Rex Koury, Organ  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
7:30-WNBC-Richard Diamond, Sketch  
WCBS-Vaughn Monroe  
WOR-Quick as a Flash, Quiz  
WJZ-Sports  
WQXR-University Choir  
8:00-WNBC-Hollywood Star Theatre  
WOR-Twenty Questions  
WQXR-News: Symphony Hall  
WJZ-Chandu, Sketch  
WCBS-Gene Autry Show  
8:30-WNBC-Truth or Consequences  
WOR-Quiz program  
WJZ-Superman, Sketch  
WCBS-Philip Marlowe  
WNYC-Operetta The Gondoliers  
9:00-WNBC-Hit Parade  
WOR-Meet Your Match  
WJZ-Dick Jurgens  
WCBS-Gangbusters  
WQXR-News: Great Conductors  
9:30-WNBC-Dennis Day Show  
WCBS-Broadway is My Beat  
WOR-Guy Lombardo Show  
WJZ-Hollywood Byline  
10:00-WNBC-Judith Canova Show  
WOR-Theatre of the Air  
WJZ-Voices That Live  
WCBS-Sing It Again  
WQXR-Wings of Song  
10:30-WNBC-Grand Ole Opry  
WQXR-London Studio Concert

## SUNDAY

9:30-WNBC-World News  
WJZ-Men's Page  
WOR-News: Harry Hennessy  
WCBS-News Reports  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WNBC-The Comic Weekly Man  
WOR-Live a New Life  
WCBS-Oran Music  
9:30-WOR-Sunday Chapel  
WJZ-The Voice of Prophecy  
9:45-WNBC-Male Quartet  
WCBS-Trinity Choir  
10:00-WNBC-National Radio Pulpit  
WOR-News: Henry Gladstone  
WJZ-Messiah of Israel  
WCBS-Church of the Air  
WQXR-News  
10:30-WNBC-Children's Hour  
WJZ-The Southernaires  
WCBS-Church of the Air  
WNYC-Opera Excerpts  
11:00-WOR-Henry Gladstone  
WJZ-Victor Lindlahr  
WCBS-Allen Jackson, News  
WQXR-News  
11:15-WOR-Brunch-Dorothy and Dick  
WJZ-Frank and Ernest, Talk  
WCBS-Howard K. Smith, News  
11:30-WNBC-News, Charles McCarthy  
**AFTERNOON**  
12:00-WNBC-Mr. Fixit  
WJZ-The Fitzgeralds  
WOR-More Out of Life  
WCBS-Invitation to Learning  
12:05-WQXR-Symphony Varieties  
12:30-WNBC-Jinx Falkenburg  
WOR-News: Melvin Elliott  
WCBS-Peoples Platform  
WQXR-Record Review  
WJZ-Plano Playhouse  
12:45-WOR-John Wyatt  
WQXR-Orchestral Melodies  
1:00-WNBC-The Eternal Light  
WJZ-Voices That Live  
WOR-Bing Crosby Sings  
WCBS-Charles Collingwood  
WNYC-Music with David Randolph  
WQXR-New York Times News: Midday Symphony  
1:05-WQXR-Midday Symphony  
1:15-WCBS-Elmo Roper  
1:30-WNBC-N. Y. Quiz Kids  
1:30-WJZ-National Vespers  
WOR-The Show Shop  
WCBS-Get More Out of Life  
2:00-WOR-Dennis Taylor Concert  
WCBS-Choralists  
WJZ-Week Around the World  
WNYC-NBC Theatre

WNYC-Brooklyn Museum Concert  
WQXR-News  
2:05-WQXR-Viennese Melodies  
2:30-WQXR-Viennese Melodies  
WOR-Harry Hennessy  
WJZ-Mr. President  
WCBS-Special Program  
3:00-WOR-Cisco Kid  
WNYC-One Man's Family  
WJZ-This Changing World  
WCBS-N. Y. Symphony Orchestra  
3:15-WJZ-Betty Clock, Songs  
3:30-WNBC-Quiz Kids  
WOR-Juvenile Jury  
4:00-WNBC-Living-1949  
WOR-House of Mystery  
WJZ-Family Close-ups  
4:30-WNBC-American Forum  
WOR-Private Investigator  
WJZ-Milton Cross-Opera Album  
WCBS-Sunday at the Chase  
5:00-WOR-The Shadow  
WJZ-Gregory Hood  
WQXR-News: Record Reviews  
WNYC-Radio City Playhouse  
5:30-WOR-Detective Mysteries  
WCBS-Symphonette  
WJZ-Greatest Story Ever Told  
WNYC-Harvest of Stars  
**EVENING**  
6:00-WNBC-Catholic Hour  
WCBS-Hour of Stars, Play  
WJZ-Drew Pearson, News  
WOR-Roy Rogers Show  
WNYC-Oscar Brand, Folk Songs  
WQXR-News  
6:05-WQXR-Swing Quartet  
6:15-WJZ-Don Gardner  
6:30-WNBC-Hollywood Calling  
WOR-Nick Carter  
WCBS-Our Miss Brooks  
WJZ-Girls' Corps  
6:45-WNYC-Weather Report; News  
7:00-WOR-The Falcon  
WCBS-Jack Benny  
WJZ-Think Fast  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WQXR-News  
1:05-WQXR-Collectors Items  
7:30-WNBC-Phil Harris, Alice Faye show  
WOR-The Saint  
WJZ-Mr. Malone  
WCBS-Amos and Andy Show  
WQXR-Sam Spade, sketch  
8:00-WNBC-Alexander's Mediation Board  
WJZ-Strip the Music  
WCBS-Bergen-Charlie McCarthy  
WQXR-News  
8:05-WQXR-Our Musical Heritage  
8:30-WNBC-Theatre Guild  
WOR-Melvin Elliott  
WCBS-Red Skelton Show  
WNYC-Keyboard Masters  
9:00-WOR-Opera Concert  
WJZ-Walter Winchell  
WCBS-Meet Corliss Archer  
WQXR-News  
WNYC-It's Your Life  
9:05-WQXR-Sunday Evening Concert  
9:15-WJZ-Louella Parsons Show  
9:30-WNBC-Album of Familiar Music  
WOR-Sheila Graham  
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime  
WCBS-Horace Heidt Show  
WNYC-Chicago Round Table  
10:00-WNBC-Eddie Cantor Show  
WJZ-Jimmie Fiddler  
WOR-Damon Runyon Theatre  
WCBS-Carnation Show  
10:05-WQXR-On Wings of Song  
10:30-WNBC-Bob Crosby Show  
WJZ-Sidney Walton, News  
WOR-Heartbeat in the News  
WCBS-Paul Neighbor's Orch.

## ASP Book Fair

**All Day Sunday**  
The writing and publishing division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions will hold its first annual Christmas Book Fair at the ACA Gallery, 63 E. 57 St. today, (Dec. 4) from 2 p.m. until midnight.  
A representative collection of new books for adults and children will be sold and authors will be on hand to autograph their work for Christmas gifts. Among the writers who will be present are Clifford Odets, Louis Untermeyer, Howard Fast, Muriel Rukeyser, Dale Kramer, Pierre Van Paasen, Shirley Graham, David Alman, Margaret Schlauch, O. John Rogge, Stefan Heym, B. A. Botkin and Charles Madison. The public is invited.  
Proceeds from the Fair will go to the organization's fight against censorship and for the First Amendment.

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**SCHWARTZ**  
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Tix 50c to \$2.00



MICHAEL REDGRAVE in a scene from the British film Fame Is the Spur at the Little Cinemat.

## Weekend Showings of 'Hangmen Also Die'

This Saturday and Sunday night the Film Division of the Arts, Sciences & Professions will revive one of the very best of Hollywood's anti-Nazi films, **Hangmen Also Die**, directed by Fritz Lang from a screenplay by John Wexley. Saturday night's showing is at 111 W. 88 St.-three performances starting at 8:30. Sunday night's at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Pl.-three performances starting at 8 p.m. with continuous dancing in the Oval Room.

## N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Concert

**Saturday, Dec. 3**  
A concert of the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, Samuel Firstman conducting, will take place on Saturday, Dec. 3, 8:30 p.m. at the New School, 66 W. 12 St. New York.  
The assistant artist will be Martha Schlamme, interpreter of international folk songs.

## In the Bronx Sun.

The Mexican film **Adventures of Chico and Ring Lardner, Jr.'s** anti-racial **Don't Be a Sucker** will be shown this Sunday night, Dec. 4, at ALP headquarters, 683 Allerton Ave., at 8:30. This is the final program in the ALP film series.

"A remarkable film, highly imaginative, poetic, uncompromisingly realistic."

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# Fight for Fair Jury-- Is This 'Contempt'?

By Joseph North

Most Americans believe the lawyers in the Foley Square trial were sentenced for contempt because they misbehaved in court.

That's what the newspapers and Judge Medina would have them believe. But anybody who reads the record of the trial—the judge's contempt citation itself—will learn otherwise. They will discover the lawyers received six-month sentence because:

- 1—They assailed the constitutionality of the Smith Act.
- 2—They challenged the federal jury system in New York because it discriminates against Negroes, Jews, trade unionists.
- 3—They sought to get pertinent evidence into the trial, like the Supreme Court ruling in the

## Pattern of Foley Square at Bridges Trial

SAN FRANCISCO.—The pattern of Foley Square has been transferred with a vengeance to the trial of Harry Bridges, militant president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Here Judge George B. Harris has attempted to set the same pattern for attorneys defending labor leaders. The trial, the government's fourth effort to "get" Bridges, had hardly opened when Judge Harris cited defense lawyer Vincent Hallinan for contempt. He ordered a six-month sentence and the barring of Hallinan, an experienced and respected West Coast lawyer, from further practice in Federal Court.

It was only after arguments from other defense counsel and a plea from Bridges himself that the judge decided to wait until the end of the trial before executing sentence.

Schneiderman case which said the Communist teachings were legal.

Unless public opinion has its say, the lawyers can be railroaded to prison Dec. 12 when they appear before the Circuit Court of Ap-

peals. They will argue for postponement of the contempt appeal Dec. 5.

If they go to jail, they go because they sought a fair jury and a fair trial for their defendants. That is their crime.

And the 11 defendants will be robbed of legal aid in their appeal from the five year conviction. This appeal will go to the Supreme Court and will challenge the constitutionality of the Smith Act which brought the indictments.

★

ALSO, IF MEDINA'S contempt rulings are upheld they will prejudice adversely the issues in the main case. For the contempt issues cited by Medina cannot be separated from the issues in the main trial.

Proof that the Foley Square lawyers were sentenced to prison because they fought for a fair trial can be produced by a study of Judge Medina's lengthy 60 page citation. Fourteen of the forty points Medina detailed as basis for his contempt charge dealt with this question.

The defense lawyers challenged

the jury system in New York which is rigged to include a vast majority of the rich, the men of the corporations. It excludes, as far as possible, the workingman, the Negro, the Jew.

Because they exposed this state of affairs, Judge Medina says they sought to bring "the Court and the entire Federal judicial system into general discredit and disrepute."

The very first point in Medina's contempt citation is revealing. It deals with the defense's effort to prove the majority of jurors represent Big Business.

The defense asked one Herbert Allen, a member of a petit jury panel, the assessed valuation of his home. The judge sustained a prosecution objection. Defense Attorney Harry Sacher pleaded that unless such facts are permitted, how can the defense establish their case? How can they show the wealth of the jurymen?

For this the judge cited Sacher and the other lawyers for contempt.

Americans today are wiring U. S. General Howard McGrath. They demand postponement of the Circuit Court hearing on the appeal of the lawyers' contempt case until after final appeal argument is heard on the convictions of the 11 Communist leaders.

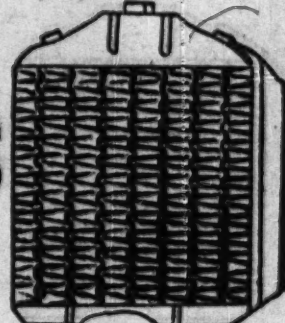
Time is short, the issues are grave and of incalculable importance to every American's freedom.

'George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting the news in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker, and in the week-end Worker.

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## Classified Ads

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No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

### ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

#### APARTMENTS WANTED

URGENT, male, student, needs apartment, furnished, unfurnished or share, or room, preferably kitchen. Call CH 3-3329, 6-8 p.m.

HELP comrades build Socialism together, inexpensive apartment; Manhattan the key. Box 535, c-o the Daily Worker.

WANTED—4 to 7-room apartment for Party Organizer and family. Please phone AL 4-2215, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. or write Box 533, c-o the Daily Worker.

TWO ROOM furn. apt., with kitchenette, wanted by editor until March 1st, prefer Village or Midtown Manhattan. Write Box 537, c-o The Worker.

BUSINESS GIRL wants furn. or unfurn. small apt. or large room with cooking facilities. Manhattan preferred. Reasonable—will lease. Write Box 540, c-o The Worker or call LO 8-4782.

#### APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Manhattan)

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#### FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT

(Manhattan)

FORT WASHINGTON AVE. Large studio room, newly decorated. No cooking. Write Box 536, c-o The Worker.

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LARGE room, adjoining bath. Hudson River view. WA 7-9423.

(Brooklyn)

176TH ST., 45 E. Beautiful corner room, near Concourse and 8th Ave. subway. Mrs. Susman. KI 6-4288.

BEAUTIFUL, near Allerton Ave. Sta. KI 7-3558, evenings, after 8, or Sunday.

(Brooklyn)

BEAUTIFUL room for two. We have 6 rooms, a modern house, only two in family. 45 minutes from Times Square. Write Box 538 or call GE 7-0424.

#### FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

TWO male comrades want room, preferably private, other comrades. Write Box 529, Daily Worker.

#### FOR SALE

(Appliances)

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(Automobiles)

1947 PLYMOUTH, perfect condition. Call Bob Albert, AL 4-7954, between 2-4 p.m.; DA 8-6285 from 6-8 p.m.

1936 CHEVROLET, two-door sedan, good condition, \$125. Call RA 6-1054, after 11 a.m.

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## Curran

(Continued from Page 3)

intimidation and beatings at the waterfront, you had merely to sit in the meeting to know the reason.

Curran's busloads were arriving from out of town all through the day. Nearly two hours before the meeting began, the entire front half of the hall was packed. That was in addition to Curran's appointed Masters-at-arms, a crew of well-chosen muscle men, stationed all through the hall.

When the New York seamen began to arrive, they were forced to run the gauntlet of cops (250 in uniform) and an even longer one of goons. And it wasn't just the running of the gauntlet. This reporter saw case after case of Curran's henchmen walking up to seamen.

## THREATEN REPORTER

"We're watching you," I heard them say. "Watch how you vote. We're watching you."

In the case of this reporter, the intimidation even spread to the press, although my police card was prominently displayed.

First a few of Curran's men ganged up and tried to throw me out. I refused to budge as long as other reporters were admitted.

Later, one of Curran's lads, Johnny Reeves, Curran's main floor hatchet man at the last convention, came up. "Get your — down to the front of the hall," he said. "But you'll be lucky if you live through this meeting."

One of the goons came up, peering at me: "I'll remember your face. We'll get you after the meeting."

If this was the picture with a

reporter who had no voice or vote at the meeting, imagine what it was with the union members. And you'll see the reason why 2,000 NMU members did not vote though they came to the meeting.

## COURAGEOUS CORE

For the more than 500 who stood up to vote against Curran, it was an act of courage. And nobody knew better than Curran himself that his victory was a pyrrhic one. He knew that this 500 represented a core that would grow and become stronger, he knew the 2,000 abstentions were a rebuff, something that would be translated into anti-Curran actions aboard the ships and on the beach.

That's why, though Curran is ordinarily one of the suavest of chairmen when things are running his way, he lost his head at this meeting.

"Rats," he spluttered over the microphone. "Goddam mobsters—bastard—goddam gangsters—characters," and then the hysterical threat: "Before this is over, you'll be thrown the hell out of the union."

And in a seamen's union, as every NMU'er knows though Curran would like to forget it, such threats are the final admission of defeat by a union official. Dave Grange, of the old AFL International Seamen's Union, also uttered such threats back in '36. He also carried meetings the way Curran did Thursday night.

## City Pay Grab

(Continued from Page 3)

as a political sin and bears the scarlet letter of Tammany shame. The Communist spokesman slapped the "redbaiting gratuities" of former Councilman and now Supreme Court judge-elect Walter R. Hart, who backed the increases. "It does not enlighten us on the issues," Gerson said, adding that Hart's salary as a Councilman was augmented by "a very lucrative law practice."

Gerson pointed out that "thousands of other citizens of various shades of opinion" were joined against the salary grab. "It is a broad civic issue which outrages the conscience of the masses of people of the city, particularly the workers and harassed small homeowners," he asserted.

Joining requests for a referendum on the question, Gerson pointed to Section 44 of the City Charter which provides such an alternative to pay raise issues as undertaken by the O'Dwyer regime. "The refusal of the Council to submit the matter to referendum is a measure of the unpopular character of this bill," he said. "Its proponents fear the people."

Gerson assailed the Tammany domination of the new Council where 24 Democrats will sit in a 25-man Council and denounced the Jimcrow expulsion by the group of Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis—"one of the most vigorous opponents of the obscene salary grab."

Jack Bigel, regional director of the United Public Workers, contrasted the "exorbitant" increases for the top officials with the meager salaries and "long overdue raises" to civil service workers.

**CITES TEACHERS' NEEDS**  
Mrs. Rose Russell, of the CIO Teachers Union, demanded that he grant an increase of \$1,200 for all school employees "now." She pointed to the unused \$8,000,000 in state aid and the \$54,000,000 city surplus as sources for pay raise revenues.

Isidore Blumberg, executive secretary of the New York Tenants Council, compared rejection of appropriation for 250 additional housing inspectors, the City Rent Commission, and other housing funds with the haste in rushing a pay grab for the Tammany official-

## NEW EVIDENCE ON PLAN FOR NAZI ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

British military leaders want a German Army of at least five divisions by the end of 1950. The present Bohn police force would be the nucleus of a new Wehrmacht."

When this fact was exposed two weeks ago by the Daily Worker, not only Johnson bleated a denial, but so did President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson. They all shouted "lie" to the charge, which now yet another source, Business Week, has con-

## PARIS 'SQUEAMISH'

Business Week goes further in its account, revealing what has been going on in France, which, they say mildly, is "in two minds about this."

"Paris is squeamish, too, about the move to absorb the Brussels Pact headquarters at Fontainebleau into the Atlantic Pact machinery," continued Business Week. "French strategists would like to keep Fontainebleau as a sort of spare tire. They have long had a dream of Europe as a third force, capable of maintaining an armed neutrality between Russia and the U. S."

"But the French will doubtless forget this particular dream before Secretary Johnson and Gen. Bradley leave Europe," added Business Week bluntly.

In other words, Johnson and Bradley are blackjacking the French into line, forcing them to knuckle under to the war plans of the Pentagon and to give up any ideas of staying out of a war. The Atlantic Pact is being used to swallow the French armed forces and to force them to accept the cannon fodder role assigned

them by Johnson and Bradley.

So much for Johnson's loud "denials" that he is planning a German Army!

Last Tuesday Johnson belly-ached to Paris correspondents that he "would be misquoted by the Daily Worker," if he made any statements about the plan to rebuild the German Army.

Is Business Week "misquoting" too, when it infers that Johnson is not telling the truth about the German Army?

## MORE REVELATIONS

Business Week has some more interesting revelations about what's going on in Germany. Piercing what it calls "an official fog . . . over Allied dismantling policy in Germany," it gives its Big Business readers, the lowdown on the fancy finaglings that add up to the fact that the Nazi cartels are being re-constituted on Wall Street's orders.

"The Germany chemical industry gets a real boost," wrote Business Week. "Eleven big synthetic oil and rubber plants are being left as is."

This adds up to one big fact: I. G. Farben, the giant Nazi cartel,

is being restored to power. Business Week revealed that I. G. Farben's big plant at Ludwigshafen is one of the plants "saved" by the plan.

Second big gang of cartellists involved is none other than the Steel Trust. Six of the seven plants "saved" by the change in the dismantling order were members of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke—the German Steel Trust dominated by the Krupp and Flick interests.

That is the other half of the picture, fitting neatly into the plot to rebuild the German Army.

## Shah Gallops

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Shah of Iran, flashy in chaps and a 10-gallon hat, rode through the Paradise Valley on horseback Friday.

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From Bronx: Whitestone Bridge,  
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From Brooklyn: Kings Highway to  
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## WILLIAM BASS

killed in action

Dec. 3, 1944

IRVING and

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tery, IWO Ground-Soldiers'  
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Auto Route: South State Parkway,  
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## In Memoriam

IN MEMORY of our friend and  
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# Changed LIU Will Be Rough, NYU Good But Needs Center

First impressions of two New York's "Big Five" at Madison Square Garden, following LIU's romp over Texas A & M and NYU's rather heartbreaking overtime upset by Vanderbilt. LIU, as reported, is a greatly improved club over last year. It is a team, not a squad.

It may never look particularly smooth or slick but will be tough to shave nonetheless. Sherman White has arrived as a high scoring star. His 25 points from in and around the boards didn't look like a particularly hot night either. They seemed natural. Of course he will run up against stiffer opposition than the Aggies provided.

Then there was big Herb Scherer, the young senior who isn't too aggressive around the boards but has deadly shots off either hand and can tip-in occasionally. He's improved, as his 16 points show, and two big ones in the lineup at once will be tough for any team to handle. Their talents complement each other nicely. White does much of his scoring along the Macauley line, facing the basket and pitching short with a little jump shot. Scherer hooks them-in the conventional pivot style. This allows them to be deployed with White around the foul line Scherer underneath in bucket position. Bee has slowed up the attack.

The club rarely fast breaks. It moves with a pattern now. This is good because the squad is not deep, and is good because it offers the maximum usage of the talents of the two big men. This is no helter skelter, shot team. Nothing like Oklahoma A & M style, but something distinctive in New York nonetheless.

Little Eddie Gard has to be in there with his floorwork, serve and generalship to make the club go at its best. Jumping Leroy Smith didn't do much shooting or scoring, but he will. He didn't have to while the big boys could get the ball and use it. Bigos, the driving, burly 6-3 junior, is an excellent defensive backboard clearer and an improved offensive threat. Feurtado, like Smith, didn't do much this night. Next test for the Brooklynites comes Thursday against a good Kansas State club.

NYU, FIRST of all, was taken aback by the unexpected general

class and shooting ability of Vanderbilt. I'd heard that the Vandy's had at least three sophs from Indiana, and should have figured them good. You do not bring 'em from Indiana to Nashville for an education. Not when they're basketball players. It's a club that should make NYU feel a little better by cutting swath for itself back home.

The Violets, coming in without enough practice and for some reason with only one pre-Garden warmup game to compensate for same, blew some easy shots in first half, with Kaufman and Becker generally and Derderian hot. When these two pulled the Violets up stringly in the second half, overcoming an 8 point deficit, there was little point production from

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON** — Knicks vs. Baltimore in Garden, 3 p.m. Knicks back from hot road trip, trimmed St. Louis Thursday night to get back on beam after Minneapolis stopped seven game streak. Callatin has gotten very hot. Bullets have local favorites like Budko, Joe Dohlon, Marv Shatzman of St. Louis. Lots, and lots of seat. Oh my.

**SATURDAY NIGHT** — Anticipated debut of CCNY's talent-laden team, or teams. They play Lafayette in feature. Manhattan-

Siena opener. Lafayette supposed to have best team in years, lost only one man. Siena rates high, should be exciting opener. Manhattan lots of stuff even with Byrnes still out. Tickets? Oh, yes.

**SUNDAY**—Philly Eagles at Polo Grounds in game meaningless except for Giants second half finish in Eastern Division. Philly already copped.

**SUNDAY EVENING** via radio—Yanks vs. Frisco 9ers in playoff game, lent spice by fan sympathy for 49ers after the strike threat for playoff pay.

any of the others. The team isn't in typical NYU condition yet and will improve. Schaaf and Brasco, the two sophs, showed interesting possibilities. Quilty is an improved player with lots of drive. But the three centers used scored a total of three points and were not good enough underneath despite the fact that Vandy is not a particularly big team.

Here is the weakness that will

exist till February, when 6-6 sophs Seeman comes eligible. The other things will work out and NYU will have a good team. Till the center situation is solved, they'll win some, more than they lose, lose some, never be really routed and never be really great. That's the impression, anyhow. Next, Tuesday night vs. Oregon State, last year's Pacific champs.—RODNEY.

## WORKER Sports

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said, "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came out strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed, "But as long as the Braves were out of it, I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said, "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



# The Worker Magazine

SECTION 2

DECEMBER 4, 1949

SUNDAY

## IS THIS YOUR FAMILY?

*Franklin D. Roosevelt in January, 1937 warned of the challenge of 'one-third' of the U. S., 'ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.'*

*Today, 13 years later, the one-third has become one-half. This article discusses the cause and the cure.*

By BERNARD BURTON

CHEAP RADIOS and rattling jalopies do not fill shrunken stomachs or straighten rickety bones. The Voice of America and U. S.-financed papers in Europe are daily seeking to "sell" the workers of Europe on the "paradise" of America's "free enterprise" system. "Look at the cars, the radios, the washing machines in America," they blare, virtually hourly on the hour.

But the workers of Europe and the people of America are beginning to look past the radios and the used cars, into the homes, into the daily way of life of the American families which toil on the land and in the mills. And the picture revealed by the facts refutes the idyllic fantasies of the Voice of America.

For the latest facts show that at least one family in every five must live on less than \$20 a week. At least one out of four lives on less than \$40 a week. And about half of all American families get less than \$60.

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished," President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared on Jan. 20, 1937. That was a speech challenging the economic royalists and challenging the entire nation to make the highly vaunted "American Way of Life" a reality for all Americans.

But today, nearly 13 years later, the picture has not changed. It has become worse. Today, one-half of the nation has been driven into a status deplored by Roosevelt.

And this still remains, more than ever, the real challenge to America.

Just consider the meaning of the fact that 20 percent of all families and individuals live on \$1,000 a year or less, about 35 percent on \$2,000 or less, better than 50 percent on \$3,000 or less. Compare these figures to what it takes these days for a working class family of four to live in minimum health and decency.

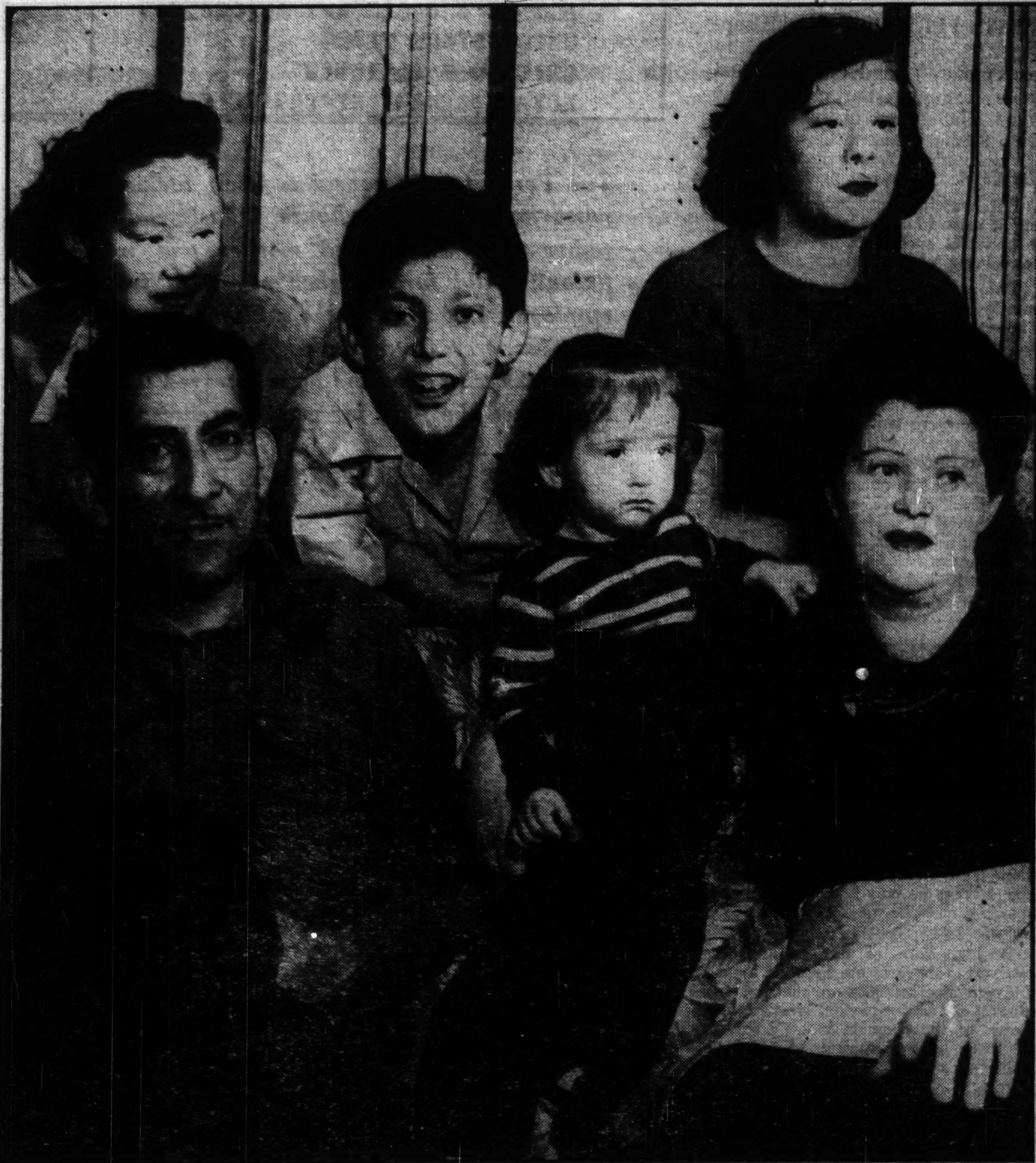
The authoritative Heller Committee found in September, 1948, that it took \$4,111.22 to meet the needs of a family of four, or about \$79 a week (which is better than \$25 a week more than the average worker earns).

The minimum basis of the Heller Budget is illustrated by the fact that it allows only \$2.30 a week for recreation. An extra beer or movie has to come out of the food allowance. And it figures on only \$38 a month for rent. It permits \$282.16 a year for medical and dental care; one serious illness requiring hospitalization would go beyond that figure.

Fact is that at best only 30 percent of American families earn as much as the Heller Budget calls for.

But even if you take a lower budget,

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



Shown are Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Perez and their four youngsters (left to right): Dolores, 12; Jesse, Jr., 11; Linda Marie, 19 months; and Constance, 14.

### 'Here Is The Challenge To Democracy'

"IN THIS NATION I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life.

"I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.

"I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labelled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago.

"I see millions denied education, recreation, and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.

"I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions.

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill nourished."

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Second Inaugural Address, January 20, 1937.

For the story of the Perez family, the family shown above and the story of another family whose life was so eloquently described by Roosevelt, see pages 2, 3.



**\$889**  
wages for  
6 months' work

# Perez Is a Butcher -- But His Wife and Kids Need Meat!

Form W-2		WITHHOLDING STATEMENT—1949		ORIGINAL	
U. S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service		Wages Paid and Income Tax Withheld		Do Not Lose This Statement	
EMPLOYEE TO WHOM PAID (Full name of employee, address)	1 - SINGLE 2 - MARRIED	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	TOTAL WAGES (Before payroll deductions) PAID IN 1949	FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY	O. A. S. I.
JESSE PEREZ 4541 SO MARSHFIELD AVE CHICAGO 99 ILLINOIS	20109	3350 4117	889.57	90	
EMPLOYER BY WHOM PAID (Name, address, and S. S. identification No.)					
ARMOUR AND COMPANY 36-0745940 UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO 9 ILLINOIS ESTABLISHMENT REPORTING NO 1					

**NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE**

This statement is important!

It must be attached to your U. S. income tax return for 1949.

See instructions on other side

## CHICAGO

JESSE PEREZ is eating his supper. A small lamp ("electricity costs money") stands on the kitchen table casting a dim glow in the room. The corners of the room are dark. Shadows seem to be dancing on the walls whenever a form moves into the lamp's tiny rays of light.

But over the small table there is a bright glare from the lamp, as if under a powerful spotlight, the contents of Jesse Perez' plate stand out sharply.

Two small pieces of succulent lamb—mostly fat, little meat—adorn the plate. The rest is heaping blobs of cooked rice and potatoes.

Jesse Perez is a packinghouse worker, a boning butcher in the big Armour plant here. On the job his deft, supple hands work constantly cutting away the choicest meats with a butcher knife honed to razor-like sharpness.

"If we get five pounds of meat for all of us inside a week, we're lucky," says still-youthful Mrs. Helen Perez. "Unless you want to call hot dogs meat, we have meat once or twice a week and Sunday; after that it's the scraps left over."

"All of us" include husband and wife and four youngsters—Constance, 14; Dolores, 12; Jesse, Jr., 11; and the last born, little Linda Marie, 19 months.

How does a packinghouse worker live? In some respects, Jesse Perez' story is not even typical of a big bulk of the packinghouse workers. Considers himself a little luckier than most, owning his own house (wood frame, 35 years old, and collecting a little rent to meet the monthly \$47.50 mortgage payments.

He is a butcher, in the semi-skilled category. His earning rate is \$1.35 an hour for day work. Depending on how many hours he puts in a week, his paycheck wavers between \$40 and \$55 a week.

A big share of the packinghouse workers in this area are Negroes, around 50 percent. Their jobs are the toughest, dirtiest and lowest-paying. Most are held down to the common labor gangs, at \$1.15 an hour or upwards of \$40 for a full week's work.

The Negro packinghouse workers, too, are victims of the specially-rigged prices for food and sinister rent-gouging rackets in the Jimcrow ghetto.

Packinghouse workers produce the nation's meat, but meat is a luxury on their tables. "We're fighting for pork chops" was the rallying slogan of the great nationwide 1948 meat-packing strike. After a union survey showed that packinghouse workers at best were able to afford meat, and the poorest cuts at that, only once or twice a week.

For this year of 1949, Jesse Perez' earnings will total slightly over \$2,000. In the first six months Armour & Co. paid him slightly under \$900. Overtime pay in the latter half of the year will just carry him over the \$2,000 mark.

He averts his eyes as he says: "The kids ask me, 'Daddy, can I have a dime; and I feel ashamed of myself because I just haven't got it.'"

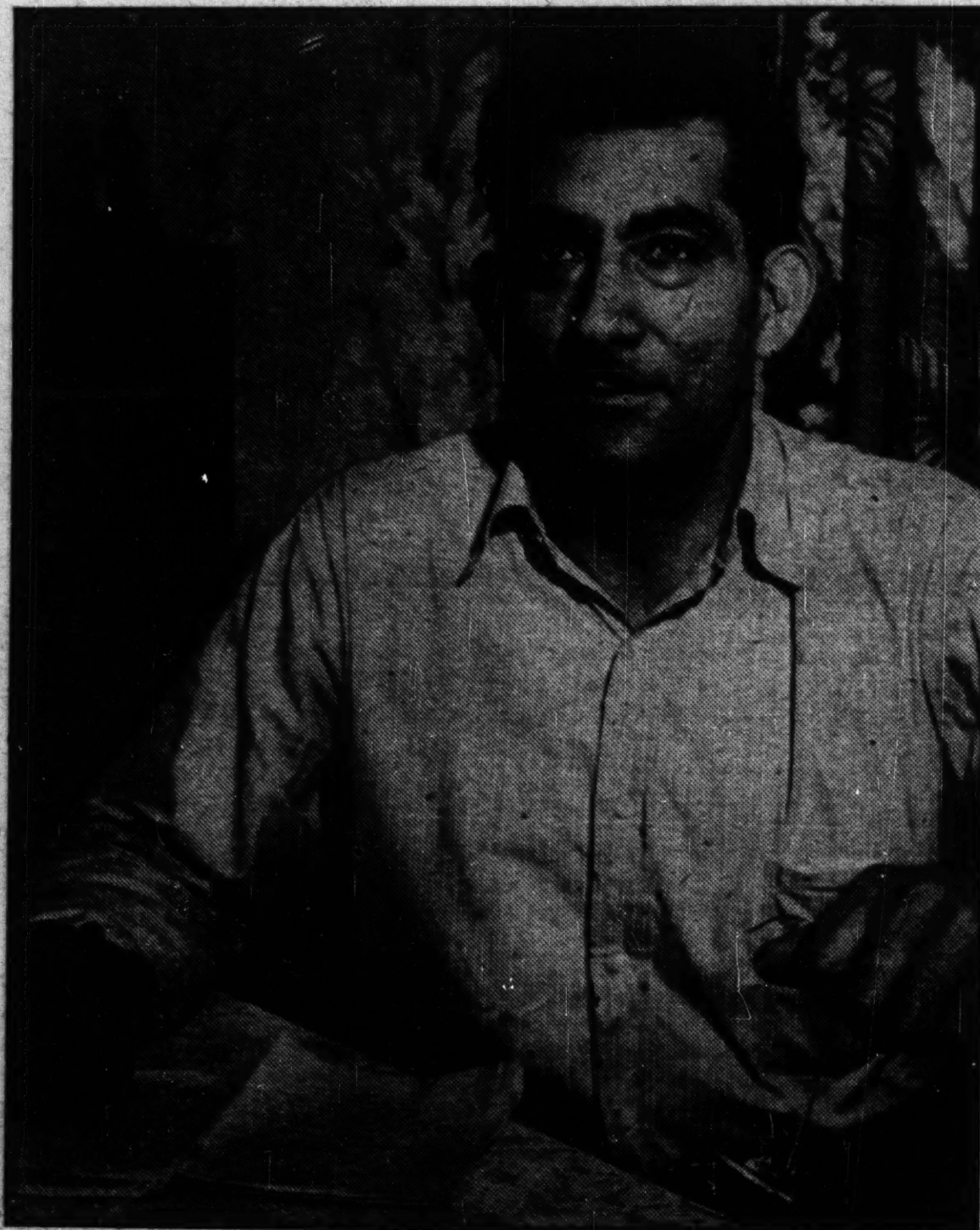
He murmurs quietly, "sometimes I don't know how we get along. It's pretty tough to manage on what Armour pays me."

Pretty soon you see how this packinghouse workers' family "gets along." The kids come romping into the house, tired from their play and appetites sharply whetted.

The kids eat first. They munch on

*The Perez family considers itself luckier than most in the packinghouse industry—for the father is a semi-skilled worker and militant unionism did force higher pay rates from his employer. But what of the millions of unskilled wage-earners? Or of the unorganized and those in unions whose leaders have betrayed them and abandoned the fight for wage increases?*

By RUBY COOPER



JESSE PEREZ

bread and jam until mother sets the table. Then they dig into the food placed on the table family style.

They eat first because they come first in this household. Then dad and mother sit down to whatever is left, filling themselves with plenty of bread and potatoes to make up for the meat or other main staple no longer there.

"Our grocery bill runs about \$35 a week," Mr. Perez declares between kitchen chores. "It's that high because we have to buy on credit and everything is always a few cents higher that way."

"You can see how far the week's pay check goes with that kind of a grocery bill. And we still owe the grocer a big bill from last year's strike."

Do they have to do without because funds are low? "Well, maybe dad and I do without," the housewife answers quickly, "but not the kids."

"We try to get the meats, fruits and vegetables the children need but it means we have to sacrifice on other things."

The house at 4541 South Marshfield is a typical one in the back-of-the-yards

area. The rooms are small. An oil stove set between the kitchen and living room provides the heat for the entire flat. They have hot running water since just before last year's strike. When a hot water boiler was installed alongside the kitchen sink.

Their sacrifices have to be made on clothing for parents and children alike, on recreation, a telephone ("had to be taken out" "we still owe phone company \$11"), medical care and smokes.

The kids all wear hand-em-downs from friends and relatives for school and visiting. Otherwise, the girls, as well as Jesse, Jr., are attired in well-worn jeans.

A minor crisis is developing over Constance, 14, who is developing into young womanhood. "Connie is growing up," her mother says simply, "and she's reaching the point where she wants a dress now and then from her daddy."

Mrs. Perez's last dress was bought over a year ago on the installment plan for her mother's funeral. "It took an emergency like that to get a new dress," she observes.

Jesse Perez himself last bought a suit of clothes some six years ago.

The kids regularly go to the movies once a week, but not so mother and dad. They have to go to her brother, who has a television set. Occasionally, Mrs. Perez goes to a bingo game: "the only reason I go is I may be able to win some money."

The father neither smokes nor drinks. "I like a shot now and then," he says, "but I just can't afford it . . . the kids need milk and that's more important."

Mrs. Perez had to be operated on for a hernia last October. She was forced to turn to the county hospital. "I have to go to the clinic tomorrow," she adds, "and you may not believe it, but I'll have to borrow money for carfare and the medicine."

Despite difficulties and hardships, the Perez family is a happy one. The kids are bright-eyes and full of life. Mother watches them with loving eyes and regards her husband with obvious pride.

And Jesse Perez? The big packers impose these conditions and wage standards on the workers to degrade them and make them subservient for fear of even losing this pittance.

But they've had an opposite effect on Jesse Perez and his fellow packinghouse workers, Negro and white. They've taught them the need to fight and the packinghouse workers have learned this lesson well.

Jesse has already been fired four times by the company for union activities. He is the steward in his department. "We're fighting, and fighting like the devil for a better life," he makes it quite plain.



# The Daniels Don't Have Enough Of Anything They Need

\$17  
a week on  
which to  
live...

*Most Negro families—well over 75 percent—are able to have only the very lowest standards of the necessities of life. For national oppression intensifies—doubles and trebles—their class oppression as wage-earners.*

By EUGENE FELDMAN  
BIRMINGHAM.

HOW MUCH health, good housing, proper food will \$17 a week buy for a family of six? Mrs. George Daniels of Birmingham could tell you because that is what her family has to live on each week.

It will buy three small rooms in a leaky shack with holes and cracks big enough for flies and mosquitoes to get in as well as rain. Here live Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, their three small children, and Mrs. Daniel's mother.

The \$17 a week is not enough for milk, meat, vegetables and good food. Instead the Daniels family must get along as best it can on such "filling" foods as potatoes, macaroni and grits.

The family lives near the railroad yards right next to the train tracks. Instead of green grass and shrubbery they have cinders for their front lawn. The Daniels family must live here because they are Negroes and have their "choice" of Jimcrow areas.

Some real estate interests might have the fancy notion that the place the Daniels live in should be called a duplex. Yet it is nothing more than a shack divided into two units of three rooms each. There are large cracks in the ceiling, walls and floors. When it rains water flows in from the roof and causes rings and lines to form on the walls.

In the summertime flies and mosquitoes come in through the cracks. These insects, besides bothering the children with heavy, itching bites, carry dangerous diseases.

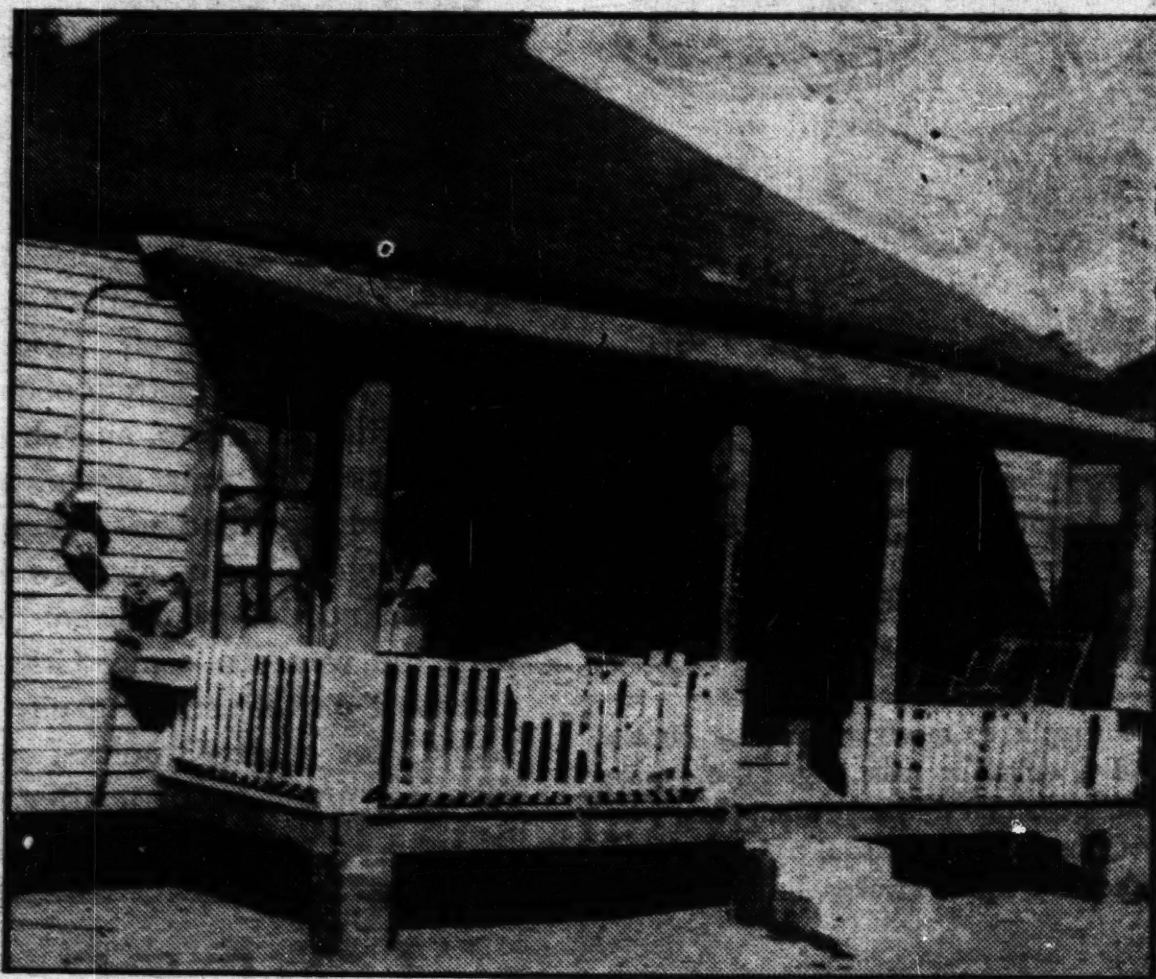
There is no bathroom in the Daniels home. When the "great" real-estate builders put up this shack they were interested in getting good return out of a small investment. A bathroom would cost more money so this shack has none.

The \$15 a month the Daniels pay as rent seems all that the landlord is interested in. The toilet the Daniels have is on the back porch in a booth that is slightly bigger than a telephone booth. The toilet, an 1892 model, is falling apart. The seat is broken and part of it is missing. The walls of the booth are so broken that it is cold there in the wintertime. In the summer the flies, mosquitoes, and insects of all kinds breed here.

The Daniels must take their baths in a washtub in the kitchen. The water is heated on the wood stove. It is hard work to fill and empty the wash tub for six people.

The Daniels' rooms are crowded with beds. There are six who must sleep in these three small rooms.

The Daniels children each have only a quart of milk every week. They really need at least one quart every day. Lunch



IS THIS  
YOUR FAMILY?

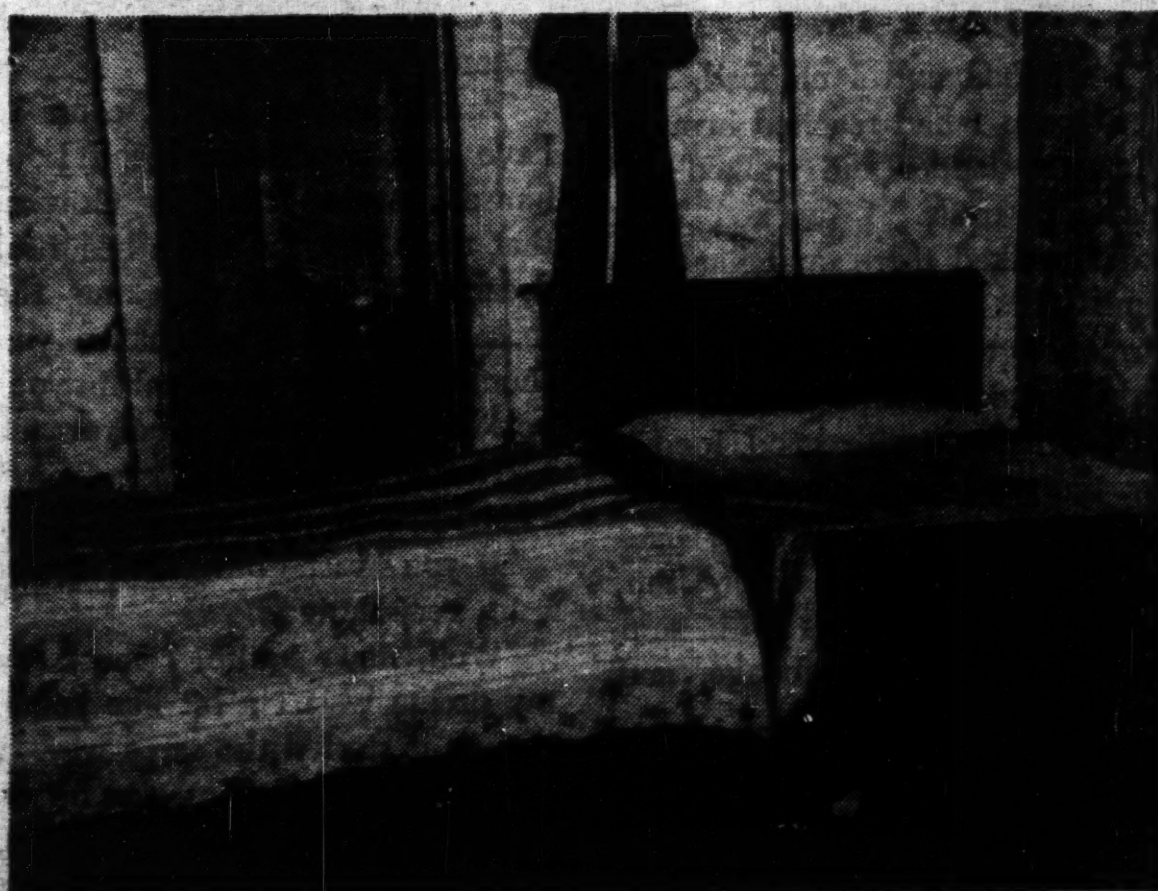
Mr. and Mrs. Daniels and their three small children (mother and children pictured above) share this small home with another family. The house, located in a railroad yard, is divided into two units of the three rooms each. There is no outdoor play space for the children. There is only one window in the bedroom (below). Every effort is made to keep the small home clean and neat.

at the Daniels house consists of some starch or filling food like potatoes or grits and collards or turnip greens. Dinner means cheap meat like neckbones, beef stew or white meat and some kind of greens. When the family budget says \$10 a week for food for six it means buying food that will only keep body alive. It can't consider the needs of growing children or hardworking men and women.

The two Daniel girls need dental care, but after the family has paid its rent, and its grocery bill it has no money for a dentist or anything else.

The family has little money for clothes. Mrs. Daniels doesn't have a warm coat and she suffers all through the winter. Birmingham may be in Dixie but it gets plenty cold here during the wintertime.

This is how the Daniels family lives. They live like many Alabama and Southern families because they must get along on less than \$1,000 a year. There is so much wealth here in the South but the people who labor to make it don't get it. It is all drained off by Wall St.





# JUST FOR NUS



## GRITZKO AND THE SQUIRE

(Reprinted from the unpublished manuscript, *The Cat with the Gray Whiskers and Other Folk Tales of the USSR*. Retold by Jean Karsavina, with drawings by Olga Nikolaieva, with permission.)

What happened last week: Gritzko, the shepherd, meets the squire on the road — and while they are walking, they find a delicious roast pig. The greedy squire wants to get it all for himself, so he suggests that they take a nap, and whoever has the more wonderful dream will get the pig. The squire falls asleep; meanwhile, Gritzko eats the whole pig. When the squire awakes, he starts to tell his dream.

### PART TWO

"I climbed and I climbed, and all at once I had reached heaven. I left the ladder and walked the heavenly trails. I walked here and I walked there, and finally I came to the door of a small cottage. I opened the door a crack and looked inside. And seated at a table groaning with good food I saw the good Lord himself at supper. There were platters of pancakes with cherry jam before him, and cheese dumplings with sour cream, and stuffed cabbage, and sausage with garlic —"

"All that for one meal?"

"All that and more! Then the good Lord looked up and saw me, and he invited me in.

"Come in, squire," he said. "Come in and join me."

"And that was how I came to have supper with the good Lord himself. And so it is clear, Gritzko, that mine was the more beautiful dream. Therefore pass me the roast pig, and if by chance you should have a pinch of salt in your pocket, I would like to borrow it."

"Not so fast, not so fast, squire! First listen to my dream!"

"If you insist. But talk fast, for I am very hungry."

"Well, now, squire, I must say my dream wasn't a bit like yours, though it started the same way. I dreamed that I too woke up to find a horse standing beside us. But this horse was no stallion, just

a motheaten old nag with a bridle of knotted string, stirrups made of willow bark thongs, and a saddle that was a torn old blanket. Why I mounted that nag I hardly know, but mount it I did. And I trotted off.

"I trotted and I trotted over the steppes, wishing I had never started. My bones were beginning to ache when I came to a pole by the roadside, with a stepladder beside it. And tied to the pole was a handsome stallion. And his bridle was of tooled leather, and his bit was silver, and his stirrups —"

"Why," cried the squire, "Why that was my horse!"

"Uhuh. Then I too began to climb the ladder. I climbed and I climbed until I was sorry I ever started. But after a while I reached heaven. I left the ladder and I walked here and there along the heavenly trails until I came to the door of a cottage.

"I opened the door a crack and looked inside, and there you were,



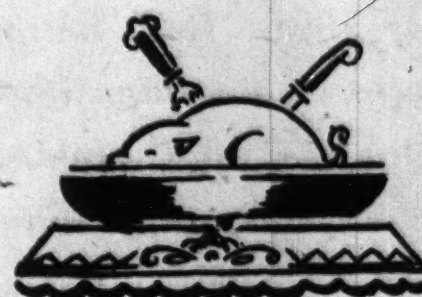
squire, having a fine supper with the good Lord himself. And in front of you were platters of pancakes with cherry jam, and cheese dumplings with sour cream, and stuffed cabbage, and sausage with garlic. You looked up and saw me, and you nodded your head. 'Go back the way you came, Gritzko, and feast on that suckling pig we found, for where would I find room for my share of it after my

supper with the good Lord himself?"

"So I hurried back to earth and ate the whole pig. Then I lay down and fell fast asleep."

"You don't mean you really ate the whole pig?"

"Not only did I eat it, but I cleaned off the bones and cracked them and sucked the marrow. It was very young and done just



right, and the buckwheat stuffing was perfect."

"A plague on you! My supper was nothing but a dream!"

"How was I to know that? After all, you did nod to me and you did tell me, 'Go back the way you came and feast on the pig.'"

"You oaf! And now what? Must I eat dry bread for my supper?"

"I am sorry to say, squire, that I ate your bread as well. The roast pig seemed to call for it, and who would have thought that after all those fine white rolls you had in heaven you would have any appetite for plain black bread?"

This was more than the squire could stand. He stood up, cursed Gritzko roundly for a whole minute, pushed his cap down over his eyes and hurried off home.

And Gritzko laughed and laughed. He waited until the evening grew cooler, then he was on his way again, playing his fife more gaily than ever.

## LAFFS

Boasting Sailor: I was shipwrecked once and had to live for a week on a can of sardines.

Doubter: You didn't have much room to move around in, did you.

"Willie," asked the teacher, "what is the plural of man?"

"Men," answered Willie.

"And the plural of child?"

"Twins!" was the prompt reply.

Teacher: Use the word "insulate" in a sentence.

Pupil: Last night my Pop said to my Mom: "How come you came insulate last night?"



Here's a new kind of a puzzle — it comes from star-gazing. Above you see seven words that don't make sense. Rearrange the letters in each word, and you will have the name of a heavenly body.

curry, Jupiter and Mars.

Venus, Neptune, Saturn, Mer-





# The Boy and the Bomb

A Story of Spain Today

by Spike Tarr

(Concluded from last week)

ANASTASIO, the agrupacion captain, was one of those lean, raw-boned peasants who look the same at the age of 50 as at 30; his hair was as black as it had been in his youth and he possessed the same wiry strength and inexhaustible endurance. In his wind-burnt, leathery face he had a pair of piercing hazel eyes whose searching quality made a man feel uneasy when he spoke to him.

Even during the civil war Anastasio had worked behind the enemy lines and, after thirteen years of uninterrupted guerilla activity, there were probably few men in the world who had his experience in partisan warfare. In addition to this Anastasio was a man of unusual intellect; not only had he taught himself to read and write, but he had also acquired a prodigious knowledge of Spanish literature.

The group immediately gathered about in a circle and Adam told them the details of the attack on the Ladruman meeting. All the while he talked he studied Anastasio's face, knowing the leader had never committed his entire striking force to a single action. He was also aware that this was not because Anastasio was sentimental about the loss of men, but because he did not want the Guardia Civil to determine the armament and manpower of the agrupacion.

"If we allow them," said Anastasio, after Adam had made his report, "to barricade themselves in the barrack we will achieve nothing."

The impersonal note in Anastasio's voice exasperated Adam and suddenly his patience went by the boards.

"Damn it, man, we have enough forces for any eventuality. Only we've got to move fast."

"Consuelo will not sing," answered Anastasio, as though he were stating a widely recognized fact.

Adam swallowed hard. "It's not that she will talk," he shouted.

"You have gotten emotional," said Anastasio, maintaining the same exasperating even tone of voice.

"To you it is just another partisan they have taken; one you are sure will not talk no matter what they do to her."

"I tell you," repeated Anastasio, "your emotions are running away with your reason. You are talking as though you must sell me the necessity of saving the life of someone as valuable to the movement as Consuelo."

With an effort Adam choked back the angry words which were piling up inside him. At that moment he felt completely impotent to convey his thoughts to Anastasio, almost as though he were speaking to him in a strange language.

"Like all of them," thought Adam bit-

terly, "he has lost all understanding of the attachment that can exist between two people. His mind is full of plus and minus signs. And even I have begun to think as they do; to such an extent that the idea of expressing any emotion of love for Consuelo before them appears cheap and theatrical."

Squatting down in the center of the circle, Anastasio outlined his plan of attack, using stones to designate buildings and lines in the sand to show the streets.

"The man with the explosives," said Anastasio, still bending over his diagram, "must get to the barracks."

"And if it does not work?" asked Adam apprehensively.

"What do you suggest?" Anastasio glanced up, fixing Adam with his piercing eyes.

"A frontal attack."

"No."

Adam clenched his fists at his side. "I'll get there with the explosives," he blurted out.

"That's all we need," said Anastasio sarcastically, "that a long, lanky bean-pole like you walk in front of the Guardia Civil with a burro that comes up to his crotch."

Several men from Anastasio's group offered themselves for the job. Then old Ignacio shoved his way closer to the center of the circle.

"At a time like this," he said, "no grown person will be able to approach the barrack. With Pepe," he added, "there will be a good chance. All day children come down from the mountain with burro-loads of firewood."

The boy had already brought a pack burro up to the group and one of the striking-force's dinamitistas started preparing the explosives, concealing them in two bundles of fagots. When he had finished fixing the fuses, Ignacio slung the fagots over the burro's back, fastening the cinch strap of woven firegrass under the little beast's hairy belly.

As the old campesino worked, Adam noticed the expression of sad resignation that had come into his deep-set, squinting eyes. In the face of his recent condemnation of the Spaniards as being devoid of human emotion, Adam felt a wave of guilt sweep through him. Pete was the last of the campesino's family and Adam understood the old man's manner of thinking. Whether or not it was a remnant of the religious education of Ignacio's youth the American did not know, but like all Spaniards the campesino considered a man's personal life as totally wasted if he did not leave behind him a son or a daughter.

"You will tie the burro to the wall at the back of the barracks," old Ignacio

was telling his son. "There are iron rings there."

"He has maybe three minutes after he lights off the fuses," said the dinamitista.

"Perhaps," ventured Pepe, running his hand affectionately over one of the animal's long silky ears, "I could unload him first so he won't get blown up."

"Aye!" wailed the dinamitista, clutching his head. "He's going to light off 40 kilos of soup and he's worried about the donkey."

"Never mind the burrico, Pepe," said Ignacio quietly. Then the campesino kissed his son on the lips and as the boy mounted the animal and drove it in among the pine trees Adam saw the old man turn away so that none of the partisans might notice the tears that had come into his eyes.

Because Pepe was entirely ignorant of the nature of explosives, he was under the impression that any excessive jarring would set off the load of dynamite beneath him. However, it was already past mid-day and his instructions were to get into Ladruman during the siesta hours, when there would be no one in the plaza. In spite of his fear the boy continued urging the little beast on.

Suddenly, as though sharing Pepe's anxiety, the burro slowed down to a less strenuous pace. Fearlessly, the boy dug his heels into the beast's sides and the burro, registering his complaint to the

world, let go one of those startling brays which seem to come from a donkey's lower intestine. Off on the right, behind a grass shepherd's hut, a female donkey answered and the boy's mount came to a dead stop.

"Vengal!" Pulling a good sized fagot from one of the bundles, Pepe turned to on the animal's thick-hided stern and the little beast reluctantly got underway once more, jarring along with the stiff-legged gait of a jackrabbit.

"Aye, aye," wailed Pepe, as though he were sitting on a load of eggs.

At the village gate the beast again took it into his stubborn head to rest.

"Bur-rico!" Pepe yelled, and as he beat the donkey with the fagot a cloud of dust rose from the animal's rump.

With exasperating slowness the burro moved on once more, his head drooping wearily. Now that he had entered the village Pepe allowed the beast to set his own pace. The streets were deserted and the boy made his way to the Guardia Civil barracks by the narrow, evil-smelling alley that led past the public abattoir. Perspiration had broken out on his face and as he drew closer to the center of the plaza he could feel his heart pounding beneath his ribs.

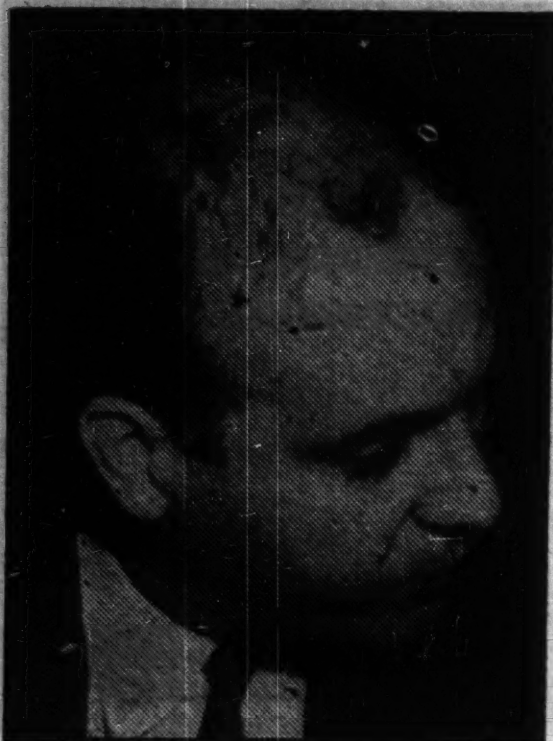
Close by the barracks he steadied himself and began whistling a passa double. Out of the side of his eye he saw a Guardia Civil sentinel; the man was in full gear, his tricornered, patent leather hat set squarely on his head, his carbine slung over his left shoulder.

As Pepe rode beneath the barrack windows he eagerly glanced up in the hope of seeing Consuelo. In one window, poking its black barrel between the bars, he saw a Vickers machinegun. Abruptly something happened to his lips and he was forced to leave off whistling.

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)







CARL MARZANI

CARL MARZANI, the first victim of Washington's witch-hunting "loyalty" drive, has been in jail now for over eight months. He is serving a one-to-three year sentence at the Danbury, Conn., Federal Penitentiary. I went to see his wife, Edith, a few weeks ago.

Edith and Carl Marzani first met at a Williams College prom in 1935, and got married in London in 1937 where he was on scholarship at Oxford University. But before settling down to academic studies there, the Italian-born Carl—whose family had fled Mussolini in 1924—fought with the Anarchist column in Spain on the Aragon Front.

In 1938 the young Marzanis traveled through Europe, the Near East and the Far East. They came home to America, had to go on WPA, settled in a lower East Side \$23-a-month walkup apartment, and joined the American Labor Party—which even then was the second political party in the area. After Pearl Harbor, Marzani, then an economics instructor at NYU, became chairman of the East Side Civilian Defense Council.

In March, 1942, he went to Washington and served with the Office of Strategic Services. He worked on visual (charts, slides, films, etc.) statistical data for top-level policy-makers. He helped prepare graphic studies on strategic bombings, including for Doolittle's Tokyo raid; and worked on illustrated studies of new weapons. He made a film for the personal use of Gen. Marshall, and received commendations from Gen. McNarney. He served overseas for eight months in London, France and Italy.

By 1946 he was disturbed with the brass-hat policies in the State Department (of which his OSS outfit had become a part). And in August he took a leave of absence, and produced the now famous film, *Deadline For Action*, for the United Electrical Workers, CIO.

On Nov. 15 he resigned from the State Department with the expressed regrets of his superiors. On Dec. 20 he was notified that he had been fired. In January he was indicted, charged with having made fraudulent statements in denying membership in the Communist Party in 1941. Today he is in jail.

#### Early Work in Progressive Films

The Marzani family—Edith, six-year-old Ricky (Judith Enrica) and two-year-old Tony—live in an unusual brownstone house in the West 80's in New York. The second and third floors are large, high-ceilinged living quarters. The second floor and basement, however, house the Union Film Co.—the creation and pride of the Marzanis. Carl had become enthusiastic about the possibilities of the visual education methods he had worked on while in the Army. Edith explains that her husband feels very strongly that the most effective way to teach new ideas is through films. And, as she says: "that's what we are trying to do, isn't it? To teach—whether through meetings, conversations or ringing doorbells during campaigns."

Marzani set out to acquire, and did, the necessary production equipment to make 16 mm. films for labor and progressive groups. Edith has set herself the real mission to hold on to it for him while he is in jail.

Production work is going on at the Union Films Studio. Carl Marzani's wife works on the distribution, sales and rentals of films, as well as on getting new film-making orders.

Edith Marzani talks freely of Union Films: the heartache that went into its

# The Marzanis Proudly Carry On: 'Carl Has So Many Loyal Friends'

*But there's a moral in this fine thing that has come to this family—among the first victims of the Truman Administration's witchhunting hysteria. "The question of aid to the families of the victims of reaction . . . can become an integral part of the struggle against reaction itself."*

By PEGGY DENNIS

Mrs. Dennis is the wife of Eugene Dennis, one of the 11 convicted Communist leaders.



MRS. EDITH MARZANI and the Marzani children, Judith, 6, and Tony, 2, shortly after the birth of Tony.

borning, and the problems of distribution. She is full of vibrant talk about Carl: his case, his trial, his life in jail.

#### Not Discouraged By Reverses

But of herself—there is a slight shrug of the shoulders and a: "What is there to say of myself?" And then: "It has not been a sad year. In fact, it has been an extremely encouraging one. I never knew how many friends we had before. And there are many, many more—people who feel deeply the injustice done to Carl, and who through their activities have helped me in ways I know nothing about."

I looked at the young woman beside me in silent amazement. Not one word from her about the fact that she is ill of an incurable disease that affects the central nervous system and impairs the manipulative abilities. Only when asked outright, did she explain tersely the symptoms of her illness, and ended jokingly. "Outside I use the cane, as people won't take me for a drunk when I shuffle along the street." The only note of bitterness is her comment that the U. S. courts considered her partial and incurable paralysis as "insufficient reason for staying the execution" of her husband's jail sentence.

About the children? "Of course, there are problems. If they are deprived of one parent, they need double attention from the other." She and Carl had decided not to tell Ricky, who was only five when her father went to jail. But others did tell her. And, as Edith says: "I then not only had to tell her the truth, but had to offset the possible impression that we had been ashamed of Carl—which, of course, we definitely are not." And then, after doing a good job of instilling pride in her Daddy, Edith tells how she later had to explain why "we don't go around bragging to strangers that our Daddy is in jail."

#### Meaning of Marzani Case

Toward the end of our visit, I asked Edith Marzani how she managed financially while her husband is in jail. She told me that the Marzani legal defense funds had been raised through the work of personal friends. And these same people have established regular contributor-groups to support the Marzani family.

An ALP club in downtown Manhattan, a Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress chapter, a group of former lower East Side friends, another group interested in

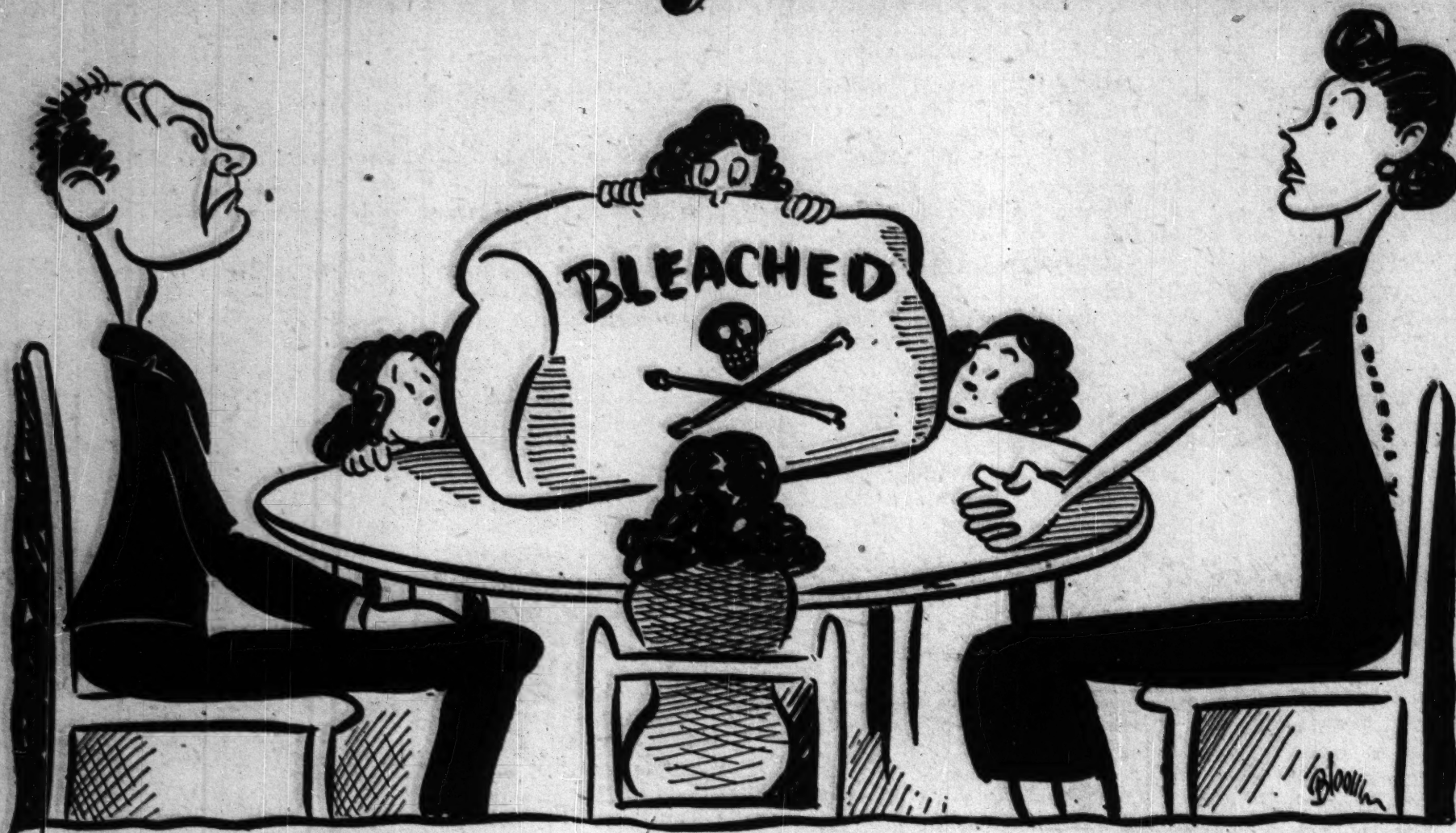
keeping Union Films going, former college friends and old Army buddies—all make monthly contributions.

When I expressed admiration at the method of solving such a personal, yet real, problem, Edith gave me the reply with quiet dignity: "But this is what our years of anti-fascist activity has logically led us to. With the growth of reaction, we—and I mean all of us, are the first targets. And our personal problems must be worked out in such a way that our families become neither burdens, nor castoffs. The question of aid to the families of the victims of reaction, if properly undertaken, itself can become an integral part of the struggle itself."

But, as throughout the afternoon, Edith's last words to me, as I prepared to leave, were not of herself: "Please, Peggy, if you write anything at all about us—write that the people must not let the Truman administration forget the Marzani case. If Carl serves his full jail sentence, the Marzani case will become the dangerous precedent for a more intensified and vicious witchhunt under the banner of 'loyalty' purges that will reach into all spheres of American life. People should continue to demand the release of Marzani—for their own sake, not just mine."



# 'Not by Bread alone'



By WALTER LOWENFELS

**M**AN, it is said, does not live by bread alone. How can he in America? Those wads of sliced cotton that are merchandised here as as "packaged bread" might provide a diet for boll weavils. As for mankind! Only a Trumanite could dream of sentencing people everywhere to live on such pale corpse-like dough so remote from live wheat.

At any rate, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt reveals in her memoirs an interesting fact about Molotov's 1942 visit to the White House. In the Soviet Minister's baggage, she now reports, was a piece of black Russian bread.

No word of this appeared at the time. We should appreciate the change in our foreign relations since those war days.

There were no headlines about "Soviet Aggression Concealed in Sausage Bread in Soviet Minister's Trunk." Molotov was allowed, in quiet, to prefer his native bread to ours. Even so, we won the war against fascism together.

Happily, such friendly times will be made to return again. Then each person, regardless of his nativity, will be able to break bread with us in his own peculiar way. And even have bread factories that are owned by their workers, if they want, rather than by Mr. duPont.

BUT what about our own "free enterprise loaves?"

Long before the Marshall Plan tried to impose our cotton wadding on the rest of the world as bread, this peculiar product was viewed with suspicion everywhere.

Every country has its own bread formula. There is the Vienna loaf, the French twist, the Italian roll, the Polish pumpernickle, the Jewish rye bread with seeds, the real American loaf, home-baked style. And so on.

All eminently edible. Particularly when there is something other than the tank treads of the Atlantic Arms Pact with which to butter it.

There are many American products that the rest of the world admires, such as cigarettes, the revolutions of 1776 and 1861, Walt Whitman, the Brooklyn Bridge, William Z. Foster, and so on.

But from North Africa to the British Isles, nobody has ever walked up to the American Express office, or more recently, the European Recovery Plan office, and plunked down a hundred dollar bill, and said: "Give me a slice of certified, bonded, vitamin-enriched American bread!"

Indeed this congealed cotton wadding is about as popular abroad as the castor oil of unemployment we have so widely exported to the Marshall Plan lands.

OF COURSE I realize that this corpse-like substance, so diaphanously

packaged as "bread," is only the first stage in a process that winds up as "toast."

But supposing you don't like toast? Is that Un-American? Supposing you have four healthy children who, along with some help on your part, break, damage, short-circuit, and otherwise put out of commission every blamed toaster you ever had the money to buy?

Do you have to go "back to Russia" to prefer Jewish rye with seeds? or American style home-baked?

I had a sick child in the house the other day. 104 fever. Intestinal influenza, as the doctor claimed. And what do you think cured her in two (2) days?

Not the penicillin he poured into her, and bottles of suppha. No sir. In her delirium she called out:

"Poppa— I want some toast."

"All right, darling. I'll slice some rye bread thin."

"No! No! I want white bread toast."

"White bread toast?" I was amazed. Also perplexed. Where did this yen come from? Where was the white bread to come from? What to toast it on?

"Can't I have toast, daddy?"

"Of course you can. In a minute."

I unearthed a sister on the street:

"Hey! Hurry to the store and get a loaf of white bread."

"White bread! What for?"

"Don't ask questions. Here's 18 cents. Hurry."

"But daddy, I don't like white bread."

"You don't have to eat it."

"But why must I buy it then?"

"Well—don't buy it—just go and get it. Your sick sister wants it."

"Oh."

WELL, I burned it on a make-shift toaster, and scraped it and served it. And in 24 hours she was cured.

True, at 18 cents it is terribly expensive for a 5-cent loaf. Also true, at 18 cents it is the cheapest medicine you can get, especially recommended by me for intestinal flu. But not for foreign relations.

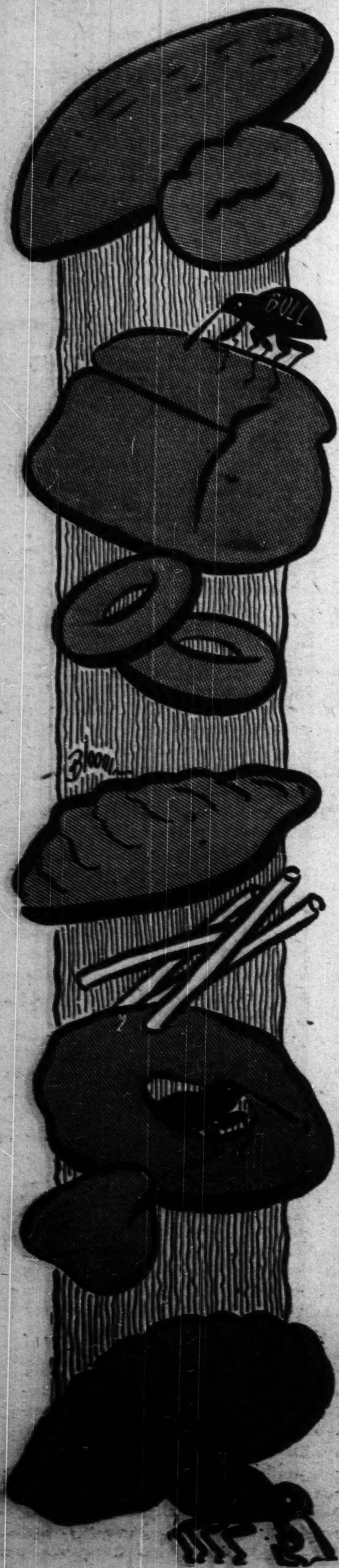
Could these be improved if we put more stress on our home-baked style American loaf? This, with all its crudities, is made out of real wheat, not absorbent cotton.

In fact, these Wall Street, belt-line slabs are surely going to lay us low, intestinally, and every other way.

As for the bread our friends eat abroad—let them munch their own crusts, I say, even if they insist on baking them in their own bakeries, socialist style.

We might even learn something there. For, as we started to say at the beginning, on socialist bread, not only man but every woman and child in America can truly leave alone.

Do you wonder that the duPonts find this true wheat as unpalatable as I do their foul, false confection?





# Best Book Buys for Christmas

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

(The following list of recommended books has been drawn (with a few exceptions) from the book review columns of the Daily Worker of the current year. Space limitations unfortunately forbid publication of a more comprehensive list covering older books too, including standard Marxist classics. To facilitate use of this list we have single-starred (\*) books which were originally approved with reservation by our reviewers, and double-starred (\*\*) those which were recommended.)

## FICTION

\*\* AND NOT TO DIE, by Alexander Bek. Soviet Russia Today. Stalin Prize-winning novel of the war.

\* A TALE OF POOR LOVERS, by Vasco Pratolini. Viking. \$3.50. The skillfully-interwoven story of the men and women of the Via del Corso, Florence, in the early years of Mussolini's regime.

\*\* CHILDHOOD, BOYHOOD AND YOUTH, by Leo Tolstoy. Lear-Crown. \$2.75. Re-issue of out-of-print semi-autobiographical novels which launched Tolstoy's literary career.

\*\* DEPARTURE AND OTHER STORIES, by Howard Fast. Little, Brown. \$3. Masterful series of workers, anti-fascists and children, written with a deep love for the common people.

\*\* FOR US THE LIVING, by Haakon Chevalier. Knopf. \$3.50. An adult, large-scale novel of California industrialists, union organizers, cannery workers and the struggle between fascist and anti-fascist in the 30's.

\*\* JEAN BAROIS, by Roger Martin du Gard. Viking. \$3.50. The story of a middle class Frenchman, the ebb and flow of his radicalism, which reaches highwater mark in the famed Dreyfus frameup.

\*\* LEAVES IN THE WIND, by Gwyn Thomas. Little, Brown. \$3. In the luminous prose of Gwyn Thomas, the story of Alan Leigh, harpist, and the struggle of the foundrymen of Moonlea, England, in the summer of 1835.

\*\* LIMBO TOWER, by William Lindsay Gresham. Rinehart. The scene, the tubercular ward in a big city hospital. The people, Benny Rosenbaum, poet, fur worker and Marxist; Washington Lee, Negro boxer, and others.

\*\* LIVE WITH LIGHTNING, by Mitchell Wilson. Little, Brown. \$3. Mature, skillful study of the career of an American physicist, torn between scientific dedication and wealth.

\* LUCIFER WITH A BOOK, by John Horne Burns. Harper. \$3.50. A savage burlesque of the administrators, teachers and students at a private school.

\*\* RAIN OF ASHES, by James Neugass. Harper. \$3. An expert, sardonic portrait of a decadent family of New Orleans rentiers, brawling over the family inheritance.

\* SOME TRUST IN CHARLOTS, by Jack Jones. Sloane. \$3.50. A lively study of the rise to wealth and power of the Tewdwr family in the Rhondda Valley of Wales.

\* SPIT AND THE STARS, by Robert Mende. Rinehart. \$3.50. A zestful first novel of a depression childhood, with a sympathetic account of a young worker's encounter with militant leftwing unionism.

\* TEACH THE ANGRY SPIRIT, by Cornelia J. Jessy. Crown. \$3. Study of the impact of race prejudice on young Mexican-American Angel Garcia and his sister, Mercy.

\*\* TEMPTATION, by John Pen. Creative Age Press. \$3. Powerful description of the two worlds of Horthy Hungary, aristocratic luxury and workingclass poverty.

\*\* TEVYE'S DAUGHTERS, by Sholom Aleichem. Translated by Francis Butwin. Crown. \$3. The tender, wonderful short stories about Tevye the dairyman, his seven daughters, and their life in Czarist Russia, told as only Sholom Aleichem could tell them.

\* THE DARKNESS BELOW, by Frederic Morton. Crown. \$3. Arresting novel of an Austrian refugee doctor's experience in a subterranean New York bakery.

\*\* THE HERO, by Millard Lampell. Messner. \$3. The real story of college football, told with unadorned realism, in the person of Steve Novak, star and hero.

\*\* THE JOURNEY OF SIMON MCKEEVER, by Albert Maltz. Brown. \$2.75. The heart-warming account of a 74-year-old ex-workingman's struggle to surmount crippling illness and financial dependence in order to live a useful life.

\* THE MAN WITH THE GOLDEN ARM, by Nelson Algren. Doubleday. \$3. The inevitable doom of Frankie Machine, poker-dealer and dope-addict, told against the background of Chicago's underworld.

\*\* THE PRIMITIVE, by Feike Feikeman. Doubleday. \$3.50. First part of a trilogy, narrating the story of Thurs Wraldson, unlettered giant who leaves a farmland founding home for Christian College.

\*\* THE STORM, by Ilya Ehrenbourg. Gaer. \$3.50. Epic, Stalin Prize-winning novel of World War II, with France, Russia and Germany as its locale. By the noted Soviet journalist and novelist.

\*\* THE TRAIN, by Vera Panova. Knopf. \$3. Stalin Prize-winning novel of the men and women on a hospital train, riding the rails in wartime to bring the wounded back from the front.

\*\* THE WORLD NEXT DOOR, by Fritz Peters. Farrar, Straus. \$3. Gripping tale of an ex-GI's battle for sanity in a VA hospital, stamped with brutality and callous negligence.

\*\* TREE OF FREEDOM, by Rebecca Caudill. Viking. \$2.50. Written both for teenagers and adults, this story of a Carolina family which moved to Kentucky for new land in 1780, sheds light on the agrarian struggles of the Revolutionary era.

\*\* WORLD FULL OF STRANGERS, by David Almon. Doubleday. \$3. A powerful story of the destructive impact of capitalism upon the lives of an Italian-American girl and her childhood sweetheart during and after World War II.

## NON-FICTION

\*\* A BABY IS BORN, by Dr. Milton I. Levine and Jean H. Seligmann. Simon and Schuster. \$1.50. The book, written for children from six to 10, which many parents have been looking for. The story of human birth, written with scientific accuracy, simplicity and warmth.

\* A CONCISE HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS, by Dirk J. Struik. Dover. Two volumes, \$1.50 each. A lucid introduction into the development of the mathematical sciences.

\*\* A PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by A. L. Morton. Lawrence and Wishart. \$2.50. Revised edition of the vivid, Marxist history first published in 1938.

\* A TREASURY OF GREAT REPORTING, edited by Louis L. Snyder and Richard B. Morris. Simon and Schuster. \$5. An exciting anthology which includes reportage by men like Marx, Engels, John Reed, Mark Twain, Ilya Ehrenbourg, Jack London and John Brown, as well as such perverters of truth as Russell B. Porter and other non-entities.

\*\* A TREASURY OF SOUTHERN FOLKLORE, edited by B. A. Botkin. Crown. \$4. A rich, entertaining anthology weakened by its neglect of Negro achievement and Negro struggle.

\*\* AMERICAN CAPITALISM: 1607-1800, by Anna Rochester. International. Paper, 75 cents. Cloth, \$1.50. A vivid Marxist account of American capitalism in its early stages, by the author of Rulers of America.

\*\* AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAXIM GORKY. Citadel. \$3. Newly translated by Isidor Schneider, this masterful volume includes three books, My Childhood, In the World, and My Universities, all hitherto out of print.

\*\* BRIEF JOURNEY, by Milton Blau. GOLDEN TRUMPET, by Aaron Kramer. LONGSHOT O'LEARY'S GARLAND OF PRACTICAL POESIE, by

Thomas McGrath. International. Each 50 cents. Booklets of verse by three outstanding progressive poets. In the International Poetry Series.

\*\* BUILDING A CHARACTER, by Constantine Stanislawsky. Theatre Arts Books. \$3.50. Another "must" book on the dramatic arts by the great Russian actor-director.

\*\* CAULDRON, by Alfred Levinson. Decker Press. \$2. An excellent first volume of poetry by a workingclass poet.

\* CHINA SHAKES THE WORLD, by Jack Belden. Harper. \$5. A vivid firsthand picture of China's revolution in the making, marred by the author's political immaturity.

\* DAYS WITH BERNARD SHAW, by Stephen Winsten. Vanguard. \$3.75. Sparkling conversations with the venerable playwright, set down by his neighbor.

\*\* DOCTORS OF INFAMY, by Dr. Alexander Mitscherlich and Fred Mielke. Schuman. \$3. The documented record of the merderous "experiments" conducted by Nazi doctors and scientists.

\*\* DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE EVE OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. In two volumes. International. Vol. II, \$2.50. Documents, mainly from seized archives of the Nazis, and published by the USSR. Exposes the planners of World War II.

\*\* ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF THE USSR, edited by S. S. Balzak, V. F. Vasyutin and Y. G. Feigen. Macmillan. \$10. An encyclopedic study of the natural resources and industrial potential of the Soviet Union, up to 1939, by three Soviet writers.

\*\* EXPLORER OF THE HUMAN BRAIN, by Dorothy F. Cannon. Schumann. \$4. An excellent biography of the great Spanish scientist, Cajal.

\*\* FAINT CLEWS AND DIRECTIONS, edited by Clarence Cobdes and R. C. Silver. Duke University Press. \$5. Previously unpublished manu-

scripts, notes and letters by Walt Whitman.

\*\* FEAR, WAR AND THE BOMB, by Prof. P. M. S. Blackett. Whittlesey House. \$5.00. Must reading. A masterly analysis, by a Nobel Prize physicist, of the myth of the a-bomb conquering the world. A study of the military and political consequences of atomic energy.

\*\* FILM TECHNIQUE AND ACTING, by V. I. Pudovkin. Lear-Crown. \$3.75. Two basic works in one volume by one of the world's greatest film directors.

\*\* FLIGHT INTO HISTORY: The Wright Brothers and the Air Age, by E. K. Freuden-thal. University of Oklahoma Press. \$3.75. Valuable, lively account of the development of aviation.

\*\* FRANKIE AND JOHN-NIE and 90 others. A Treasury of Folk Songs, edited by Sylvia and John Kolb. Bantam Books. 25 cents. An excellent collection of folk and union songs, for only two bits.

\*\* GIANT AT THE CROSSROADS. The story of ancient civilization. By M. Ilin and E. Segal. Translated by Beatrice Kinkead. International. \$2.50. Rich, meaningful, exciting Marxist history of ancient civilization by two Soviet authors.

\*\* HANDBOOK OF PHILOSOPHY, edited by Howard Selsam. International. \$1.50. An invaluable Marxist guide and dictionary of philosophical names, terms and concepts.

\*\* HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF RUSSIA TO THE 1917 REVOLUTION, by P. I. Lyaschenko. Macmillan. \$13. An economic history of Russia up to the revolution, by a Soviet scholar.

\*\* IN SEARCH OF A LOST PEOPLE, by Joseph Tenenbaum. Beechhurst Press. \$3. The story of the Nazi mass murder of Polish Jewry during World War II. Must reading for every American.

\*\* INISHFALLEN, FARE THEE WELL, by Sean O'Casey. Macmillan. \$4.75. The beautifully-written, fourth volume in the Irish playwright's autobiography.

\*\* JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, by John A. Pollard. Houghton Mifflin. \$6. A biography emphasizing the poet-journalist's role in the anti-slavery movement.

\*\* LABOR FACT BOOK NO. 9, by Labor Research Assn. International. \$2. The 1949 edition of labor's invaluable arsenal of facts.

\* THE SHOW OF VIOLENCE, by Dr. Fredric Wertham. Doubleday. \$3. A penetrating study of murder in a class society.

\* LORCA, THE POET AND HIS PEOPLE, by Arturo Barea. Harcourt. \$3. A study of the national roots of the poetry of the anti-fascist martyr, Lorca, with translations of his poetry.

\*\* ON ART AND SOCIALISM, essays and lectures by William Morris. John Lehmann. London. A selection of the writings of the artist, craftsman and revolutionary of the Victorian era.

\* ONE WAY TICKET, by Langston Hughes. Knopf. \$2.75. Effective blues rhythms and simple and dramatic imagery, but little reflection of the struggle of the Negro people.

\*\* OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES, by O. John Rogge. Gaer. \$3. A ringing challenge to the thought-control, witch-hunting drive of the Truman administration by the former assistant U. S. Attorney General.

\*\* PEACE OR PESTILENCE, by Theodore Rosebury. Whittlesey. \$3.50. A documented indictment of biological warfare and the drive to war, by a leading scientist.

\* PHILOSOPHY FOR THE FUTURE: The Quest for Modern Materialism, edited by V. J. McGill, Marvin Farber and Roy Wood Sellars. Macmillan. \$7.50. An important, trail-blazing anthology, which includes articles by many top-notch Marxists, but is confused by the inclusion of mechanistic and idealist pieces, and weakened by the absence of an essay on dialectical materialism proper.

\*\* POLAND STRUGGLES FORWARD, by William Cary. Greenberg. \$3. An excellent report on the building of the new Poland, by an aide of the Unitarian Service Committee who visited the country.

\*\* POLITICAL ECONOMY, by John Eaton. International. \$2. A masterful new study by a British Marxist economist.

\* ROOSEVELT AND THE RUSSIANS, by Edward R. Stettinius. Doubleday. \$4. Evidence by a former Secretary of State that Yalta spelt Soviet concessions and Big Three agreement in practice.

\*\* SELECTED PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS, by N. A. Dobrolyubov. Foreign Languages Publishing Co. Moscow. \$3. Delightful essays on literature, history and politics by a young Russian who died in 1861, at the age of 25.

\*\* SELECTED PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS, by V. C. Belinsky. Foreign Publishing House. Moscow. The works of the founder of democratic, materialist thought in Russia.

\*\* SOCIAL ROOTS OF THE ARTS, by Louis Harap. International. \$2.25. A clear, concise, brilliant Marxist analysis of the arts in relation to society.

\*\* SOVIET CHESS, by Nicolai Grekov. Translated by Theodore Reich. McKay. \$5. A brief history of chess in Russia, 105 masterpieces of Soviet chess, in the first Soviet book on the game to be made available to the American public.

\*\* SOVIET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1917, by Maurice Dobb. International. \$4. A thorough, clear account, by an outstanding Marxist economist, of the building of Soviet socialism.

\*\* SOVIET ECONOMY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by N. A. Voznesensky. International. \$1.25. Authoritative account, by a Soviet leader, of the way the socialist economy met the test of Nazi invasion and destruction.

\* STORY WITHOUT END: An Informal History of the Jewish People, by Solomon Landman and Benjamin Efron. Holt. \$3. A good introduction to the main lines of the Jewish people's historical development.

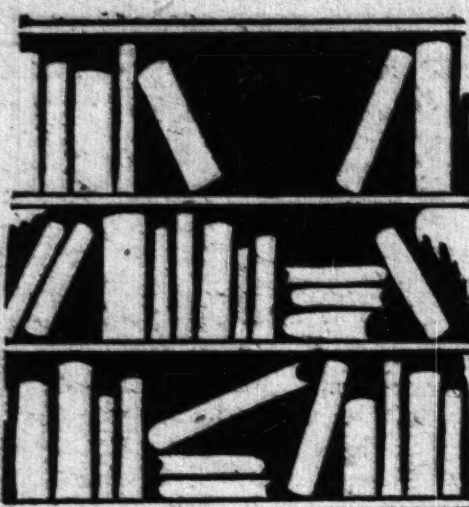
\*\* STUDIES IN ANCIENT GREEK SOCIETY, by Prof. George Thomson. International. \$10. A major work of Marxist scholarship on the development of Aegean civilization and the origins of Greek culture.

\*\* THE BENDING CROSS: A Biography of Eugene V. Debs, by Ray Ginger. Rutgers. \$5. The best full-length portrait of the beloved workers' leader thus far.

\*\* THE BOOK OF GREAT CONVERSATIONS, edited, and with biographical sketches, by Louis Biancolli. Simon and Schuster. \$5. Fascinating collection of recorded conversations involving such personages as Wagner and Rossini, Shaw and Chesterton, Stalin and H. G. Wells.

\*\* THE COMMUNIST TRIAL, by George Marion. Fairplay. \$3.25, cloth. \$1.25, popular edition. A "must" book on the frameup thought-control trial at Foley Square.

\*\* THE DEVIL IN MASSACHUSETTS, by Marion L. Starkey. Knopf. \$3.50. A fine (Continued on Page 9)





# World of Labor

## What the Revolt In The NMU Indicates

By George Morris

BACK IN 1934 the maritime workers of the West Coast gave a preview of things to come. Today it seems that again it is the maritime workers, this time on the East Coast, who provide the tip-off for the next stage of progressive struggle against the entrenched trade union bureaucracy.

The 1934 revolt of longshoremen and seamen against the top reactionary cliques exploded into a strike and climaxed in the San Francisco General Strike. It gave an advance indication of the big change that was taking place in the working class of America and of the new type of a labor movement that was approaching. That maritime struggle—under left leadership—was one of the greatest factors of the period to hurry what next year shaped into the CIO and the start of one of the biggest advances in labor history.

American reaction has never gotten over the fright it suffered in that moment. Vengeance is still sought in a fourth trial of Harry Bridges, who led that struggle.

The 1934 struggle was a movement of the rank and file, in defiance of the top reactionaries. It was a movement of solidarity crossing craft and union lines and its watchword was "No separate craft agreements—no settlement without approval by the rank and file through a democratic procedure."

THAT SOON SET A PATTERN for the "spirit of '36" familiar in the CIO's early sweep through industrial areas. It is necessary to recall this history because for a period prior to 1934 those who bossed the AFL said the left was expelled, isolated, null and void—just as the public is being told today by the equally reactionary and shortsighted people who run the CIO and who so shamefully betrayed the "spirit of '36."

The current rank and file upsurge in the National Maritime Union exploded with poetic justice immediately after the CIO's convention adjourned in Cleveland, as though designed to expose the stupid claims of the rightwingers that they speak for the members. A few days earlier I saw Joe Curran perform on the stage in Cleveland in a contest with Mike Quill for the dishonorable role of prize turncoat. He was very cocky and boasted that he turned a union of militant rank and filers into a rightwing outfit. Ever since he has been NMU president by authority only of the New York police department.

The events of the NMU hold a great lesson for trade union progressives. They show the form which struggles in rightwing-led unions will be taking in the coming days. Until now millions of workers have been under illusions peddled among them by the rightwingers. The time for delivery on those promises and sweet dreams of going "forward without Communists" is running out. The period of disillusionment is developing.

WHEN MEMBERS LEARN how they have been humbugged and betrayed, they get angry, bitter and vigorous as the NMU's rank and filers—most of them former supporters of Curran—have become. The same process is beginning in the United Automobile Workers.

Several weeks after a convention at which Reuther said any leader who today abandons wage demands is "betraying" his members, he entered into the phony pension deal with Ford, abandoned wage demands and froze rates for at least two more years. He bludgeoned the workers into accepting the deal on the threat that they'd be forced on strike—UNDER HIS SURE-TO-LOSE LEADERSHIP.

But the resentment is mounting fast against Reuther. Some of his most ardent supporters in Flint and other General Motors centers and in Chrysler are denouncing him in bitter terms. They don't want the Ford "pattern."

Political signs point to a gathering rank and file revolt in Emil Rieve's rundown textile union, too. They appeared in New Bedford and Lawrence, Mass., the two textile cities where independent rank and file activity was most pronounced. In New Bedford, the rank and file backed candidate for City Council, Joseph O'Brien, narrowly missed election, winning in the main working class wards, while those backed by Rieve's henchmen made a miserable showing. In Lawrence, Progressive candidate Rev. Amos Murphy for Mayor drew 20 percent—6,586—of the vote.

Rank and file work in the shops and locals, and among the unemployed for the needs of the members, is the key to the next big things in American labor.



## Best Book Buys For Christmas

(Continued from Page 8)

study of that other witchhunt, in Salem, Mass., of 1692-93.

• **THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE COLD WAR**, edited by James S. Allen and Doxey A. Wilkerson. International. \$1. A vital contribution, by William Z. Foster and others, to the Marxist analysis of the economic crisis.

• **THE EMBERS STILL BURN**, by Ira A. Hirschmann. Simon and Schuster. \$3. A dramatic first-hand exposure of Wall Street-Truman imperialism in Germany.

• **THE GOLDEN THREADS**, by Hannah Josephson. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. \$3.75. A vivid study of the mill girls and magnates of the textile town of Lowell in the industry's infancy.

• **THE LIFE AND DEATH OF CHOPIN**, by Casimir Wierzyński. Simon and Schuster. \$3.75. A sober, factual account of Chopin's life which includes some of his letters here given for the first time in an English biography.

• **THE LOVE LETTERS OF MARK TWAIN**, edited by Dixon Wecter. Harper. \$5. Two hundred letters, withheld for 50 years. Includes correspondence revealing Clemens' relations with Frederick Douglass.

• **THE MENTALLY ILL IN AMERICA**, by Albert Deutsch. Columbia University Press. \$5.50. Revised, enlarged edition of a valuable history of America's treatment of the mentally ill.

• **THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES**, by E. Franklin Frazier. Macmillan. \$8. An honest, important study of the history and social status of the Negro in America.

• **THE PEOPLE DON'T KNOW**, by George Seldes. Gaer. \$3. A hard-hitting expose of the American press responsibility in the cold war.

• **THE PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE**, by John Somerville. Gaer. \$3. An examination of the Soviet philosophy as a philosophy of peace.

• **THE POETRY OF THE NEGRO**, edited by Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps. Doubleday. \$5. A fine collection of poetry written from 1746 to the present day, primarily by Negro writers, but also including verse by white writers on the Negro.

• **THE ROOT AND THE BOUGH**, edited by Leo W. Schwarz. Rinehart. \$3.75. An anthology of eye-witness reports by Jewish men, women and children, of the Nazi mass-murders and concentration camps, and of the Jewish partisans' armed resistance.

• **THE ROLLING OF THE THUNDER**, by William Gallacher. Lawrence and Wishart. London. \$3.75. The second volume in the autobiography of the Communist M.P. and a history of British political struggle from 1920 to 1939.

• **HISTORY OF ART**, by

Elie Faure. Dover. Two volumes. \$12.50. Handsome reissue of Faure's history of art.

• **THE SCIENCE OF BIOLOGY TODAY**, by Trofim Lysenko. International. Cloth, \$1. Paper, 25 cents. Speech to the Soviet biologists' congress by the leading figure in the struggle against reactionary genetics.

• **THE STRANGE LIFE OF AUGUST STRINDBERG**, by Elizabeth Sprigge. Macmillan. \$3.50. Sympathetic study of the life of the great Swedish dramatist, which unfortunately sheds little light on his art.

• **THE THEORY AND TECHNIQUE OF PLAYWRITING AND SCREENWRITING**, by John Howard Lawson. Putnam. \$6.50. A new edition of the pioneering study of drama, with a new section on the film by the author, a noted dramatist, film writer and outstanding progressive cultural figure.

• **THE TWILIGHT OF WORLD CAPITALISM**, by William Z. Foster. International. 35 cents. Lessons of the epochal changes which have transformed the world during Foster's lifetime. By America's outstanding Marxist.

• **THE USSR AND WORLD PEACE**, by Andrei Vishinsky. International. 75 cents. Major speeches before the UN by the Soviet Foreign Minister.

• **THE VATICAN IN WORLD POLITICS**, by Atro Manhattan. Gaer. \$3.75. A documented indictment of the reactionary role of the Vatican in world affairs.

• **THE VOLUNTEER FOR LIBERTY**. Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade. \$5. Photo-offset reproduction of all 63 issues of the Lincoln Brigaders' own paper of the Spanish war.

• **TRENDS IN AMERICAN CAPITALISM**, by Labor Research Association. International. 75 cents. A valuable Marxist study of the exploitation of the American worker.

• **TWENTY-FIVE BEST PLAYS OF THE MODERN AMERICAN THEATER**. Early Series. Edited by John Gassner. Crown. \$5. Plays of 1919-25, by O'Neill, Howard, Sherwood, Behrman, and others.

• **UPON THIS CONTINENT**, by Abel Plenn. Creative Age Press. \$3.50. An exciting sampling of American history from the beginning to the present, as written by contemporary chroniclers.

• **VIOLENT MEN**, by Cornelia Meigs. Macmillan. \$4. A readable account of the first American Congress, with accent on the clash of personalities, to the neglect of basic social analysis.

• **YOUR MOST HUMBLE SERVANT**, by Shirley Graham. Messner. \$3. A vivid study of the great Negro scientist, Benjamin Banneker.

• **FIGHTING WORDS**. Selections from the news stories, cartoons, features of 25 years of the *Daily Worker*. New Century. \$2.50.

# As We See It

## The Practicability of Peace—A New Historic Vision

By Milton Howard

THE SERVANTS OFTEN BLURT OUT what the members are not yet ready to say. The UN delegate from Lebanon excited the session last week when he stated that the "doctrine of Communism sui generis" constituted the aggression against which the capitalist states must prepare to exterminate by force of arms.

He called it "defense against Communism." But his words left no doubts. He made it plain that by "Soviet aggression" the Atlantic Pact states did not mean what the word has meant in the past—the armed violation of a nation's borders. He elaborated the philosophy which the Truman Administration has written into the Pact. This is the philosophy is that the doctrine of Marxism is in itself an act of aggression. The very existence of the ideas of class struggle, dialectical materialism, and Socialism in themselves—sui generis—constitute the aggression. The Lebanon delegate was urging the UN to apply the doctrine of Foley Square to the Socialist states.



HE WAS LOGICAL, THEREFORE, in saying that unless the Marxists of the world, especially in the countries where they have led the people to the higher democracy of Socialism, must publicly renounce their belief in Socialism or sooner or later face the military consequences—that is, an atombomb blitz. In short, the Lebanon delegate called upon the Soviet Union and the socialist states to obliterate themselves, to surrender their Socialism and accept a restoration of feudal-monarchist-capitalist rule, or be responsible for another world war.

And it was this blatant echo of the Nazi theory of the inevitable necessary war between capitalism and Socialism which was delightedly received by another servant, the delegate from Colombia, as "an intellectual event in the history of the UN."

Undoubtedly, this is exactly what the cold war leaders in Washington believe and are acting on. It is the heart of the foreign policy of the Wall Street trusts and the atombomb military junta which now governs the USA. It is an old philosophy, it is true. It was the shabby and futile doctrine of the Holy Alliance formed to curb the rise of political democracy, by that evil forerunner of Nazi absolutism—Count Metternich. It has been the sacred creed of the capitalist class since the birth of Socialism 100 years ago.

But the doctrine that working class Socialism constitutes a "criminal conspiracy" failed to prevent the rise of the miracle of the Socialist USSR; it failed to halt the rise of the mighty new China or the peoples democracies. The fact that this evil doctrine has now been elaborated into a plan to exterminate working-class Socialism throughout the world by fire, sword and atomic massacre only proves that the fight for peace now has a new and enormous historic content that it never had before.

FORMERLY THE FIGHT FOR PEACE between states meant a struggle to avert the needless mutual slaughter of the working class of the rival capitalist states.

Today, it means far more than that. It means a gigantic struggle, on a scale not possible before the rise of the 800,000,000 strong Socialist world, to stay the hand of the warmakers, and to open up for mankind the possibility of peaceful social change and ultimate universal human liberation. For us in America it means the frustration of fascism.

That is why the imposing of the idea of American-Soviet peace—the routing of the noxious falsehood of the "inevitable war"—becomes the central, decisive goal of every decent human being on the planet.

The towering vision that war can be prevented, not by pious prayers or incantations to the good-will of the of the munitions makers, but by a worldwide brotherhood of peaceful peoples imposing their will for peace is something new in history.

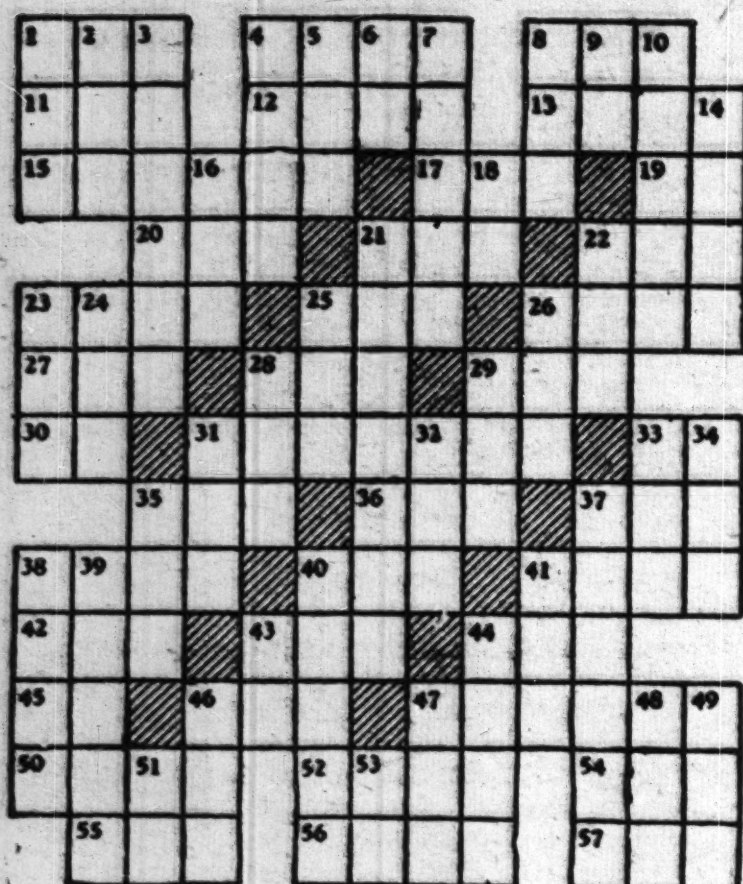
The people's clamor for the outlawing of the atombomb is rising around the world. It is accompanied by the visions of peace conquering war. The heart of this movement is the belief in and the demand for the peaceful co-existence of the capitalist and Socialist systems with peaceful competition between them to determine their relative merits for mankind.

That is why I think that when Americans of diverse beliefs meet, as they are this weekend, in a conference called by the Council for American-Soviet Friendship, to debate and pick apart the anti-American blasphemy of the "inevitable war" hoax they are acting as true patriots. It is in visions like theirs that America's future will be protected from the men of evil.



# THE WORKER

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1-To dip and moisten  
4-American Indian  
8-That man  
11-A tree yielding cauchao  
12-Paddle-like implements  
13-Russian mountain range  
15-Burlesque musical composition  
17-A large cask  
19-Brother of Odin  
20-Lady in Spenser's Faerie Queene  
21-Implement for washing floors  
22-By way of  
23-Kind of fuel  
25-To tear  
26-A clasp  
27-Wrote "Fables in Slang"  
28-Biscuit  
29-Wager  
30-Pronoun  
31-To discuss casually  
33-Earth goddess  
35-Spanish hero  
36-Unit of energy  
37-Madagascar arrowroot  
38-City in North Africa  
40-Land measure  
41-Small person  
42-A sea eagle  
43-Conveyance  
44-To prohibit  
45-Japanese marine measure  
46-Through  
47-A book of devotions  
50-Greek letter
- VERTICAL**
- 1-To eat  
2-Palm leaf (var.)  
3-A wig  
4-A concluding passage in music  
5-Fish  
6-Bitter vetch  
7-To prohibit  
8-Barbarian  
9-Symbol for Iridium  
10-The song thrush  
14-To jump  
16-A number  
18-Above  
21-One who coins money (pl.)  
22-A large tub  
23-Cry of crow  
24-A poem  
25-Animal's trail  
26-A chicken  
28-A surface serving as a base  
29-March  
31-To intermingle  
32-Anger  
33-Alcoholic drink  
34-To consume  
35-To preserve  
37-Puckered  
38-European  
39-Cooks  
40-Pertaining to the ear  
41-Ethiopian title  
43-To exist  
44-Liver secretion  
46-To stroke lightly  
47-Small rug  
48-Goddess of vengeance  
49-A song  
51-Toward  
53-Sun god
- CROSSWORD SOLUTION**
- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | O | P |   | C | R | E | E |   | H | I | M |   |   |   |
| U | L | E |   | O | A | R | S |   | U | R | A | L |   |   |
| P | A | R | O | D |   | T | U | N |   | V | E |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   | U | N | A |   | M | O | P | V | I | A |   |
| C | O | K | E |   | R | I | P |   | H | A | S | P |   |   |
| A | D | R |   | S | U | N |   | B | E | T |   |   |   |   |
| W | E |   |   | M | E | N | T | I | O | N |   | Q | E |   |
|   |   |   |   | C | I | D |   | E | R | G |   | P | I | A |
| S | F | A | X |   | A | R | E |   | R | U | N | T |   |   |
| E | R | N |   | B | U | S |   | B | A | R |   |   |   |   |
| R | I |   | P | E | R |   | M | I | S | S | A | L |   |   |
| B | E | T | A |   | A | R | A | L |   | E | R | A |   |   |
| S | O | T |   | L | A | T | E |   | D | A |   |   |   |   |

## VIRGIL—Friends

—By Len Kleis



## Boy and the Bomb

(Continued from Page 5)

When he dismounted to tie the beast to the ring in the wall his knees were trembling with uncontrollable violence. Quickly he dug into his pocket for his metchero. It took several attempts to get it lit, and he had already reached among the fagots for the fuses when the Guardia Civil sentinel bellowed at him. Hurriedly Pepe opened his tobacco pouch and with unsteady fingers rolled a cigarette.

"Beat it," growled the Guardia Civil, hastening up to the boy.

"I always leave him here."

"You heard me."

Pepe offered his tobacco pouch to the Guardia Civil and with an amused expression on his face the sentinel glanced at the clumsy cigarette the boy had made.

"It looks," he said, "like something that's about to explode."

Pepe winced visibly, all but dropping both his tobacco pouch and the metchero.

"I'll just leave him here a few minutes," Pepe pleaded. He thought of the fuses buried among the fagots. It would only take a few seconds to light them; but this son of a bad mother kept standing there like a wart on a lizard.

Unfastening the burro's halter cord from the ring in the wall, the Guardia Civil sent the beast off with a kick in the hind quarters. Pepe hurried after it, leading the animal out of the plaza. At this moment the bell in the church tower struck two o'clock and the boy, realizing an hour had already gone by, began to grow panicky.

"Perhaps," he thought, "after the guard is changed I can get to the barrack."

But that might be three hours. In his mind's eye Pepe could see Adam nervously pacing back and forth on the lookout rock, the painful worried expression on his friend's face. He remembered distinctly the conversation with Anastasio and it now seemed to the boy that the agrupacion leader thought the whole plan unworkable, that he was trying it only to pacify Adam. What would happen to Consuelo? With the vivid imagination of a child Pepe pictured the torture to which she would be subjected. Then they would take her to the big Ocaña or Badajoz prison and from there no one returned. What would Ignacio do if he were here? Never would he go crawling back to Adam and say he couldn't manage the job, not Ignacio. When he started out he kept his mouth shut and when he returned it was the same, but the work was already done.

His head spinning with the problem that confronted him, Pepe did not know where to turn. It was his first big assignment and he was about to fail in it. The tears welled up in his eyes and he kept wiping the moisture from under his pugnose with the back of his hand. In spite of his youth Pepe had an

adult's respect for death; in his 14 years he had already seen more of it than most men saw in a lifetime. His conception of it was not childishly vague and formless, but sharply realistic, and he fully appreciated the consequence of the decision at which he now arrived.

As he led the burro back to the corner of the street which led into the plaza, he could see the same sentinel at the other end of the building.

"When I count 60," reasoned the boy, who had on many occasions heard his father determine the passage of time in that manner, "it will be one minute. In two minutes I can light the fuses, mount the burrico and cross the plaza. In another minute, at the most..."

It suddenly dawned on Pepe that he had already used up three minutes. As he wiped the perspiration from his face a strange sticking dryness came into his throat, almost as though he had been riding in a cloud of heavy dust.

"I'll count slower," he told himself.

A huge green gadfly settled on the donkey's flank and as Pepe crushed it the blood spurted under his hand like the juice from an over-ripe strawberry.

"Poor little burrico," he said, a note of infinite melancholy in his voice, "if you only knew."

Taking his metchero from his pocket once more, Pepe spun the wheel against the plam of his hand, blew on the end of the cord until a red coal appeared. Carefully he exposed the two fuses, took a deep breath of air into his lungs and lit them. With a bound he mounted to the beast. He drove his heels into its sides. The beast gave a startled lunge and jogged into the plaza. Pepe already had begun to count. It was 55 before he got to the fountain at the center of the open space. Every muscle in the boy's body was rigid with nervous tension. The skin on his face was drawn so tight it felt as though sea water had dried on it.

"Mother of God," he muttered, "I'll never get there."

It was all he could do to control his legs. Of their own volition it seemed as though they would jump off the burro's back and race for the barrack. Dead ahead the iron rings in the wall stood out sharply. At the front of the building stood the Guardia Civil sentinel, his patent leather hat gleaming in the brilliant sunshine.

"Seventy-three," counted Pepe.

Abruptly the burro slowed down. Frantically the boy kicked at the beast's ribs. He could smell the acrid odor of the burning fuses.

"Ninety."

Pepe started to beat the burro like mad. Bouncing up and down on the beast's back, he kept turning to look at the Guardia Civil sentinel. Still the donkey remained imperturbable. Taking the metchero cord between his thumb and forefinger, the boy thrust the hot coal hard against the animal's rump.

The beast sprang into the air, came down with a shock on all fours. At a gallop he headed across the plaza.

Even before the burro had reached the wall Pepe slid off its back. As he made the halter cord fast to the ring in the wall the Guardia Civil shouted. For some unknown reason Pepe grabbed his tobacco pouch and waved it at the sentinel. Suddenly he remembered he had stopped counting. Ducking his head deep into his shoulders he took off a frightened deer. He heard the deafening explosion behind him, felt himself go hurtling through the air. Then he was plunged into total blackness.

On coming to himself Pepe saw a great crowd of peasants about him, but they were stangely quiet, almost like phantoms. All he could hear was a piercingly shrill ringing in his ears and it took him several minutes before he was able to recall what had happened. Ignacio was kneeling beside him, searching his body for broken bones.

"Tell me where it hurts," The old man poked his bony index finger into the boy's ribs. "Here," he asked anxiously.

Pepe saw his father's lips moving, but he could not hear his voice. Then abruptly his head cleared and through the ringing noise continued he was able to make out the old man's words. He tried to rise, but Ignacio restrained him until he had completed his examination. When the boy finally got to his feet the old man, squatting there in the hot sunshine, continued studying his son.

"Walk," he commanded.

A broad grin split Pepe's face and Ignacio looked up at him questioningly. "You're like a gypsy horse-trader," the boy said.

Now Pepe glanced about the plaza. The back wall of the Guardia Civil barrack had been blown out, the exposed cells in the interior looking like the square boxes of a rabbit hutch. Only the forward end of the building remained intact and beneath the balcony, on which Consuelo stood, the entire population of Ladruman had gathered. She had just begun to address the campesinos.

"People of Ladruman," she was saying, "for the second time we thank you for your attendance. But this time we are able to assure you that our meeting will not be interrupted."

"In all the provinces of our beloved country meetings are taking place. The Agrupacion de Galicia held a meeting last month in the village of Cullelo, in the province of Coruna. It was held in the plaza and the leader of the agrupacion explained the character of the struggle for the defense of the interests of the peasants. At the same time pointing out the forms of action to be taken against the Falangist bandits."

"Another meeting was held in Noceda in the province of Robledo, where the campesinos were explained how to improve the terrible working conditions imposed upon them by the rich landowners. They entered the building of the organization of big landowners and levied a

heavy tax upon them and warned them that if they did not improve the pay of the peasants more drastic measures would be taken. "These are hard times for the peasants. With your hands you harvest potatoes, olives and wheat from the earth, but you are not the owners of these foods. Franco robs you of them and sends them to foreign countries so that he can maintain himself in power. You, the laborers and we, the guerrillas, must stop this food we need for ourselves from leaving the country."

"Do you remember during the past year the strike of the olive mill workers? You too must strike to defend the fruits of your labor that has cost you so much sweat. We will help you."

"The Falangists are ruining you. To buy seed you are forced to sell even the linen from your beds. Turn and look at yourself. Day-workers of eighty begging bread in the streets, and old women in mourning for their murdered sons at the doors of the jails. Do you know how many children have tuberculosis in Spain? More than sixty out of every hundred."

Pausing a moment Consuelo glanced down at Pepe, who was now standing between Adam and Anastasio, an expression of eager attentiveness on his intelligent pug-nosed face.

"People of Ladruman," she continued, "we wish to warn you that in the future you will read in the papers that many great powers have suddenly taken Franco to their hearts. He has told them that here in Spain he is firmly in power, that the partisan movement has been destroyed. The Caudillo tells them this so that they will feel secure in lending him money."

"These foreign powers have already forgotten the Blue Division that fought beside the Nazis. They have forgotten the prayers offered to God by Franco for the victory of Hitler. They have forgotten the mercury from the Almeda mines which went into the shells that killed American and British soldiers."

"But in spite of this there is no place among us for thoughts of defeat. You must always bear one simple truth in mind: the people of a nation always, in the end, obtain the form of government they want. It is an unchangeable law of history. Because of this Franco and his new-found allies can no more stop the return of our Republic than they can stop the rising of tomorrow's sun."

As Consuelo came down from the balcony a woman among the campesinos started to sing and her thin tearful voice was hardly audible in the noise of the crowd. Then another voice was heard and another, until for the first time in more than ten years the Ladruman plaza once more rang with the stirring music of the Spanish Republican Anthem.

\*The words of Consuelo in her speech to the campesinos are those actually used by the guerilla captain of the "Batallon de la Agrupacion Guerrillera de Levante" in a meeting held on April 30, 1949 in the town of Ladruman, Spain.



# Women Will Meet in Peking

It was at the great Women's Congress in Budapest in 1947 that plans were made for an Asiatic Women's Conference — the first thing of its kind in world history.

At first it was intended to hold a South-East Asian Women's Conference in Calcutta, but that had to be postponed indefinitely because the Indian Government refused to give permission for it to be held in India under any circumstances.

That was a blow, but not an unexpected one from a Government that has not hesitated to shoot down peaceful women's demonstrations in the streets of Calcutta.

It was then that the Chinese women's movement, rejoicing in liberation after an epic struggle lasting more than three decades, came forward with an invitation to hold an all-American Women's Conference in Peking.

That invitation was heartily accepted, and the Conference will open there on Dec. 1, under the banner of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

To this Conference will come

women who have fought as partisans in Viet-Nam and Indonesian, women who have seen their villages burnt about them by British troops in Malaya.

There will be women from Burma and India, who have tasted the bitter fruits of a false independence, with the local supporters of imperialism taking over the reins from British imperialism.

At the Conference they will meet women from Soviet Central Asia, who have a story to tell of what equality between man and man, and man and woman means, in wider horizons and greater day-to-day happiness in their homes.

They will meet many of the women of China itself, recently liberated, already eagerly planning for a life of plenty and freedom from tyranny.

For many who come to that conference it will be the biggest event of their lives, the first meeting of such a kind with their fellow women from all over the world.

And it will be another milestone in the fight for a lasting peace.



Czechoslovak delegate to the Peking conference is Mrs. Anezka Hodinova-Spurna (center) as she was given a sendoff at Prague Airport.

## Do Children Train Themselves? FACTS FOR CONSUMERS

By VERA MORRIS

AMATEUR and small scale statistics have no value, but I thought my readers might be interested in a record of two groups of children, five in each group.

Group A are children whose parents undertook, in various degrees a toilet training program. They punished, or admonished, or at least fussed for failures and accidents. They insisted that the child must learn to "tell" in advance. Some of them kept the children on the potty for long stretches, or took them to the toilet at set schedules and so on. All five mothers told me that they did (and do, and will continue to) make an issue of wetting and soiling until their children learnt control. All of them insisted that the child use the toilet once they were able to.

★

GROUP B all treated their children in this way. They casually took their children to the toilet. There was never any insistence, either to resistance

to the going to the toilet, or to stay seated. Wet or soiled pants were simply changed with no comments, never with displeasure or annoyance. There were friendly suggestions that the babe try to remember to "tell mother" if he could. There was never any suggestion of shame, or even that soiled pants were dirty. The child was never told he was bad, no matter where he chose to relieve himself, although parents did remove the child if the possibility of ruining furniture was evident. But even the removing was done in a friendly, casual way. There was an absolute minimum of fussing, and never any anger.

The results are interesting. The children all more or less evened up. If there was one or two slow ones in one group, there was about the same degree of slowness in the other group. Now at the age of three and a half, all but one are dry in the day time. This one is still wetting once or twice during the day and is in A. group, while B. group has one more

night wetter than A.

★

ALL of which doesn't prove anything, but does suggest what many pediatricians and child care people say, that children train themselves. When their little bodies are ready for control, they become controlled, but parents cannot push them into it. In the meantime the task of the parents in B. group has been so much easier. No scenes, no battle of wills, no aggravation, no crying or tantrums in connection with the toilet, and in the end the children are trained at about the same time. Possibly the laundry problem has been a little worse for B. group, but now that the children are controlled in the day time at least, it is of small consequence.

The fewer irritations between mother and young child, the healthier the relationship. Rigid or over-anxious toilet training programs can often be a source of major irritation, in both parent and child, and in the end the child is trained only when he is ready to control himself, and nothing is gained.

## Potato Recipes



By Vanda Cook

Potatoes are often served as a soggy grey mash, instead of at their floury and delicious best.

### PLAIN BOILED

Select potatoes of uniform size, or divide into approximately equal pieces. To retain full vitamin content and flavor peel after cooking, if at all.

If peeled, drop into cold water to prevent discoloration. Pop into boiling water and cook steadily but without galloping until soft, with 1 tablespoon of salt for every seven large potatoes.

Large potatoes sometimes become soft on the outside while the centre is still underdone. To

finish cooking these without smashing add 1 or 2 cups of cold water and continue cooking till soft all through.

### RICED

Force hot boiled potatoes through coarse sieve and pile lightly in warmed dish.

### MASHED

Smash hot boiled potatoes and add piece of margarine, some hot milk, pepper and salt. Beat with fork till creamy and fluffy and reheat.

### IN JACKETS

Select smooth, equal-sized potatoes, scrub and dry and place on baking tin. Bake for 40 minutes, or till soft, in very hot oven (450-500 degrees F.) and serve at once.

If they must stand, make gash in each for escape of steam.

### STUFFED

Take baked jacket potatoes while hot and cut in half lengthwise. Scoop out insides, mash finely, adding butter, salt, pep-

per and milk. Refill shells and put in hot oven five minutes or under grill.

Variations on this theme can be worked with grated cheese, mashed, tinned or flaked cooked fish, diced bacon, friend onions and herbs.

### GERMAN FRIED

Peel and slice potatoes thinly, leave half an hour in cold water, drain and dry between cloths.

Heat fat in heavy frying pan, put in potatoes, sprinkle with salt and cover very closely.

Cook over low heat till tender and brown, stirring and turning occasionally. A chopped onion goes well with this.

### SCALLOPED

Pare and slice potatoes about quarter-inch thick. Put layer in butter baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge very lightly with flour.

Dot over with 2 teaspoons of butter or margarine and repeat layers. Add milk to come halfway up dish and bake about 1 1/4 hours in moderate oven.

## Your Dollar

—By Consumers Union

### ELECTRIC BLANKETS

If you like your bed warm when you get into it and if you object to the weight of the ordinary wool blankets you use in very cold weather, you may like an electric blanket. Some of the users in Consumers Union's tests came to prefer electric blankets to ordinary ones, in spite of such annoying features as "hot spots" under folds in the blanket and the lumps where thermostats are sewn into the blanket. All blankets tested were safe so far as shock and fire hazards were concerned and the blanket fabrics themselves were sufficiently durable. All blankets operated on AC only.

The ones which rated best among those tested were General Electric PB5A1 (discontinued but still advertised at \$29.95); General Electric PB12A1, \$44.95; General Electric PB11A1, \$49.95; Sears Kenmore, Cat. No. 07005/07006/07007, \$29.95 plus shipping.

### WOOL BLANKETS

The warmth of a wool blanket depends on how efficiently it holds in the heat released from the body itself. When buying a blanket, Consumers Union recommends that you squeeze it in your hands. It should feel soft and flexible yet firm and should spring back to its original shape when released. Held against the light, the weave should be even and close, without thin spots. The nap should not come loose easily when picked at nor fuzz when the blanket is rubbed between the palms of the hands. Of 55 all-wool blankets rated in Consumer Reports, the following are among those high on the Acceptable list:

Mariposa Wynmoor, \$16.98; Pendleton Lot No. 178, \$14.98; Mariposa Wexmoor, \$13.95; Mariposa Broadmoor, \$13.99.

### ELECTRIC SHAVERS

Some users can't get a satisfactorily close or fast shave with a particular electric shaver, while other users rank the same shaver high for these very qualities. Some users find no irritation with shavers others tested and found very irritating.

Consumers Union therefore advises you, in the current Consumer Reports, to buy from a store which will take the shaver back if you don't like it. If your preference is for a close and speedy shave, you will probably do well to try the Sunbeam Shavemaster W, \$24.50, or the Remington Contour 6, \$23.50 first, since these shavers were rated highest for speed and closeness by a majority of CU's panel of testers.

If your face is easily irritated try the Schick Super 400, \$22.50, or Schick Colonel 300, \$17.50, first; but if price is paramount, your first choice might be the Sears Craftsman, Cat. No. 9282, \$16.50 plus shipping, or the Norelco Dryshaver 7735, \$16.50, and 7737, \$15.50 (AC only).

All of the shavers tested, except the Norelco 7737, could be operated on AC or DC.

### HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR WATCH

Wind your watch regularly every morning, is the advice of Consumers Union in the current Consumer Reports. Don't wind too rapidly and as you approach the end of winding, be cautious. Keep your watch dry. If it does get wet, take it to a reliable watchmaker at once. A fine watch should be cleaned and oiled from time to time. Try to avoid banging your watch; even pounding the table with the hand on which you wear your wrist watch may cause injury. Never open a fine watch yourself. Have a cracked, broken or loose crystal replaced promptly and don't wear the watch until you have had a tightly fitted crystal put in. Plastic crystals, while unbreakable, scratch easily and may loosen after a time.

A good jeweled watch, properly cared for, should be much more durable than inexpensive clock-type watches and should keep time much more accurately — within a few seconds a day. Seven jewels are the fewest which can protect the points of greatest wear, and then only if they are properly placed. Seventeen jewels are the fewest which will protect all the important wear points. In a wrist watch more than 17 jewels are seldom useful and any additional jewels are added for advertising purposes. In pocket watches as many as 23 jewels may be effectively used.



# Ted Tinsley Says....

I AM TOLD that a Broadway sign advertising a movie reads: TAYLOR SOCKS LANA TURNER!

Here is one indication of the magnificent new trend in Hollywood. It shows to what a great extent the motion picture industry is raising the cultural level of America. The movies have been called "America's ambassadors of culture," and I have no doubt whatsoever that when this Taylor-Turner picture reaches Europe, and particularly the eastern democracies, the masses will rise up at once to cry out: "Bring back capitalism! Long live the freedom to sock Lana Turner!"

After all, it is only under free enterprise that you can take a picture of a man delivering a sharp left hook to some feminine jaw, advertise it with great pride, and then charge people to look at it.

I ask you, could Taylor sock Lana Turner under socialism?

I am also told, by people who work in Hollywood, that a man's acting is rated on a point system. You

## ERIC JOHNSON'S PARADISE

get one point for each time you sock someone in a movie. A three-point actor is one who can be depended upon to sock someone at least three times in the course of a picture. You get an extra point for drawing blood.

The most highly sought-after actors are the seven-point or broken-chair actors. These are the men who break chairs over other people's heads. This demands everything of an actor in the way of his art: a certain grip on the leg of the chair, a special facial grimace, and above all a clean swing and follow-through as the chair is smashed on the victim's noggin.

The once popular grapefruit actor is now rather old-fashioned. Formerly he was a man who demonstrated his great Thespian genius by seizing a woman's neck, drawing her toward him, and twisting a grapefruit in

her face, not even bothering to collect the juice or remove the pits from her eyes.

In coming months we can expect even greater films. Pictures are still timid and restricted but it will not be long before we come across an ad reading: ROBERT RYAN BEATS JUNE HAVER INTO INSENSIBILITY—IN TECHNICOLOR! Or: COMING—"COMPOUND FRACTURE," A GRIPPING STORY OF HOW GEORGE BRENT HIT GREER GARSON OVER THE HEAD WITH A QUART BEER BOTTLE—AND STILL GOT HIS DEPOSIT BACK!

All these films will be highly moral and duly approved by both the Legion of Decency and the Motion Picture Producers Alliance. After all, nobody gets divorced.

Not a day passes but the moral and cultural superiority of free enterprise over socialism becomes clearer. How can it be that the peoples of socialist countries don't understand this?

## Is This Your Family?

Franklin D. Roosevelt in January, 1937, warned of the challenge of 'one-third' of the U. S., 'ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.'

Today, 13 years later, the one-third has become one-half. This article discusses the cause and the cure.

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) the one put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average worker wouldn't meet it, and more than half of all families would earn below it. That budget calls for at least \$60 a week, and it was worked up when OPA and Federal rent control were still in existence. As every housewife knows, the cost of living has made quite a jump since then.

That budget allows nothing for a vacation, no telephone in the house, one newspaper a day, one book a year. Rent allowance ranges from \$37 monthly for a five-room house in New Orleans to \$63 a month in Washington (the government ought to try telling that to a landlord these days!).

The government said, when it published that budget, that any family earning less than the \$60 a week would suffer "deficiencies" in its basic needs.

That means at least half of America does not get its basic needs. But what are we to say about the vast bulk who make way under this \$60 a week, the more than ten million families and individuals say, who live on less than \$40 a week?

And here again, as when Roosevelt issued his challenge, the worst sufferers are those who live in the South, especially the Negro families. Forty percent of all southern families earn less than \$40 a week, compared to a little over 25 percent for the nation as a whole.



And nearly all of the eight million families and individuals earning less than \$20 a week live in the South or Southwest.

Maybe the Voice of America ought to beam this part of a recent Congressional Committee survey to Europe:

"The low-income families have been left behind in the economic progress of America. They do not have many of the products considered symbolic of the American standard of living. For example, in 1946 there were about two million non-farm families living in houses without running water."

Maybe some of America's traveling businessmen ought to put that in their cigars and smoke it whenever they start boasting about American plumbing and washing machines.

And what did this Congressional Committee mean by the "economic progress of America?" The main asset of our country is our families, our people. And the condition of our people has slipped backward.

They've been driven backward because the growth in our productive might (better than 50 percent since 1939) has meant an accumulation of wealth for the few but, as Karl Marx put it, "an accumulation of misery" for the many.

The bloated monopolists of the nation have drained off the wealth to their own coffers. And they have done it at the expense of the working people. Profits in this period of declining conditions for the working families in town and country have reached the highest levels in history. And the monopolists have tightened their control even further, with 200 corporations today owning better than 65 percent of the nation's productive assets.

Add to this picture growing unemployment and part-time work, speedup in the mills, the worst housing situation in our history, the wiping out of savings of working people—and you have a picture not of "economic progress" but of eco-

mic impoverishment of small farmers and workers.

This impoverishment of our people is the real challenge to America's ingenuity. Can we translate the growth in our productive capacity into improvement in the living conditions of our people, as they have been doing in the Socialist Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies?

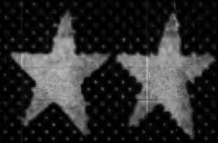
It is true and it is inevitable that under capitalism, where the few appropriate what the millions produce cooperatively, that growth in productive might and profits means a growth in poverty for the many.

But it is also true that the workers and the people, by struggling together politically and economically, can force the economic royalists to disgorge some of their profits. That means fighting together, now, for such things as an immediate wage increase, shorter work day, vastly increased social security and unemployment benefits, a vast housing program, real rent and price controls—in short, an economy of peace and social progress, not one of cold war which siphons our wealth off into armaments and profits.





# The Worker



## The American Family-- Is This One Yours?

— See Magazine Section —

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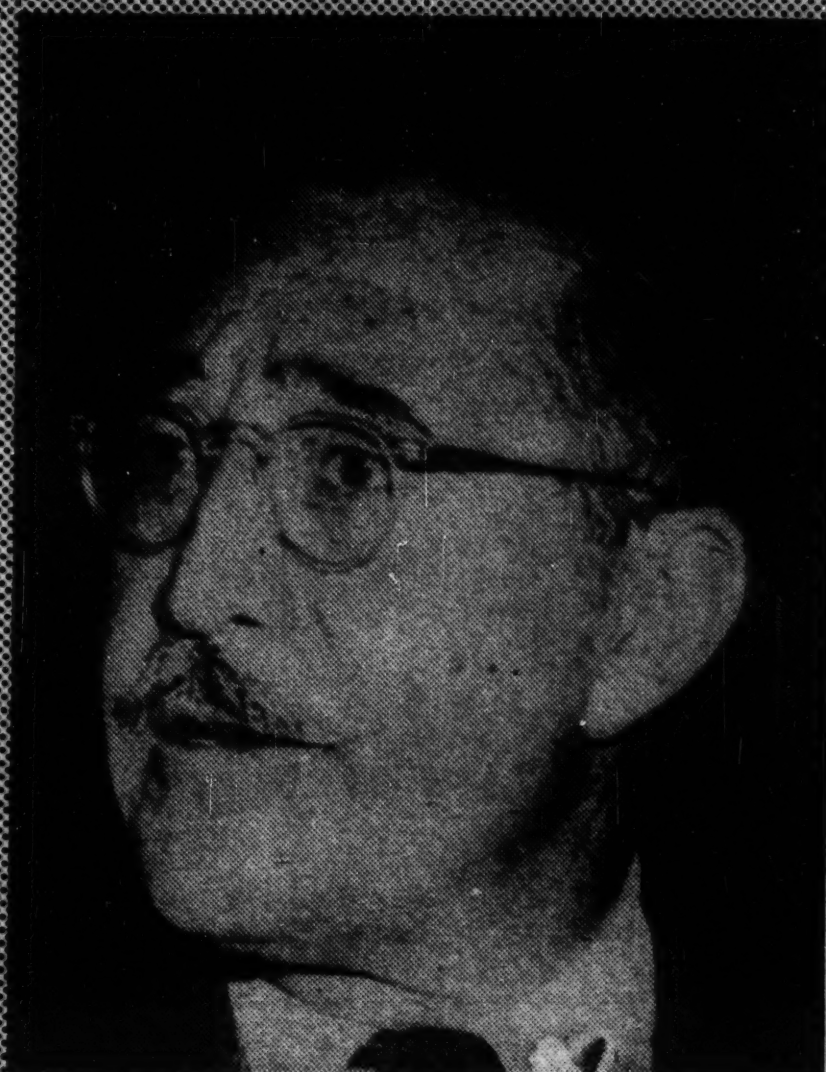
Vol. XIV, No. 49



December 4, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents -

# THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



— See Page 3 —



FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Miners on 3-Day Week; Gird for Showdown

— See Page 4

## Katz-Suchy, Benson To Speak at Garden

— See Page 2

## The Meaning of Ben Davis' Ouster

— See Page 2



# It's No Dog's Life For the Mutt in Mink

By Bill Mardo

Browsing through a gossip column at lunch the other afternoon I ran across a few milky items that curdled the froth right in my mouth:

"Mrs. Frothingham-Wagstaff dined at Le Chambord with her dog, Buggie, which wore a \$40,000 necklace... A girl waltzed into Trader Tom's wearing a mink jacket and leading a poodle wearing a replica of her jacket... Sally DeMarco just bought a sable coat for her Doberman Pinscher, Teddy III..."

At home that evening I showed the item to my dog Lobo. My animal is a fine proletarian pooch with a good word for everybody. But the business about dogs wearing mink coats and necklaces and sables stood the hair right up on his back.

"It'll make a story," Lobo growled. "Let me interview that big guy, Teddy III. Maybe I can straighten him out while I'm at it." That's my Lobo!

Well, the press card is in my name, naturally, so I had to go along as Lobo kept his appointment next day in Teddy III's palatial suite atop the Carlton-Arms. Lobo did the interviewing and I took notes. Here's how it went:

**TEDDY III:** This penthouse suite is rather crowded, don't you think? I'm requesting the mistress to provide a larger estate in the country.

**LOBO:** I share a one-room flat with Mardo. Plenty of room for both of us.

**TEDDY III:** I get two pounds of finely ground filet mignon every night with eggs whipped in for caloric content.

**LOBO:** That Gro-Pup canned food didn't stunt my growth so's you can notice.

**TEDDY III:** Comes beddy-bye and the butler makes up my Snuffy Comfort mattress, props the pillows, turns down the lights, and the mistress lulls me to sleep with her version of Chibaba-



Chibaba-Chibaba. The song has sentimental value you know.

**LOBO:** I sleep in the bathroom and if Mardo opens his yap just once I'll muzzle him.

**TEDDY III:** The butler wakes me gently at 9 to change the sheets, serves me breakfast in bed after which I turn over for a morning nap.

**LOBO:** Mardo spills some cold water on me and yells "Rise and shine!" What's breakfast?

**TEDDY III:** I'm two years old now. The madam is sending me out to stud. Have my choice, you know.

**LOBO:** If I don't break outta that bathroom soon I'll go nuts. And I'm older than you!

**TEDDY III:** The mater clips coupons bringing her an annual income of some two or three millions!

**LOBO:** My boss works for much less. But we're happy.

And with that, Lobo turned on his heel, flicked a shaggy and uncombed tail into Teddy's horrified face and motioned to me. "C'mon, Mardo, take me back to that bathroom where a guy can breathe."

# After Ouster of Davis, What Won't O'D Do Next?

By Michael Singer

The expulsion of Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, only Negro member of the body, by the City Council last Tuesday, has incited suspicion and fear of the future policies of the O'Dwyer Administration. The steamroller ousting of Davis following

# Notables to Speak At Garden Rally

Growing dissatisfaction with the Truman Administration's refusal to take even a minimum step toward outlawing the atom bomb will be reflected Monday in the first mass demonstration demanding that the bomb be discarded as a weapon.

Called by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the meeting in Madison Squar Garden will hear outstanding speakers call for unequivocal U. S. action to outlaw the bomb. The rally, celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, will be the first demonstration on atomic policy since President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had taken place in the USSR.

Speakers will include Julius Katz-Suchy, Poland's chief delegate to the UN, Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, Muriel Draper, of the Congress of American Women, Charles P. Howard, Negro attorney and publisher, and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman of the Council.

Stress at the rally is expected to be laid on two points: adoption of a treaty outlawing the bomb and the reopening of negotiations on the whole atomic question between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. Even before the latest proposal made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky 10 days ago agreeing to international inspection—proposals censored entirely

by the American profit press—important segments of U. S. opinion were beginning to swing behind the Soviet demand for a treaty outlawing the bomb.

Chester Barnard, a key figure in the atomic hierarchy, wrote in the November Scientific American that the Baruch Plan was obsolete, that its aim had been from the first to ensure a Soviet refusal.

**MORE SIGNIFICANT** was the action taken at the peace panel of a recent conference called by the Society of Friends (Quakers), which voted support of the original Vishinsky proposals for an international convention outlawing the bomb and setting up machinery to scrap bomb plants.

While Vishinsky's latest proposals before the UN were hidden in the U. S. they nevertheless had an appreciable impact. For example, the day after they were made Hanson Baldwin, the N. Y. Times military expert, blossomed forth with the article intimating that Washington was beginning to think that it would have to give up the Baruch Plan and take some step to still the clamor for outlawing the bomb. He said that it was possible that the Truman Administration might even sign a treaty with the Soviet Union to that effect.

an opinion by Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath that his conviction as one of the 11 Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges made him ineligible to hold public office, was the first Council expulsion since that body was instituted in 1938.

The anti-democratic character of the City Council was highlighted when it voted immediately after

to hold public hearings on the O'Dwyer pay-grab bill which would boost Council salaries \$2,500 a year and raise Board of Estimate salaries from \$10,000 a year more for borough presidents to \$15,000 a year more for the mayor, comptroller and president of the City Council.

Councilman Davis, expulsion was assailed by Independent Republican Stanley M. Isaacs as "a disgrace" and "indecent." Isaacs will be the only minority member in the 1950 Council where 24 other members—all Democrats—will sit.

Davis was the only member of the Council who was not informed by telegram of Tuesday's meeting. He learned almost before the session got under way of the nature of the meeting, however, when Manhattan Republican Edward Rager arose to demand that "this traitor be removed forthwith" from the chamber.

Rager was defeated by Isaacs in a primary fight for City Council and his last gesture in the Council typified the pro-fascist tactics he has followed throughout his term. Davis immediately demanded the right to answer "the vicious lies by this little crackpot" but it

(Continued on Page 11)

# War Peril Grows, Can Be Beaten, Say Europe Communists

**WHEN THE SPOKESMEN** of Europe's eight leading Communist Parties make public their views on the main problems before the workingclass movement, the whole world listens. And the world listened this week, when it became known that a meeting of the Communist Information Bureau had taken place recently in Hungary, where some of the top Marxists of Europe exchanged opinions on the events since their last meeting in June, 1948, and outlined a program of action for the period ahead.

There were three main themes, corresponding to the three major reports. The first one dealt with the struggle for peace and was given by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Suslov. The second projected that battle for the united front, by Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's foremost leader. The third, on the fight against the Tito treachery, was given by the Romanian Communist general secretary, Gheorghe Dej.

**THE FULL RESOLUTIONS** were not available here at this writing. But, from the excerpts at hand, it is clear that the Cominform meeting stressed three main ideas:

**I. That a much wider and more broadly-based united front of all working class and peace-loving forces is essential to bar the way to war, to preserve democratic liberties, to defend the living standards of the people and defend the independence of nations against the threat from the Anglo-American bloc.**

**II. That the danger of war continues, and must not be**



**FRENCH WORKERS** hear plea for peace at a construction project in the Paris suburb of St. Denis.

under-estimated. In fact, it requires a more intensive and many-sided battle to meet it, because the imperialist bloc must be expected to grow more desperate for the very reason that the camp of Socialism and democracy has so greatly strengthened itself in the past space of time.

**III. That the Tito clique in Yugoslavia** has exposed itself as the splitters of the democratic and Socialist camp, converting Yugoslavia into an imperialist dependent, and Belgrade into an American spy center. Hence it must be combatted more vigorously than before, both by all the Communist Parties of the world as well as by the revolutionary forces inside of Yugoslavia itself. Irreconcilable struggle against all deviations from Marxism and vigilance against the penetration of the Communist Parties by spies of the enemy follow logically from this

**IN DISCUSSING THE URGENCY** of a still wider united front for peace, the Cominform singles out a series of points which are not new in themselves but are given special emphasis.

The first is the unity of action in the working class and the trade union movement, which means finding a path to unity with workers of Catholic faith, and with the rank and file of the Socialist Parties.

Secondly, the united front is defined as including "ever new sections of the population," ranging from the trade unions through the youth and women's organizations to cultural forces of all kinds and political and social leaders who are in favor of peace and are against war.

The discussion of the war danger stresses that "the forces of democracy; the forces of the supporters of peace exceed considerably the forces of reaction." The camp of peace and democracy has had an "enormous growth" over the past two years, in view of the victories of the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Republic in Eastern Germany, the exposure of American atomic monopoly illusions and other great events since the spring of 1948.

"It would be deeply and unforgivably misleading to consider that the danger of war has diminished. Historical experience shows that the more hopeless the cause of imperialist reactionaries, the more they rage and the more dangerous becomes the danger of military adventures."

**WITH RESPECT TO THE TITO TREACHERY**, the resolution draws the balance of events since the Cominform denunciation of June, 1948. The eight Communist Parties underline that "an anti-Communist police state regime of a fascist type has been established in Yugoslavia," by leaders who were recruited "as spies and provocateurs from the ranks of the Party and the working class."

The Cominform resolution stresses a new and stronger way than before the double fight against Tito, by all the Communist Parties of the world, and by the genuine revolutionaries from inside the country.



# THE STRANGE STORY OF JUDGE MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION

## Reaping the Golden Harvest

By ART SHIELDS

It was 19 years ago that Judge Harold R. Medina, then just another lawyer, came into the ranks of the rich landlords by winning control of a real estate fortune appraised at one million dollars. This was the long awaited harvest that Medina finally gathered from an aged woman client, who died after vainly attempting to fire him.

Before we look into the rich treasure chest of this real estate fortune let us briefly recount the story given in the Daily Worker the past three days, of how Medina came into his wealth.

### EXCLUSIVE

The fortune was founded by the old woman's father, a hard-fisted Nineteenth Century fur merchant and real estate magnate, named George Marcus Chapman.

Chapman built up his million out of a \$2,000 legacy inherited by a Scottish bride, a former chambermaid, whom he wed in 1840 in an informal ceremony at Gretna Green, Scotland—a traditional rendezvous for runaway lovers.

The old man's wealth increased rapidly in real estate speculations after the Civil War. He added building to building, not knowing, as he did so, that he was working for Harold Medina and other smooth lawyers in a coming generation. He died in 1887.

### As Lawyer For A 77-Year-Old Woman

The lawyers began getting their hands on the estate when his daughter, Mrs. Louise Chapman Ellis, was disinherited by the trustee that was handling the property.

The trustee left her out in the cold on the false pretext that her parents had never been legally married and that she was an "illegitimate" child.

The trustee was a big bank—the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York—whose president, Clarence Kelsey, was a distant relative of Chapman and one of the rival heirs in the case. He stood to get nothing if the daughter's claims were allowed.

The daughter brought suit for her rights as the sole heir in 1916. She was then 74 years of age.

Medina came into the bitter court fight against the bank as Mrs. Ellis' attorney in 1919. Mrs. Ellis was then 77. She found before long that her lawyer was trying to make a deal with the big bank to get her to settle her million dollar claims for a beggarly \$7,500.

The documents on this shabby deal are a matter of court record.

In a letter to his client, dated April 28, 1921, Medina urged the penniless old woman to take the \$7,500 and surrender all her rights to her father's estate.

The \$7,500 would give her some of the "ordinary comforts" and the "immediate funds" that she needed, he urged. He warned her as well that the strain of the court battle would probably cost her her life if she did not accept.

### Two Strings To Medina's Bow

The old lady indignantly rejected this miserable compromise.

Medina, however, had two strings to his bow. If his client would not come to terms with the bank as he desired, she would have to split her fortune on a 50 percent basis with her lawyers. He had her signature to a 50 percent fee agreement—although she denied that she had consciously affixed her signature to any such arrangements.

I have already told how she asked the courts to let her fire Medina four separate times because she had "lost all confidence" in him, she said.

We have also described her angry demand in 1926 that he give her an accounting for the first instalments of the payments on her estate, which the bank sent him after the court victories in the case.

The New York State Supreme Court had ruled in 1922 that her documents showed that she was the legitimate daughter of old Chapman and the sole heir to his million dollar fortune.

And the New York Court of Appeals had sanctioned the decision in 1926, ten years after she filed suit.

The worn out little woman, still clad in the same black silk dress she had worn through the case, finally got a partial payment from the accumulated rentals on the million dollar estate in 1927, at the age of 85.

She gave almost all the money away. She was

not interested in money, she said. Her fight was made to prove that she was a legitimate child.

She had already deeded away her share of her father's real estate in advance in two equal shares to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Episcopal) in New York and the Child's Nursery Hospital in the same city.

Each institution got half of the 50 percent share of the estate that the lawyers didn't get.

She died in 1928, and Medina's junior partner, Eugene Sherpick, whom she had fought and despised, took possession of her body, the newspapers said.

### Division Of The Estate

Medina's final entry into the blissful realm of the landlords, to which he had so long aspired, was further delayed, however, by a suit from another lawyer asking a cut from the estate.

The new lawyer, William C. Symmes, played an unimportant role in the case. He had been hired by Mrs. Ellis in 1921 after she reported that she had been "thrown out" of Medina's office by his partner on one occasion.

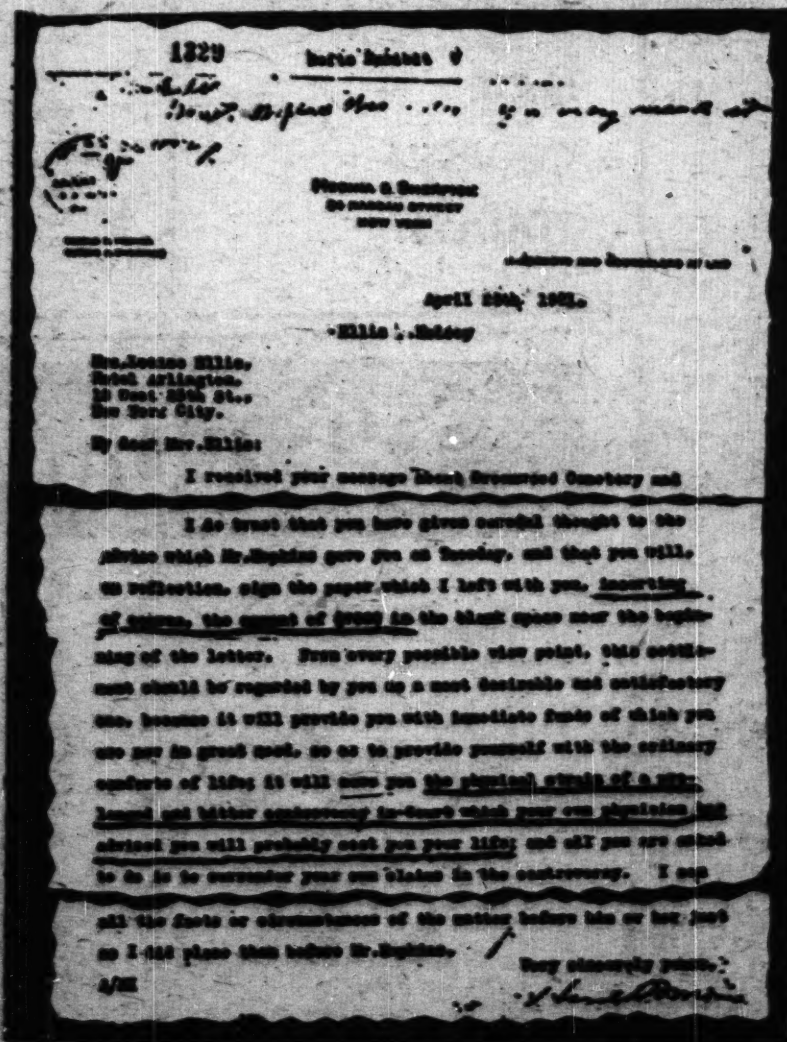
Symmes, who was later made a trustee of Columbia University, had influence, however. And the courts eventually ruled that he should get a 10 percent cut of the big real estate fortune—that is some \$100,000 or more.

The Court deducted Symmes' 10 percent share from the 50 percent awarded to the lawyers. This reduced Medina's firm's take to 40 percent.

Medina got plenty, however. The New York World once estimated the total value of the Chapman estate eight years before this date at a possible value of \$1,500,000. This included the real estate itself and the accumulated rentals, which had been piling up for many years. The trustee of the estate had once admitted in the years before the first World War that the net income of the estate, after all expenses, including all commissions, was reaching \$25,000 a year.

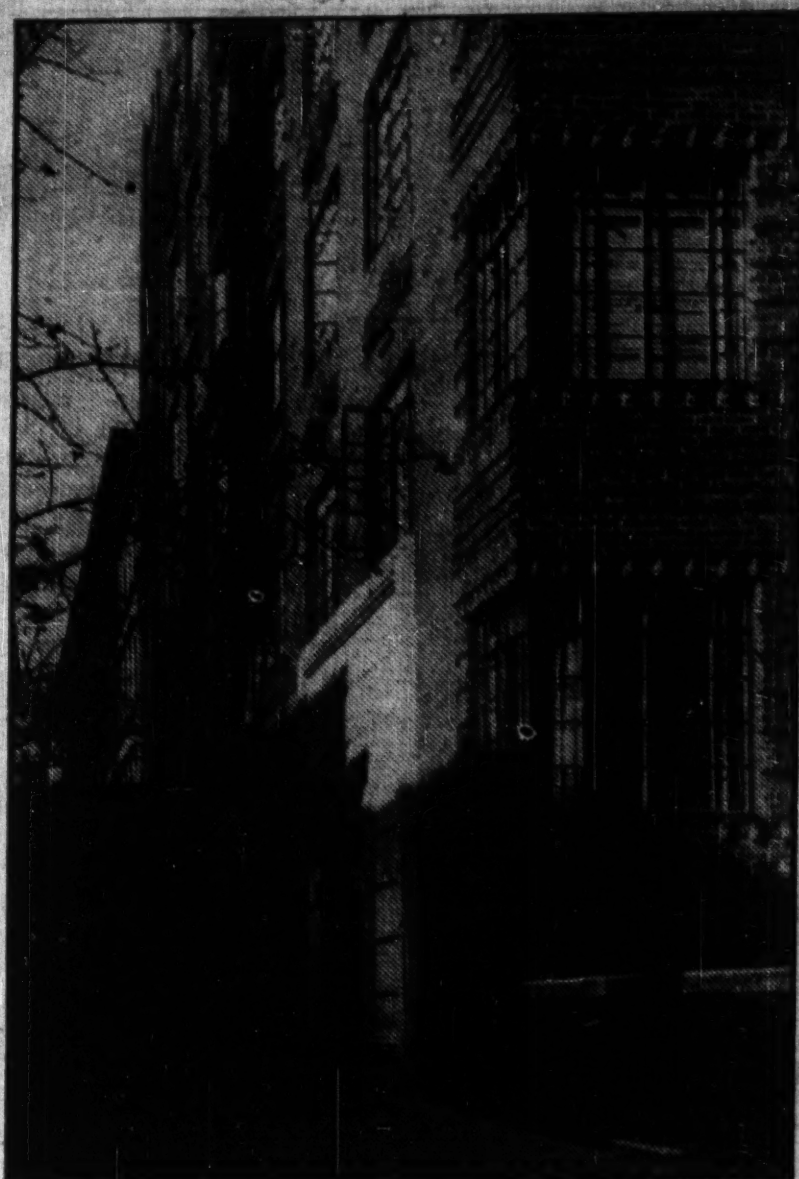
Medina never disclosed how he split his winnings with his former law student, Eugene Sherpick, whom he took into partnership after he got into the Chapman case. But senior partners usually get the lion's share.

Medina and Sherpick later increased their holdings in



Medina here asks the disinherited heiress, Mrs. Ellis, to surrender her claims for her father's estate of \$1,000,000 for \$7,500—a sum less than 1 percent of the amount she was asking. . . . His high pressure argument is that the "strain" of the court proceedings "will probably cost you your life." The penniless old woman of 79 indignantly rejected this petty cash compromise and afterwards won the suit.

### One of Landlord Medina's Houses



This apartment house on E. 74 St., New York, is part of the million dollar real estate properties that are listed under the ownership of "Harold R. Medina et al." in New York city records. This 200-foot apartment house is assessed at \$480,000. It was built by Medina and his partners on land formerly owned by the family of his client, the aged Mrs. Ellis, in her million dollar suit.

the Chapman land and buildings to 53 and one-third percent. This happened when the Child's Nursery Hospital sold out the share given it by Mrs. Ellis to the other owners.

The appraised value of the land and buildings owned by the coalition headed by Medina, in Manhattan and Brooklyn, was close to one million dollars.

### Firm Base In The Owning Class

The Yorkville properties are conservatively appraised by the city tax assessor at \$812,000 today.

These properties, listed under the ownership of "Harold R. Medina et al.," include one fine apartment house on New York's East 74 St., with a 200-foot front and a canopied entrance, which is appraised at \$480,000.

This house covers eight lots. The space was formerly taken by eight tenement houses. But Medina and his group, put up the new structures instead in 1937. They had the help of loans from the General Utility & Realty Co., in which the Lehman Brothers are interested, and a mortgage from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with which Medina's colleague, Judge John C. Knox, the presiding judge of the U. S. District Court, is now connected.

Twelve busy rental years have followed since the new structure went up.

Another modern apartment house, which is likewise listed under the ownership of "Harold R. Medina et al.," runs East of First Ave. on 86 St.

It is appraised at \$315,000. Lots on Lexington Ave. and on Third Ave. are under the same ownership.

The future federal judge, whose father had emigrated to New York from Yucatan, Mexico, had now won a firm base in the owning class that rules the United States.

Social position and a listing in the exclusive Social Register followed.

### Logical Choice For Heresy Trial

More wealth kept piling up, and the millionaire lawyer was spending his winters in an expensive home off Fifth Ave. and his summers in the millionaire's summer colony at Westhampton, L. I., where his pleasure boats are kept.

A bevy of servants, including a Chinese servant, whom he patronizingly refers to as "my Chinese house boy," were helping him take care of the property.

As a millionaire member of the owning class, Medina was now committed to a defense of all its perquisites and special privileges, which the Communists were challenging as champions of the workingclass and the poor farmers and the white collar employees.

Medina was now a logical candidate for the federal bench. And after he donned the black silken gown he was also the logical choice of the owning class for assignment to the witchhunting thought control trial of the Communist leaders.

After presiding at the crucifixion of the 11 militant workingmen in the Foley Square frame-up, the landlord and yachtsman was honored with bouquets of flowers at the Metropolitan Opera House's opening last week and received the applause of the diamond horseshoe crowd.

This is the lofty eminence to which Judge Medina had begun to climb two decades ago when he took the riches from the aged client, who tried so vainly to fire him.



# Miners on 3-Day Week; Gird for Showdown

By George Morris

Starting Monday 400,000 bituminous and anthracite coal miners will limit their workweek to only Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday until the operators make up their minds to talk contract. This will hold down production to some 7,000,000 tons a week, considerably below national consumption, but will still avert the so-called "national emergency" the President is waiting for as grounds for a Taft-Hartley injunction.

It will also mean an average of \$45.00 weekly for the miners compared to about \$75 they earn for a full week, but still keep their households out of an emergency through winter days.

The resumption of the three-day strategy, begun on July 1 when the contract expired, came after three weeks of full operations when the union expressed a hope that the coal operators would resume negotiations. The employers made no move in that direction but stood pat for application of the Taft-Hartley injunction.

IT WAS THE THREE-DAY STRATEGY and a subsequent strike approximately paralleling the weeks of the steel walkout when coal demand was sharply reduced,

that whittled down the coal stockpile from an estimated 70,000,000 tons to about 30,000,000. With the pressure of demand from the steel mills now renewed, the drop in the coal stockpile is expected to be fast. The involvement of the anthracite hitherto not covered by the cut, will further stimulate the process.

Conceivably, when the margin of coal on top is down to an emergency level, the miners may be in a better position to force showdown negotiations for their package which John L. Lewis says will cost only 30 to 35 cents a ton.

The slower process for a showdown was obviously chosen because the miners face a gangup of the operators and back of them the most powerful monopolies, and the government.

On the other hand, hope by Lewis that the labor movement

might awaken to the attacks gathering against it, and unite in a resistance movement, did not materialize. The mine union's chief had apparently played for that type unity, which he formally suggested, also to help the fight the miners are waging.

THE CAPITULATION of Philip Murray and Walter Reuther to the type of pension contracts they signed, and, what appears like some success by the Truman administration in its strategy of isolating the miners into a lone struggle, have undoubtedly been factors in the latest decision of the mine union.

The big question now, as a less exciting stage of the struggle in under way, is whether the labor movement generally will remain indifferent as the real showdown moment draws near. The coal op-

erators and the press are going all out to picture the coal miners as beaten and retreating. Thereby they seek to sow defeatism in the ranks of the miners and the labor movement generally.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of workers are bound to see as the weeks roll by that their own ignored economic needs are bound up with the fight of the miners. The decisive stage of the mine fight may see a struggle that goes far beyond the coal fields.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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## Kaiser Gets \$45 Million Loan; His Workers Get Eviction Slips

By William Allan

WILLOW RUN.—While Henry Kaiser got \$45,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to build a new car, 15,000 former employees of his here face eviction and exhaustion of unemployment benefits.

Direct relief from Washentaw County, where the bulk of former Kaiser Frazier workers reside, is denied or all types of obstacles are placed in the way of workers getting it.

Recognizing the need for immediate action, CIO United Auto Workers Local 142 initiated a two-county movement to aid the 15,000 unemployed K-F workers.

At a meeting in Wayne, Mich., called by the union's executive

board, 14 union and community leaders established the Joint Council of Unemployed Committees.

The Councils representing K-F workers who are unemployed in Inkster, Wayne, Norwayne, Willow Run Village and Ypsilanti, adopted the following program:

• Demand from Gov. Williams that he declare a moratorium on rent payments and evictions of laid-off workers.

• Immediate and adequate aid for all laid-off workers.

• Immediate construction of permanent low-cost federal housing to replace the firetraps in the "temporary" government housing projects, that house many of the former K-F workers.

THE JOINT COUNCIL of Unemployed Committees elected Leon S. Carroll, Inkster Negro leader, as chairman; Eugene J. Durand of Wayne was elected secretary.

While Henry Kaiser was renting the vast Willow Run former bomber plant for a mere song to build automobiles, the men and women who were turning out the cars were forced to live alongside the plant in death-dealing firetraps, known as "temporary" housing.

Three workers' children were burned to death last year in one of them, the Willow Run Village.

## Send Condolences To Wisemans

A message of sympathy has been sent to Sam and Ann Wiseman by the New York State Communist Party in memory of their son, Frank, who died in the "war against fascism." Buried in Europe, Frank Wiseman's remains are being brought to the United States for reburial.

## The Worker

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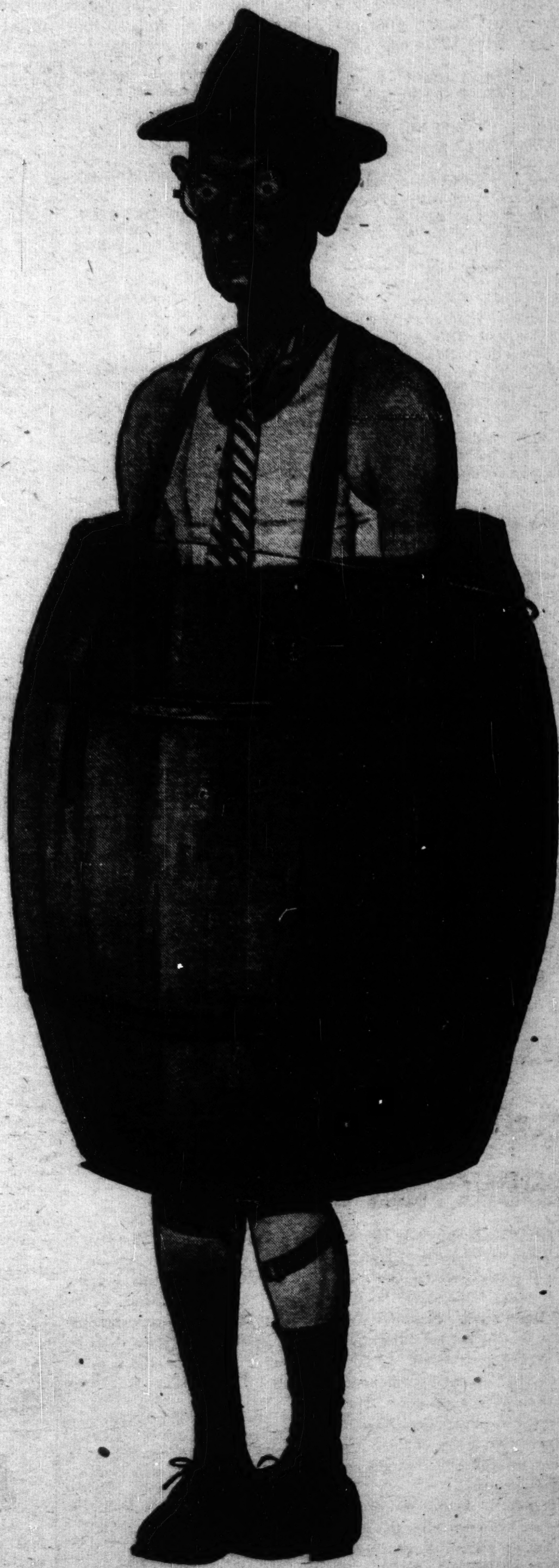
*For the coming gift-buying season, the Jewish Labor Bazaar is the perfect solution to your problems.*

### Three Suggestions

on how you can contribute to a bigger, greater Bazaar this year than ever before, and thus contribute concretely to a more effective fight against anti-Semitism and discrimination:

1. *Ask your employer and manufacturers and other suppliers with whom your firm deals, to contribute merchandise to the Bazaar.*
2. *Volunteer to serve with hundreds of other readers who will be working as stockmen, salesmen (and saleswomen), cashiers, etc., between now and Bazaar time, and at the Bazaar as well.*
3. *But your tickets to the Bazaar early. Single admissions are 50 cents. Five-day admission tickets, providing entry for each day of the Bazaar, are \$1.00 per ticket.*

*Follow these three suggestions and then, let's all go to Labor's Big Bazaar—an event for the whole family: Mom and Dad, Sister and Brother and the youngsters, too. Remember the dates—Thursday, Dec. 8, through Dec. 12.*



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# Hit a Chinese? Never Again!

Angus Ward Incident Closes Period Of Abuse by Agents of Imperialism

PEKING, China.—The case of Angus Ward, U. S. Consul at Mukden, has ended a shameful tradition in China, and the average Chinese man and woman need no longer fear abuse from imperialists and their agents.

The arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence of Ward and his accomplices have served notice that the new People's Republic will severely punish any and all foreigners who mistreat Chinese.

Ward ordered Chi Yu-hong to do some physical work beyond his strength on Sept. 27. He ridiculed Chi when the latter could not get on with the work and prevented other workers from helping him. Chi said that he could not accomplish the work alone. Thereupon Ward drove him out of the compound and told him that he was dismissed.

The worker demanded his wages, severance pay and other payments due to him. But Ward was only willing to pay the wages. On Oct. 10, Chi Yu-hong once more demanded his pay and all payments due to him. Ward again refused and pushed him out of the office.

The next morning when Ward found that Chi had stayed in the compound the night before, he and an Italian, F. Ciogna, began to beat the worker. Later a Japanese of American nationality, Shiro Tatsuma, also took part in the beating. Ward summoned Chi upstairs at 9 a. m. on the same day. There another U. S. national, E. Rehberg, or-

dered him to sign a payroll and when he refused to do so, gave him a push and ordered him to get out.

Just at this moment, Ward, Ciogna, Shiro Tatsuma and A. Krista blocked Chi's way, and beat him. Blows and kicks fell thick and fast on him. When Chi Yu-hong's brother rushed upstairs to stop the beating, he too was pummeled by Rehberg and Krista.

Seeing Chi Yu-hong being cruelly beaten, Chinese workers in the compound immediately reported the matter to the Municipal Government. Men of the city's public security arrived at 10 a. m. and found Chi sprawled on the floor, unconscious, with blood flowing from a forehead wound. He was taken to a hospital.

Ward and his accomplices were arrested. A trial in a People's Court determined their guilt, and they have been ordered to compensate Chi Yu-hong and to leave China.

The politicians and press of the imperialist countries roar their rage over this "affront" to so-called Anglo-Saxon and "western" special privileges. But those privileges no longer exist.

For the first time in centuries, the Chinese citizen enjoys the full rights of citizenship in his own country.



A group of Chinese workers and farm people.

## USSR TO PASS PRE-WAR PRODUCTION FOR 1950

MOSCOW (Telepress).—The Soviet Union would need at least 25 years to reconstruct its economy, Nazi General Stuepnagle boasted at the times when his armies were already on the retreat after their campaign of destruction. Churchill and other imperialists reckoned with even longer periods. Their main error was the underestimating of the creative forces of the Soviet workers, the collective farmers and the intelligentsia.

The trend of figures shows that next year, five years after the war's end, Soviet industrial production will surpass the prewar level by 50 percent. Agricultural production will exceed the prewar level by 27 percent, transport of railway goods by 28 percent and the retail

turnover of goods by 28 percent.

The production successes are of course reflected in improving living conditions. In contrast to the capitalist countries, every production increase means price cuts. By the end of next year, the national income will be 38 percent above 1940.

The abolishing of rationing and the currency reform of December, 1947, were followed by two over-all price cuts which together saved the Soviet citizens 150,000 million roubles. Apart from the fact that the average worker's wage will be 50 percent above prewar by the end of 1950, it is important to note that after the currency reform the purchasing power of the ruble increased by 100 percent, and so did the real value of wages.

### CHINESE SEAMEN TO MEET

PEKING (FP).—A national maritime workers' conference to set up an All-China Seamen's Union will be held here beginning Dec. 15, under the auspices of the All-China Federation of Labor. The conference will be attended by 40 delegates from local

unions in maritime and river ports. The Shanghai Seamen's Union, with 15,000 members, will send 19 of the delegates. Ten delegates will come from the Yangtze River and lake sailors in Central China, seven each from North China and Manchurian ports and six from Canton and other South China shipping centers.

# Scratch a Witchhunter, You'll Find a Chiseler

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, one-time high riding witchhunter on the un-American Committee, dropped his plea of not guilty and in effect admitted charges that he defrauded the government he was sworn to uphold. In a surprise

move during the third day of his trial on the government's charges that he padded his congressional payroll and the payroll of the Un-American Committee, and pocketed \$8,800 in kickbacks from fictitious clerks, Thomas withdrew his earlier plea of not guilty and substituted a plea of nolo contendere.

After U. S. attorneys said they had no objection to the substituted plea, Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff ordered Thomas to appear before him Dec. 9 to be sentenced. Under the four counts of the indictment handed down against him last year, Thomas can be sentenced to 32 years in prison and fined up to \$40,000.

No one, however, expected him to receive such a stiff sentence in view of the government's position which made it appear as if a deal had been worked out.

Whatever sentence Thomas gets, if any, his seat in Congress is subject to action in Congress. He can be prevented from holding his seat by the votes of enough congressmen.

HOLTZOFF, at the same time, withdrew the government's charges against Miss Helen Campbell, Thomas' former secretary who had been indicted with him for conspiring to cheat the government. Holtzoff said he was dropping the charges in view of Miss Campbell's defense that she had been ordered and directed by Thomas to arrange for dummy clerks who would kick back the checks they received from the gov-

ernment. Another factor in her favor, Holtzoff said, was that she had made several full statements to the FBI confessing her part in the fraudulent arrangement.

Thomas' surprise plea came as the government was bringing two of the dummy clerks to the witness stand to testify on the kick-back deals that Thomas operated from 1940 to 1948.

William H. Collins, Thomas' attorney, announced the new plea in a low voice after a brief recess in the morning court proceedings. Thomas, his usually florid face colorless, stared at Holtzoff sullenly.

For more than a year, Thomas has been denying his guilt. His denials first began in July, 1948, after columnist Drew Pearson published stories of Thomas' payroll padding and kick back practices. Thomas' defense against those charges when he was campaigning for re-election, was that the charges were being made because he was such a good anti-Communist.

Robert Stripling, the Un-American Committee's chief investigator, was as closely associated with Thomas during the period as was the secretary, Helen Campbell. It would have been impossible, it is said, for Thomas to have placed Miss Jacqueline Hill's name on the committee payroll without Stripling's knowledge.

While the Justice Department secured an indictment of Miss Campbell and prosecuted her, it made no effort to get an indictment of Stripling. Nor was Stripling even listed as a prosecution witness although his testimony might have been needed.

All that is known here concerning Stripling's role is that he was questioned several times and at length by the FBI. But no trouble was made for him and shortly after Jan. 1, he quietly resigned and left the city.



ROBERT STRIPLING

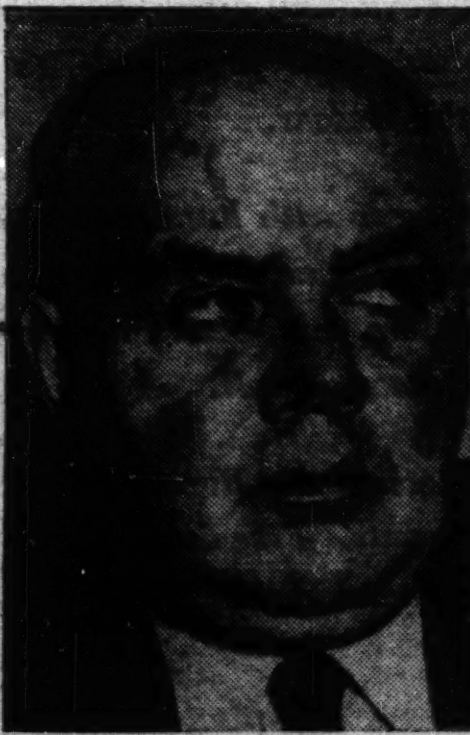
## British Clamp Martial Law On Nigerians

As a consequence of the shooting down of at least 19 African miners and the wounding of 30 others by British police at the Enugu coal mines in southern Nigeria on Nov. 18, a very tense situation is developing throughout this British West African colony with its population of more than 23 millions.

On one side sympathy strikes have developed at Port Harcourt and other cities and a broad union of African political and labor organizations has been established representing a powerful threat to British rule. These organizations are demanding trial and punishment of those responsible for the shooting down of African workers at Enugu and in other areas since Nov. 18.

On the other side, the governor of Nigeria, Sir John MacPherson, has proclaimed a state of emergency in the colony and imposed a rigid press censorship and curfew. The police, given special powers of arrest, have jailed an undisclosed number of Nigerians in several towns. Meanwhile in London big R.A.F. planes are reported ready to rush steel-helmeted soldiers to Nigeria although officials said that troops were already available in Nigeria or in Gibraltar to deal with any emergency.

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears each day in the Daily Worker.



J. PARNELL THOMAS

## Greek Workers Strike, Govt. Uses Threats

ATHENS (ALN).—More than 20 strikes broke out throughout Greece Nov. 24 after the government refused union demands for a 40 percent basic wage hike to meet rising prices. Among those involved are tobacco, leather and shoe workers, longshoremen and teachers.

All unions participating in the present demands and walkouts are officially recognized by the Greek government and have been repeatedly "purged" of reputed left-wingers. Now they are asking for wage increases. The government, however, accuses them of Communism. This, in Greece, is equivalent to threatening their members with the death penalty, which many union leaders have suffered on similar charges in past months.

### DEMAND RECALL

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—The Intl. Woodworkers (CIO) local has gone on record approving any movement to recall Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R). "The governor's record shows he is definitely anti labor," local Business Agent O. L. Armstrong said.

## Jersey Out in Front in Sub Race

Alan Max, Managing Editor of The Worker, and Martha Stone, New Jersey State Chairman of the Communist Party, sparked the reports at a very successful pace-setters conference held in Newark last Saturday.

The New Jersey Worker readers tore off the first lap of the two-month circulation drive at this conference. Their goal was 330 or about one-third of their goal of 1,500. They made a total of 338, and over 70 percent of these were one-year subscriptions.

The Newark industrial area totaled over 100 subs, surpassing its quota for the first lap. Farr, with a quota of 30 for this period, brought in 50 subs.

Bob Klonski and Jessie Schneiderman, representing the Eastern Pennsylvania area, which is in competition with New Jersey, attended

the conference. They challenged that and vowed when they meet the representative of New Jersey at their "half-way mark dinner in Philadelphia on Dec. 17, they will reach their 50 percent mark of 1,000.

The management of The Worker greets these accomplishments of the New Jersey readers and their press directors. It calls on other press directors and readers to increase their tempo in putting their plans into action.

Texas.—The Texas press drive bulletin reports that their quota of 300 subscriptions to The Worker was raised to 400 and distributed among 10 cities from the Gulf to El Paso on its western boundary.

The total subs received in the first 16 days of the drive is 1,046 with 847 of them being one-year subs.



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## Lest We Forget

PEARL HARBOR WAS A CRIME against the American people.

Two groups committed that crime. One was the Hitler-Hirohito Axis which sneaked up on America to stab us in the back on that fateful Dec. 7. The other group—equally guilty—was the hate-Russia clique which refused to form the American-Soviet collective security urged by the Soviet Union to balk Axis aggression. This hate-Russia mob rearmed Hitler Germany after World War I. It denounced as "Fifth Column of Moscow" those Americans who urged an embargo upon the Japanese militarists.

And, as we know, the big shots in the Navy simply refused to believe that the fascists would attack us; to them the real enemy was "Communism." They left America wide open to fascist attack because they were blinded by their phobias about the Soviet Union, whose friendship they spurned.

THE SAD AND TERRIBLE FACT today is that Washington's generals and State Department bankers are pushing the USA down the very same hate-Russia road which led to Pearl Harbor. In Tokyo, Gen. MacArthur has carefully restored the emperor system which could easily have been wiped out after Hirohito surrendered in 1945. Hirohito today sits on his throne with the active support of Washington's cold war politicians. The Japanese generals and industrialists who planned Pearl Harbor are back in favor. It is the trade unions and the Communist Party which are under savage attack in MacArthur's Japan.

It is no secret that Washington hopes to use the Pearl Harbor criminals in Tokio as our allies in a new attack on the Soviet Union and Peoples China.

BACK IN EUROPE, the Nazi banksters and generals who gave Japan the order to attack the USA are back in the saddle thanks to Washington's shameful policy of hiring German Fascism as an ally against "Communism." We have halted the disarmament of Germany. We have put the Nazis back. And now Gen. Bradley, Chief of



Staff, admits that a Nazi army in alliance with the USA would be "militarily advisable." No doubt, it is being planned already in secret.

The U. S. Navy's admirals openly charge that the Army and Air Force are committed to the horrible plan of an atombomb Pearl Harbor blitz against the peoples of the Soviet Union. No secret is made of this savage plan. Magazines and newspapers discuss it openly.

The Pearl Harbor criminals lost their gamble. The American-Soviet alliance crushed their dream of world conquest. No new Pearl Harbor can ever succeed. The atombomb blitz is a ghastly delusion. It is doomed to failure if the Pentagon war maniacs ever try to unleash it.

WE AMERICANS PAID HEAVILY for Pearl Harbor. But, we will pay far more heavily if we don't stop this new and more terrible Pearl Harbor which the atombomb blitz generals are planning in the Pentagon.

For the world now knows that the Pentagon does not have a monopoly of the atombomb. The horrors of an atom war must be halted. The Soviet plan to outlaw atom war and destroy all atombombs should win the grateful support of every patriotic American. Only American-Soviet friendship can protect our land. Such is the lesson of Pearl Harbor eight years later.

## Pearl Harbor---8 Years After



## THE BIG TRAIN ROBBERY

### Jesse James Was a Piker

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The nation's 500 railroads this week admitted pulling off the greatest train robbery in modern times.

The admission came in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission this week during a hearing on the Justice Department's complaint that the 500 railroads highjacked at least \$300,000,000 from the government in overcharges on freight rates during World War II.

The Association of American Railroads said that moving the government's war freight was "much more expensive" than regular commercial shipments. The association estimated that the railroads would have to turn back about \$2,000,000,000 to the government if the ICC upholds the government's complaint.

Four special investigating committees which have probed the complicated rate schedules set up by the railroads estimated that the railroads made off with between \$300,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 between 1942 and 1947.

Only under prodding by Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Idaho) were charges brought against the railroads by the then Attorney General, Tom Clark.

Taylor unearthed the suppressed report of a special Budget Bureau investigating committee. The report revealed that military officers who later received well-paid jobs with railroads had paved the way for the exorbitant freight charges paid by the government.

Clark, however, hesitated to file a formal complaint with the ICC against the railroads, and prevented an FBI investigation of the books and accounts kept by the railroads. This was charged by Rep. George Bender (R-O) who conducted a House committee's investigation in 1948. Other powerful government officials also attempted to keep the ICC from examining the complaints. Former Secretary of War Kenneth Royall ordered the ICC to postpone its scheduled September, 1948 hearings on grounds of security.

Railroad executives paraded before the ICC all week, complaining that their railroads would be forced into bankruptcy if they were to refund the overcharges. They urged the ICC to spare them from that fate by deciding that their rate charges were not overly high.

The ICC, composed for the most part of former railroad executives, listened with sympathetic ears. Only a week before the hearing opened, the ICC had granted a 12% percent increase in passenger rates to Eastern Seaboard railroads.





# A Tale of Three Letters: Negroes Need Unity to Win

Whether or not the Negro people will march unitedly to Washington for their freedom on next Jan. 15 depends on who wins a controversy unfolded this week in three letters.

Principals in the controversy are William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Patterson wrote the first of the three letters in response to a call issued by the NAACP to all "organizations and individuals who believe in civil rights" to join in demanding passage of civil rights legislation by the 81st Congress. An assembly in Washington on Jan. 15-17, 1950, to crusade against "the stigma of discrimination and segregation" was the announced objective of the call.

Patterson wrote the NAACP leader: "We answer your call by extending the fraternal hand of the Civil Rights Congress." And he followed the offer with a plea for unity, stating that its lack had been "a tragic feature" of American life. Wilkins replied to Patterson a few days later, bluntly rejecting his offer of unity. In his letter, Wilkins condemned the Commu-

nists, the International Labor Defense and the Daily Worker for what he termed their "vilification" of the NAACP leaders during the defense of the Scottsboro Boys.

The NAACP Planning Committee, Wilkins wrote, "agreed not to include the Civil Rights Congress" among the groups taking part in its Civil Rights Mobilization. According to Wilkins the NAACP leaders, by convention mandate, had to reject the Patterson offer of support to its effort.

IN A THIRD LETTER Patterson ignored Wilkins' attempted rebuff and accused the NAACP leader of repudiating the call of the Civil Rights Mobilization which invited all.

"I have called upon all CRC members, friends and affiliates," he wrote, "to cooperate to the fullest degree, in the most fraternal spirit, with your organization's plans for a period of intense nationwide activities on civil rights."

Behind the controversy, spearheaded by these two leaders is the striving of the Negro people for more than 80 years to unify their ranks in the fight for full citizenship. And Patterson has indicated in his letter that he is going to take his fight for unity to the people.

REACH AGREEMENT  
DETROIT (FP). — After five months of negotiations, the United Auto Workers (CIO) and the Kaiser-Frazier Corp. reached agreement on a pension program and improvements in the present health and welfare fund. Some 12,000 workers are involved.



WM. PATTERSON

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Should Nazi War Power Be Restored?  
Atlantic Alliance Against the Soviet Union  
The Cold War and Our Civil Liberties  
Why the War Propaganda Against the Soviet Union?

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MONDAY DEC. 5 7:30 P.M.

Speakers:

**JULIUS KATZ-SUCHY**

Minister Plenipotentiary, Poland's permanent delegate to the United Nations  
**Gov. Elmer Benson**  
National Chairman Progressive Party

**O. John Rogge**

**Howard Fast**

**Donald Henderson**

National Adm. Director, Food, Tobacco,  
Agricultural and Allied Workers Union, CIO

**Richard Morford**

**John Howard Lawson**

**Dr. John A. Kingsbury**

**William Howard Melish**

**Charles P. Howard**

**Muriel Draper**

Just returned from the Soviet Union

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UNITY CHORUS, AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CHORUS

Auspices: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

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Local 65, 13 Astor Place, Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street.

# END THE COLD WAR—BUILD THE PEACE FRONT

## TRUCKERS STRIKE

CLEVELAND (FP). — Some 8,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) struck against 139 truckers represented by the Ohio Over-the-Road Employers Assn. after week-long negotiations collapsed. The union has been seeking a 25c hourly pay boost, a company-financed health and welfare fund and other benefits.

## VISIT THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BOOK FAIR

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From 2 P.M. until Midnight

SUNDAY, DEC. 4

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Their Autographed Books,  
Have a Glass of Sherry

Auspices: Writing and Publishing Div., N.Y.  
State Council Arts, Sciences and Professions

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largest selection  
of imported and domestic wines and liquors.  
All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American  
kitchen. Open till past midnight. 300 E. 17 St.  
N.Y.C. GRamercy 5-9531—John Facolatti, Prop.

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

CAMP UNITY'S "FREEDOM THEATRE" presents one hour show and social with Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Bob DeCormier and cast of 30 in "FUTURAMA" including "I Feel Fine," "Let's Go Rowing," "Crazy Pilot," "Vacations with Pay," "Get Together," "Accidents in Harlem," "Fristance," "I'm in Love." TOP FLOOR, 106 E. 14th St. Dancing and refreshments too. Show starts at 9 p.m. Admission 75c. For reservations call GR 5-9459.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social at Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

THIRD "POP" CONCERT, N.Y. MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Samuel Firstman, conductor; assisting artist, Martha Schlamme, interpreter, folk songs. Tonight, 8:30 p.m. at the New School, 66 W. 19th St. Tickets 90c, \$1.20. Music of Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Mozart.

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP presents "Awake and Sing!" 3-act classic by Clifford Odets, tonight and Sunday, Dec. 3, 8:30 p.m. (matinee) at the Jefferson School Theatre, 575-6th Ave. Under the direction of Al Saxe. Adm. \$1 tax incl.

CALLING ALL FOLK SINGERS! We are having another Cider Sing. Free refreshments! 8 o'clock. Contr. 75c. 230 Wooster St., basement (one block south of Washington Square).

DEAR JOE: I thought I would never forgive you but if you take me to the American Folk Song Studio Party, I will. Gee! The whole singers unit, Renee, Bernice, and everybody, square dancing, games. What an evening. The 75c subscription won't kill you either. Meet you at 25 W. 19th St. 8:30 p.m. Don't be late this time. I don't want to miss anything. Sincerely, MABEL.

"THE WELL-DIGGERS DAUGHTER" at the Commercial Artists Guild penthouse party. Two complete shows: 9 and 11. Continuous dancing, refreshments, 30 E. 29th St. \$1.

MOVIE—SOCIAL. Documentary films of Poland, Czech, England, Canada. Gala evening, social follows. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way). Subs: 75c. 9 p.m.

DENTAL TECHNICIANS EQUITY. 12TH ANNUAL DANCE. Saturday, Dec. 3rd, 9 p.m. at Roof Terrace, Hotel Diplomat, 403 W. 43rd St.

KEYBOARD ARTIST, refreshments, dancing, meet progressive intellectuals, humorists of Wash. Hgts. Guys and Gals galore! Nuff said? Apt. 39, 624 W. 176th St. 8:30 till 11. Cont. 60c.

FIESTA AND DANCE. TONITE, 8:30, at the Marine Ballroom, 269 W. 25th St. Greto de Liaros Club, Sub. 50c.

UPTOWN AND DOWNTOWN—TONITE at 111 W. 88th St. Film "Hangmen also Die," and social. Continuous from 8:30. Sunday at 13 Astor Pl. Film continuous from 6 p.m. Social and folk dancing (Jerry Malcolm Orch.), continuous from 7:30. Adm. \$1.25 incl. tax. Ausp.: Film Div. Arts, Sciences and Professions.

OUR 4th big film-social will show "The Vow," a stirring account of Soviet Russia's growth during Stalin's leadership. Come early for a good seat. Dancing, refreshments follow. Sponsored by Student Council of the Jefferson School, 575-6th Ave. Sat., Dec. 3rd, 8:30 p.m. Don. 75c.

BARGAINS GALORE! Beautiful gifts! Lodge 500 Bazaar for DP Rehabilitation in Israel and Europe, at 77 Fifth Ave. on Dec. 3 and 4 (from 2 p.m.) Hand-painted pottery, antiques, toys, hats. Daily door prize. Entertainment. Adm. 25c. Ausp.: Lodge 500-JPFO, 77 Fifth Ave.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL SEASON opens. Jean Mural and her guitar; Billy Banks, star of Diamond Horseshoe, plus live live band. Eat, fun, frolic. Sponsored by ALP 1st AD North—tonight—350 Fourth Ave., nr. 25th St. Contribution 60c.

DANCE AT TOMPKINS SQUARE YPA. "Welcome Back the Delegates." Sat., Dec. 3rd, 93 Ave. B. Corner 6th St. Cont. 75c.

### Bronx

UNIVERSITY PLAYERS present: "For the love of one Banana." Vivian Miller of the Unity Chorus; Bela Stave, Pianist. Dancer Ruth Nichols; Guitarist, will entertain at the Dedication Ball, Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave., 24 Freeman St. Dancing "Don't 75c."

The Student Council of the Jefferson School will present

## 'THE VOW'

A cavalcade of 22 years of Soviet History under Stalin's leadership

DON'T MISS IT!

Dancing to Sweet Music and Refreshments After

575 SIXTH AVENUE  
Sat., Dec. 3, 8:30 p.m. Don. 75c

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DEC. 2-3-4

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Sat. and Sun. — 2 P.M. to Midnight

## BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

BARGAINS

For DP Rehabilitation  
in Israel and Europe

Admission 25c

Auspices: LODGE 500-JPFO  
77 Fifth Ave. (nr. 15th St.), N.Y.C.

COMMON SENSE will tell you to come to Tom Paine's YPA bang social affair, entertainment and refreshments on Sat., Dec. 3rd, 724 Gerard Ave., near 161st St. 8:30 p.m. Adm. 50c.

REMEMBER: You've a date with Crispus Attucks Labor Youth League. Dancing, entertainment, food. We guarantee a swell evening. Tonight, 8:30, at 1375 Grant Ave. ALP Clubroom.

### Brooklyn

GALA SHINDIG! Sashay and promenade with professional caller. Rhumba, too? Certainly! Wonderful food on the house. 1124 Clarkson Ave., near 96th St. (Rutland Rd. station, IRT). Only admission: Worker sub at door (new, renewal or gift).

## SUNDAY

### Manhattan

CAMP UNITY'S "FREEDOM THEATRE" presents one hour show and social with Laura Duncan, Elmer Bernstein, Bob DeCormier and cast of 30 in "FUTURAMA," including "I Feel Fine," "Let's Go Rowing," "Crazy Pilot," "Vacations with Pay," "Get Together," "Accidents in Harlem," "Fristance," "I'm in Love." Top floor, 106 E. 14th St. Dancing and refreshments too. Show starts at 9 p.m. Adm. 75c. For reservations call GR 5-9459.

BARGAINS GALORE! Beautiful gifts! Lodge 500 Bazaar for DP Rehabilitation in Israel and Europe, at 77 Fifth Ave. Today from 2 p.m. Hand-painted pottery, antiques, toys, hats. Daily door prizes. Entertainment. Adm. 25c. Ausp.: Lodge 500, JPFO, 77 Fifth Ave.

FORUM—SOCIAL. Edythe Lutscher, president of Child's Care Center and Parents Association of N.Y., Inc., will speak on "What's Happening to Our Children?" Question and answer period. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way). Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m.

STUDIO PARTY. Come all members, friends. Congenial atmosphere. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

BY REQUEST—a return engagement of speaker Samuel Ose, consultant child psychologist. Jefferson School. Topic: "Problems of Children of Minority Groups." Film—"Whoever You Are." Sunday, Dec. 4, 8:30 p.m., 201 Second Ave. Ausp.: Educ. Comm. Hank Forbes Section, CP.

RUSSIAN INN PARTY 8 p.m. Gypsy orchestra. Dancing, entertainment. Delicious Russian-American food. No cover charge. 219 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR 3-9855.

### Bronx

CALL TO YOUTH—Juan Emmanuelli, progressive editor of Spanish weekly "Ahorra," speaks on Puerto Rican culture. 8 p.m., Hunts Point LYL, 1029 E. 163rd St., Room 5.

DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN will speak on American Literary Trends at Stadium Club, 724 Gerard Ave., 157th St., Bronx. Sunday, Dec. 4, 8:30 p.m.

### Brooklyn

LATKES and SHOLOM ALEICHEM film. Dancing and fun. Chanukah Party, 609 Cleveland St. Film at 8:30 sharp. 30c.

### Coming

CONCERT—Russian Balalaika Musical Society, Alexander Kutin, conductor; Bernice Riegelhaupt, pianist; 35 Russian male chorus. Carnegie Hall, Dec. 10, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3.00 (tax incl.).

LET'S HAVE an old-fashioned Hootenanny. That's right! A big singing evening. New songs and old, community singing with your favorite performers and many new ones. Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Alan Lomax, Betty Ancona, Ernie Lieberman, Joe Jaffe, Ronnie Gilbert, Fred Hellerman and more. Square dancing too. Friday, Dec. 9, 8:30 p.m. (sharp). Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Tickets \$1.00 (incl. tax).

KEEP DEC. 10 OPEN for Brooklyn-Wide Farewell Dance for Ruby Plum. Home-spun entertainment. 1190 St. John's Place, cor. Albany Ave.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker  
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WMCA — 670 kc.  
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WCBS — 880 kc.  
WHEW — 1130 kc.  
WILB — 1190 kc.

WHN — 1050 kc.  
WBNY — 1480 kc.  
WOY — 1290 kc.  
WQXR — 1050 kc.

## SATURDAY

## MORNING

9:00-WNBC-Tom, Timmy and Mae  
WOR-News, Harry Hennessy  
WJZ-Recorded Music  
WCBS-This Is New York  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WNBC-The PAL Theatre  
WOR-Sidney Waltons: News  
9:30-WNBC-People Are Funny  
WOR-Tele-Kid Test Quiz  
WJZ-Conversation with Casey  
9:45-WNBC-Missus Goes A-Shopping  
10:00-WNBC-Fred Waring Show  
WOR-News-Henry Kadstone  
WJZ-At Home With Music  
WCBS-Galen Drake  
10:15-WOR-Mr. Fixit  
WQXR-N. Y. Youth Forum  
10:30-WNBC-Mary Lee Taylor  
WOR-Frank Sinatra Records  
WJZ-Big and Little Club  
WCBS-Joe Dillagie Show  
WNYC-Children's Corner  
10:45-WOR-Let's Go-Talk  
11:00-WNBC-Lessie-Sketch  
WOR-News  
WJZ-Franklin Record Shop  
WCBS-News-Allen Jackson  
WNYC-Music Maestro  
WQXR-News: Gilbert-Sullivan Music  
11:05-WCBS-Let's Pretend  
11:15-WNBC-Stamp Club  
WOR-Bing Crosby Records  
11:30-WNBC-Smilin' Ed McConnell  
WOR-Parade Preview  
WJZ-Roser Dunn Show  
WCBS-Junior Miss-Comedy  
WNYC-PAL Program  
WQXR-Violin Personalities  
11:45-WOR-Talk  
WQXR-Luncheon Concert

## AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News, Charles F. McCarthy  
WOR-Man on the Farm  
WJZ-101 Ranch Boys, Songs  
WNYC-Midday Symphony  
WCBS-Theatre of Today  
12:15-WNBC-Public Affairs  
12:30-WOR-News: The Answer Man  
WNCB-Archie Andrews, Sketch  
WJZ-News: American Farmer  
WCBS-Grand Central Station  
1:00-WJZ-American Jazz  
WOR-Stan Lomax  
WCBS-Stars Over Hollywood  
WQXR-News: Midday Symphony  
1:30-WNBC-Voices and Events  
WJZ-To Be Announced  
WCBS-Give and Take, Quiz  
WOR-Variety Show  
2:00-WJZ-Opera: Der Rosenkavalier  
WNCB-Football Game  
WCBS-County Fair  
WNYC-Opera: Hamlet  
WQXR-News: Record Review  
2:45-WOR-Football Game  
3:00-WCBS-Football Game  
WQXR-News, Music  
WJZ-Tea and Crumpets, Music  
WNYC-Hands Across the Sea  
3:30-WNBC-Report on America  
WOR-Treasury Varieties  
WCBS-Mother Knows Best  
WQXR-Cocktail Time  
3:45-WNBC-Confidential Close-ups

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS  
Saturday, December 3

PM  
6:15-CBS Views the Press.  
WCBS.  
6:30-NBC Symphony (Toscanini).  
WNBC.  
TV  
7:30-Nature of Things. WNBT.  
8:30-Premiere Playhouse. WCBS.  
9:30-Meet the Press. WNBT.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS  
Sunday, December 4

PM  
12:00 M-Invitation to Learning.  
WCBS.  
1:15-Elmo Roper. WCBS.  
2:00-NBC Theatre. WNBC.  
WCBS.  
3:00-N. Y. Philharmonic Sym-  
phony. WCBS.  
3:30-Juvenile Jury. WOR.  
4:00-Family Closeup. WJZ.  
6:00-Oscar Brand Song Festival.  
WNYC.  
6:30-Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.  
8:30-Theatre Guild. WNBC.  
10:00-The Lively Arts. WNEW.  
TV  
7:00-Tonight on Broadway.  
WCBS.  
8:00-Supper Club. WNBT.  
9:00-Television Playhouse.  
WNBT.

## EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Ken Banghart  
WOR-Lyle Van News  
WJZ-News, Albert Warner  
WQXR-Theatre of Dance  
WNYC-Ballet Time  
6:15-WCBS-CBS Views the Press  
WNCB-Sports-Bill Cochran  
6:30-WNBC-Symphony Orchestra  
WJZ-Sports  
WOR-News  
WCBS-Red Barber  
WQXR-Dinner Concert  
7:00-WOR-Frank Farrell  
WQXR-News: Concert Stage  
WCBS-Johnny Dollar, Sketch  
WJZ-Rex Koury, Organ  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
7:30-WNBC-Richard Diamond, Sketch  
WCBS-Vaughn Monroe  
WOR-Quick as a Flash, Quiz  
WJZ-Sports  
WQXR-University Choir  
8:00-WNBC-Hollywood Star Theatre  
WOR-Twenty Questions  
WQXR-News, Symphony Hall  
WJZ-Chandu, Sketch  
WCBS-Gene Autry Show  
8:30-WNBC-Truth or Consequences  
WOR-Quiz program  
WJZ-Superman, Sketch  
WCBS-Philip Marlowe  
WNYC-Operetta The Gondoliers  
9:00-WNBC-Fit Parade  
WOR-Meet Your Match  
WJZ-Dick Jurgens  
WCBS-Gangbusters  
WQXR-News: Great Conductors  
9:30-WNBC-Dennis Day Show  
WCBS-Broadway Is My Beat  
WOR-Guy Lombardo Show  
WJZ-Hollywood Byline  
10:00-WNBC-Judith Canova Show  
WOR-Theatre of the Air  
WJZ-Voices That Live  
WCBS-Sing It Again  
WQXR-Wings of Song  
10:30-WNBC-Grand Ole Opry  
WQXR-London Studio Concert

## SUNDAY

9:00-WNBC-World News  
WJZ-Men's Page  
WOR-News: Harry Hennessy  
WCBS-News Reports  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WNBC-The Comic Weekly Man  
WOR-Live a New Life  
WCBS-Oran Music  
9:30-WOR-Sunday Chapel  
WJZ-The Voice of Prophecy  
9:45-WNBC-Male Quartet  
WCBS-Trinity Choir  
10:00-WNBC-National Radio Pulpit  
WOR-News: Henry Gladstone  
WJZ-Message of Israel  
WCBS-Church of the Air  
WQXR-News  
10:30-WNBC-Children's Hour  
WJZ-The Southernaires  
WCBS-Church of the Air  
WNYC-Opera Excerpts  
11:00-WOR-Henry Gladstone  
WJZ-Victor Lindahl  
WCBS-Allen Jackson, News  
WQXR-News  
11:15-WOR-Brunch-Dorothy and Dick  
WJZ-Frank and Ernest, Talk  
WCBS-Howard K. Smith, News  
11:30-WNBC-News, Charles McCarthy

## AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-Mr. Fixit  
WJZ-The Fitzgeralds  
WOR-More Out of Life  
WCBS-Invitation to Learning  
12:05-WQXR-Symphony Varieties  
12:30-WNBC-Jinx Falkenberg  
WOR-News-Melvin Elliott  
WCBS-Peoples Platform  
WQXR-Record Review  
WJZ-Piano Playhouse  
12:45-WOR-John Wyatt  
WQXR-Orchestral Melodies  
1:00-WNBC-The Eternal Light  
WJZ-Voices That Live  
WOR-Bing Crosby Sings  
WCBS-Charles Collingwood  
WNYC-Music with David Randolph  
WQXR-New York Times News:  
Midday Symphony  
1:05-WQXR-Midday Symphony  
1:15-WCBS-Elmo Roper  
1:30-WNBC-N. Y. Quiz Kids  
1:30-WJZ-National Vespers  
WOR-The Show Shop  
WCBS-Get More Out of Life  
2:00-WOR-Deems Taylor Concert  
WCBS-Choralliers  
WJZ-Week Around the World  
WNBC-NBC Theatre

WNYC-Brooklyn Museum Concert  
WQXR-News  
2:05-WQXR-Viennese Melodies  
2:30-WQXR-Viennese Melodies  
WOR-Harry Hennessy  
WJZ-Mr. President  
WCBS-Special Program  
3:00-WOR-Clasco Kid  
WNCB-One Man's Family  
WJZ-This Changing World  
WCBS-N. Y. Symphony Orchestra  
3:15-WJZ-Betty Clock, Songs  
3:30-WNBC-Quiz Kids  
WOR-Juvenile Jury  
4:00-WNBC-Living-1949  
WOR-House of Mystery  
WJZ-Family Close-ups  
4:30-WNBC-American forum  
WOR-Private Investigator  
WJZ-Milton Cross-Opera Album  
WCBS-Sunday at the Chase  
5:00-WOR-The Shadow  
WJZ-Gregory Hood  
WQXR-News, Record Reviews  
WNCB-Radio City Playhouse  
5:30-WOR-Detective Mysteries  
WCBS-Symphonette  
WJZ-Greatest Story Ever Told  
WNCB-Harvest of Stars

## EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Catholic Hour  
WCBS-Hour of Stars, Play  
WJZ-Drew Pearson, News  
WOR-Roy Rogers Show  
WNYC-Oscar Brand, Folk Songs  
WQXR-News  
6:05-WQXR-String Quartet  
6:15-WJZ-Don Gardner  
6:30-WQXR-Hollywood Calling  
WOR-Nick Carter  
WCBS-Our Miss Brooks  
WJZ-Girls' Corps  
6:45-WNYC-Weather Report; News  
7:00-WOR-The Falcon  
WCBS-Jack Benny  
WJZ-Think Fast  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WQXR-News  
7:05-WQXR-Collectors Items  
7:30-WNBC-Phil Harris, Alice Faye show  
WOR-The Saint  
WJZ-Mr. Malone  
WCBS-Amos and Andy Show  
8:00-WNBC-Sam Spade sketch  
WOR-Alexander's Mediation Board  
WJZ-Stop the Music  
WCBS-Bergen-Charlie McCarthy  
WQXR-News  
8:05-WQXR-Our Musical Heritage  
8:30-WNBC-Theatre Guild  
WOR-Melvin Elliott  
WCBS-Red Skelton Show  
WNYC-Keyboard Masters  
9:00-WOR-Opera Concert  
WJZ-Walter Winchell  
WCBS-Meet Corliss Archer  
WQXR-News  
WNYC-It's Your Life  
9:05-WQXR-Sunday Evening Concert  
9:15-WJZ-Louella Parsons Show  
9:30-WNBC-Album of Familiar Music  
WOR-Shella Graham  
WJZ-Chance of A Lifetime  
WCBS-Horace Heidt Show  
WNYC-Chicago Round Table  
10:00-WNBC-Eddie Cantor Show  
WJZ-Jimmie Fidler  
WOR-Damon Runyon Theatre  
WCBS-Carnation Show  
10:05-WQXR-On Wings of Song  
10:30-WNBC-Bob Crosby Show  
WJZ-Sidney Waltons, News  
WOR-Heartbeat in the News  
WCBS-Paul Neighbor's Orch.

ASP Book Fair  
All Day Sunday

The writing and publishing division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions will hold its first annual Christmas Book Fair at the ACA Gallery, 63 E. 57 St. today, (Dec. 4) from 2 p.m. until midnight.

A representative collection of new books for adults and children will be sold and authors will be on hand to autograph their work for Christmas gifts. Among the writers who will be present are Clifford Odets, Louis Untermeyer, Howard Fast, Muriel Rukeyser, Dale Kramer, Pierre Van Paasen, Shirley Graham, David Alman, Margaret Schlauch, O. John Rogge, Stefan Heym, B. A. Botkin and Charles Madison. The public is invited.

Proceeds from the Fair will go to the organization's fight against censorship and for the First Amendment.

THIRD "POP" CONCERT  
NEW YORKMANDOLIN  
SYMPHONY  
ORCHESTRASAMUEL FIRSTMAN  
ConductorMARTHA SCHLAMME,  
Assisting Artist

SAT. EVE., DEC. 3, at 8:30

Music of Mozart, Gluck, Dvorak

NEW SCHOOL, 66 W. 12th St., NYC

Tix 90c and \$1.20

SCHWARTZ  
IN HIS GREAT COMEDY ROLE AS  
THE CHOIR MASTERYOSELE  
THE NIGHTINGALE

By SOLEM ALEICHEM Music: SOLEM SECUNDA  
YIDDISH ART 2 JANE 4th ST. GR 5-5970

## Book Parade

Carey McWilliams once described Minneapolis as the capital of anti-Semitism in the United States, a city where Jews are excluded even from the Automobile Club, to say nothing of a host of other presumably non-sectarian social, business and cultural organizations. Thus, Jews in Transition, a study by Minneapolis Rabbi Albert I. Gordon of the changes in the way of life of the local Jewish community through the years, has a considerable interest.

Understandably, however, Jews in Transition provides sharpest impact in its discussion of the anti-Semitism which is rampant in Minneapolis. The author recalls that the head of the Associated Employers' group, spoke at a meeting of the fascist Silver Shirts. He recalls, too, that the successful Republican campaign of Harold Stassen to wrest the Minnesota governorship from Farmer-Laborite Elmer Benson in 1938 "was in large measure built around the issue of a 'Jew-controlled state capitol.'"

Not till the night before Election Day did Stassen, now a presidential hopeful, perfunctorily disassociate himself from the vicious anti-Semitic campaign. The author questions, also, whether the anti-

**JEWS IN TRANSITION**, by Rabbi Albert I. Gordon. University of Minnesota Press. Minneapolis. 331 pp. \$4.

Semitic technique was not used in that Minnesota campaign as a "testing ground" for the subsequent use of Jew-baiting in the national arena during the 1940 presidential race, with the "Clear it with Sidney" canard.

## Book Notes

This month's New American Library reprints include the 35-cent Mentor edition of Margaret Mead's *Coming of Age in Samoa*; Pierre Lecomte du Nouy's *Human Destiny* (Signet, 25 cents); H. Allen Smith's *Life in a Putty Knife Factory* (Signet, 25 cents); and *For Ever Wilt Thou Love*, the novel by Ludwig Lewisohn (Signet, 25 cents).

December: Signet-Walden by Theodore Dreiser (abridged and with an introduction by George Mayberry); *Everybody Does It* (Career in C Major and The Embellisher) by James M. Cain; *If He Hollers Let Him Go* by Chester Himes; and *Brother of the Cheyenne* by Max Brand. Mentor-Homer's *Odyssey* translated by W. H. D. Rouse.

"A remarkable film, highly imaginative, poetic, uncompromisingly realistic."

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SEE HOW 60,000 WOMEN RECEIVED THE "TREATMENT!"  
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Weekend Showings of  
'Hangmen Also Die'

This Saturday and Sunday night the Film Division of the Arts, Sciences & Professions will revive one of the very best of Hollywood's anti-Nazi films, *Hangmen Also Die*, directed by Fritz Lang from a screenplay by John Wexley. Saturday night's showing is at 111 W. 88 St.—three performances starting at 8:30. Sunday night's at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Pl.—three performances starting at 6 p.m. with continuous dancing in the Oval Room.

## In the Bronx Sun.

The Mexican film *Adventures of Chico and Ring Lardner, Jr.*'s anti-racial *Don't Be a Sucker* will be shown this Sunday night, Dec. 4, at ALP headquarters, 683 Allerton Ave., at 8:30. This is the final program in the ALP film series.

## A RAGING INFERNO on the VOLGA!

"DEFINITELY ONE OF THE GREAT SOVIET FILMS!" — D.W.

TO DAYS AND NIGHTS OF HORROR!  
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LAST STAND OF THE 200 BRIGADE!  
ARTKINO presents  
**THE FIRST FRONT**  
(THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD)  
Music by KHATCHATURIAN  
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# Fight for Fair Jury-- Is This 'Contempt'?

By Joseph North

Most Americans believe the lawyers in the Foley Square trial were sentenced for contempt because they misbehaved in court.

That's what the newspapers and Judge Medina would have them believe. But anybody who reads the record of the trial—the judge's contempt citation itself—will learn otherwise. They will discover the lawyers received six-month sentence because:

1—They assailed the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

2—They challenged the federal jury system in New York because it discriminates against Negroes, Jews, trade unionists.

3—They sought to get pertinent evidence into the trial, like the Supreme Court ruling in the

## Pattern of Foley Square at Bridges Trial

SAN FRANCISCO.—The pattern of Foley Square has been transferred with a vengeance to the trial of Harry Bridges, militant president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Here Judge George B. Harris has attempted to set the same pattern for attorneys defending labor leaders. The trial, the government's fourth effort to "get" Bridges, had hardly opened when Judge Harris cited defense lawyer Vincent Hallinan for contempt. He ordered a six-month sentence and the barring of Hallinan, an experienced and respected West Coast lawyer, from further practice in Federal Court.

It was only after arguments from other defense counsel and a plea from Bridges himself that the judge decided to wait until the end of the trial before executing sentence.

Schneiderman case which said the Communist teachings were legal.

Unless public opinion has its say, the lawyers can be railroaded to prison Dec. 12 when they appear before the Circuit Court of Ap-

peals. They will argue for postponement of the contempt appeal Dec. 5.

If they go to jail, they go because they sought a fair jury and a fair trial for their defendants. That is their crime.

And the 11 defendants will be robbed of legal aid in their appeal from the five year conviction. This appeal will go to the Supreme Court and will challenge the constitutionality of the Smith Act which brought the indictments.

★

ALSO, IF MEDINA'S contempt rulings are upheld they will prejudice adversely the issues in the main case. For the contempt issues cited by Medina cannot be separated from the issues in the main trial.

Proof that the Foley Square lawyers were sentenced to prison because they fought for a fair trial can be produced by a study of Judge Medina's lengthy 60 page citation. Fourteen of the forty points Medina detailed as basis for his contempt charge dealt with this question.

The defense lawyers challenged

the jury system in New York which is rigged to include a vast majority of the rich; the men of the corporations. It excludes, as far as possible, the workingman, the Negro, the Jew.

Because they exposed this state of affairs, Judge Medina says they sought to bring "the Court and the entire Federal judicial system into general discredit and disrepute."

The very first point in Medina's contempt citation is revealing. It deals with the defense's effort to prove the majority of jurors represent Big Business.

The defense asked one Herbert Allen, a member of a petit jury panel, the assessed valuation of his home. The judge sustained a prosecution objection. Defense Attorney Harry Sacher pleaded that unless such facts are permitted, how can the defense establish their case? How can they show the wealth of the jurymen?

For this the judge cited Sacher and the other lawyers for contempt.

Americans today are wiring U. S. General Howard McGrath. They demand postponement of the Circuit Court hearing on the appeal of the lawyers' contempt case until after final appeal argument is heard on the convictions of the 11 Communist leaders.

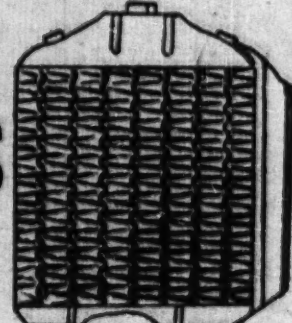
Time is short, the issues are grave and of incalculable importance to every American's freedom.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting the news in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker, and in the week-end Worker.

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# N. Y. Third State to Void Teacher Oaths

By ruling the Feinberg teachers oath law unconstitutional, State Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Schirick made New York the third state which has declared repressive legislation invalid within the recent past.

Other undemocratic measures which were overruled by the courts were the Ober Law in Maryland and the Loyalty Oath in New Jersey. With the aid of legislative steamrollers the three measures were passed to attack the democratic rights of the citizens in the individual states.

The Ober measures attempted to outlaw the Communist Party of Maryland and set high prison terms for Communist leaders and mem-

enmesh anyone who agitates for the change of government," by Judge Schirick.

"The court finds it hard to believe," he said, "that it is necessary to report to witchhunting in our schools to displace misfits."

THE RULING WAS MADE on two suits offered independently by the New York State Communist Party and State Sen. Fred G. Morritt, Brooklyn Democrat. Other groups testing the law in the courts were the Teachers Union and the



bers while the Loyalty Oath measure ruled that candidates for public office take vows against "force and violence."

The Feinberg law which was aimed at eliminating progressive teachers from the school system was termed a "dragnet which may

American Civil Liberties Union.

Attorney General Nathanial Goldstein announced immediately after the ruling was made that it would be appealed to the higher court.

Schirick's opinion did not deny that the state has the "undoubted power" to set up qualifications for school personnel. He added, however, that "the power to fire and determine the qualification of its employees must... be exercised in a manner which does not transgress the limitation which the Constitution has placed upon all powers of government."

He said the Feinberg Law, so named for the Republican Senate leader who wrote it, is "a legislative finding of guilt of advocating the overthrow of government by unlawful means without a judicial trial, and without any of the forms and guards provided for the security of the individual by our traditional judicial forms."

In addition, he said the law creates "a presumption of guilt in direct contradiction to our time-honored doctrine that each man is deemed to be innocent until the contrary is proved...."

## CANADIAN UE MEMBERS FIRM

TORONTO (ALN).—The 25,000 Canadian members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (unaffiliated) are standing firm behind their union despite its expulsion from the CIO—in the U. S. An attempt by the newly-chartered rival International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO to take over the big UE local at the General Electric plant at Peterborough, Ontario, failed completely. All other UE locals in Ontario and Quebec, including the 3,000-strong Westinghouse local at Hamilton, Ont., have condemned raiding by the IUE, which has so far been able to capture only one small local with 120 members. The UE has announced it has no intention of withdrawing voluntarily from the Canadian Congress of Labor, parent body of CIO unions in Canada. It has appealed to all other CCL affiliates to condemn raiding and demand unity "in the common struggle for improved working conditions and higher wages."

## Davis Ouster

(Continued from page 2)

was denied by Council President Vincent R. Impellitteri.

THIS GAG RULE against Councilman Davis continued throughout the meeting. When the Council voted 15 in the affirmative to two abstentions (Isaacs and Liberal Louis Goldberg) to uphold the opinion by the Corporation Counsel, the Negro leader insisted on the right to defend himself.

"Will I be permitted to say one word?" Davis asked the chairman.

"Not at all," Impellitteri replied. "I'm not going to move out of this Council until I'm given a chance to be heard," Davis challenged. "This is a police-state procedure and a legislative lynching."

In a statement to the press Councilman Davis termed the expulsion "a shocking display of arrogance and illegality" and warned that it "is only a preview of what the people can expect of the next Tammany-dominated body, to be composed of 24 Tammany rubber-stamps and one Councilman."

He said that the action meant that the "workers and democratic forces must build and rely upon their own strength as never before in order to compel any progressive gains from the new so-called City Council."

Councilman Davis then added: "It was a shocking blitz upon

representative government, worthy of the white supremacy polltax legislatures in the deep South where they do not even permit Negroes to sit. It was police state procedure—a legislative lynching carried through in sneaky, cowardly fashion without giving me, an elected representative of 63,000 New Yorkers, an opportunity to be heard. These 63,000 Negro and white voters will be disfranchised for the balance of my term—precisely at a time when an obscene salary grab by the O'Dwyer Administration is in the offing."

Councilman Davis said he would fight the Council's Jim Crow expulsion and emphasized that "in or out of the Council" he would maintain his struggle for peace, democratic rights and social progress, against the higher fare and for the end of racial segregation at Stuyvesant Town.

Councilman Isaacs, in a 10-minute denunciation of the procedure, pointed out that a previous effort to oust Davis had been referred to the Rules Committee and urged that the Committee of the Whole—the entire Council—be convened in special session to hear Councilman Davis and any attorney he desired to bring. Asking for a public hearing, Isaacs said: "I think that what is now proposed is really unfair, really unjust because we are not giving the man the right to be heard. This isn't decent; it isn't American."

## It's a Lean Christmas

CLEVELAND, O. — Stockholders and workers for the Republic Steel Corp. will observe Christmas this year with a vast difference.

The stockholders have just split dividends of \$19,368,000—the largest in the history of the corporation.

But workers—that is, those who have been called back since the strike—are finding that their pay checks are the same or less than the period before the strike.

"It looks like we'll have to put the pension plan on the table and pretend it's a turkey," one mill worker commented.

Sentiment in the Republic mills is running strongly against Philip Murray, president of the CIO steelworkers union, as it was learned that wages have been frozen and the same grievance machinery, which works to the advantage of the corporation, is maintained.

The pension plan never commanded much interest because of the few affected. The two major issues in Republic are speedup, which means wage cutting, and the settlement of grievances.

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## WORKER Sports

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year).

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

## Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Lett

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker

are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 6-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 80 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed, "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



# HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



## Will Negroes Unite?

— See Page 8 —

## WHAT DAVIS OUSTER MEANS!

— See Page 2

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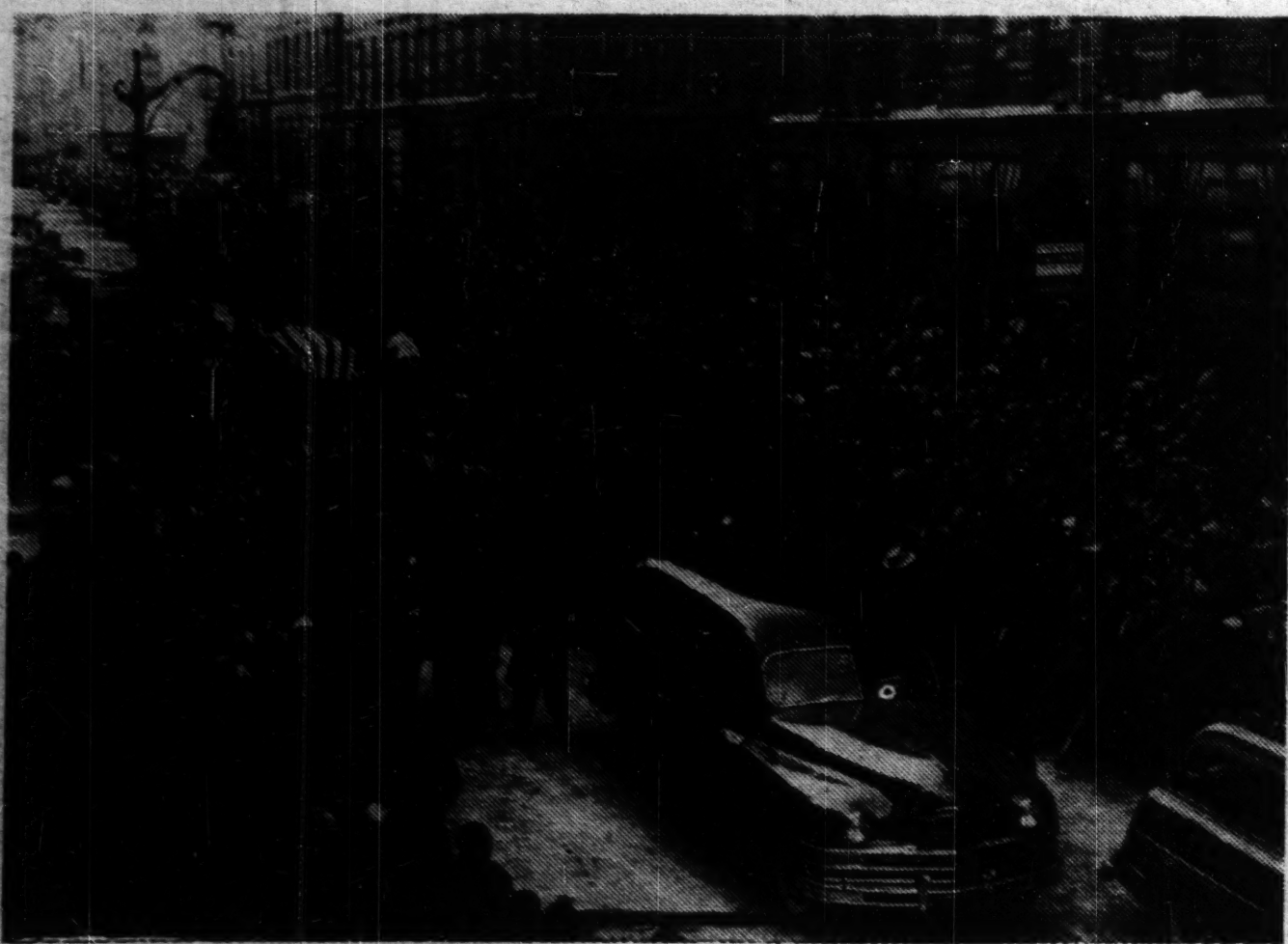
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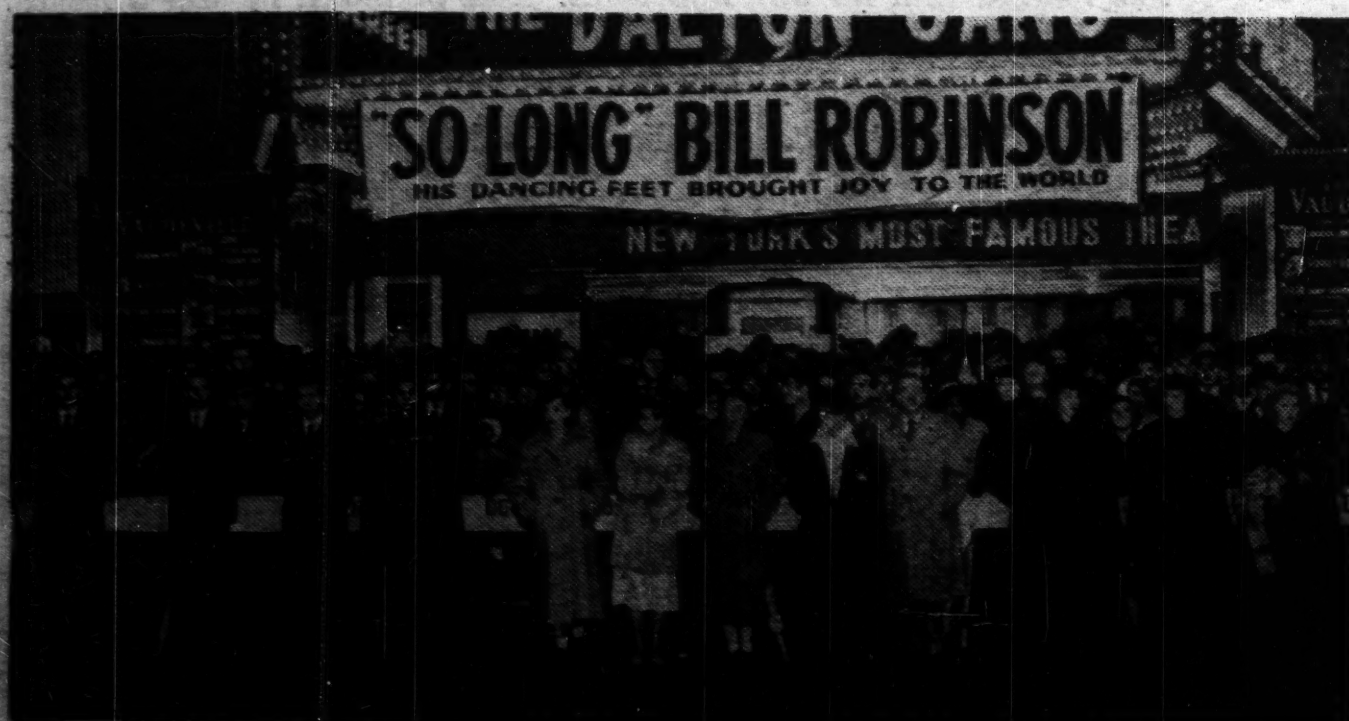
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# HARLEM FACES 'HUNGER PLOT'

## GOODBYE TO 'BOJANGLES' IN HARLEM...



## ...AND ON BROADWAY



A million New Yorkers lined the streets in Harlem and the "Great White Way" Monday to view the funeral procession of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. The country's greatest dancer died of a heart ailment at 71, after nearly 60 years of professional dancing. (See story on Page 2-A).

By Elihu S. Hicks

About 54,000 needy Harlemites face economic and physical hardships in a few weeks when Welfare Commissioner Raymond "Hunger" Hilliard cuts deep slashes in their already meager relief allowances.

"This latest kick in the teeth from the O'Dwyer administration will become effective in January, unless public opinion reverses the order. If the cuts are not rescinded, the official Welfare Department number of 53,786 Harlem relief recipients, will face the coldest months with little or no hope of buying adequate warm clothing, much less the proper warmth giving food.

Harlemites will bear the brunt of the cynical budget-slashing policy, since nearly 60 percent of the city's unemployed live in the area.

The cuts were proposed only a few short months after Hilliard proudly returned a \$10,000,000 relief "surplus" to the city. At the time the "surplus" was returned, 49 percent of Harlem's relief applicants were being rejected as unqualified to receive welfare assistance from the city.

The projected budget slashes included:

- A \$2.45 monthly cut on the food allowances for each member of a relief family.
- A \$2.00 cut in clothing allowances per person.
- A cut of \$1.75 for personal incidentals.

Thus a Harlem family of four now receiving \$157 per month will get only \$137. Since the average Harlem family pays \$40 to \$45 per month rental, this leaves only \$92 for four persons to live on the entire month, or \$23 for each human being to exist on for an entire month.

The proposed cuts, which both Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Congressman Vito Marcantonio warned of during the recent election campaign—were denied by Mayor

(Continued on Page 2A)

## Suicide in Jersey Jail? Or Murder?

See Page 1-A

## SAGA OF A MINOR LEAGUE

— See Page 12



# FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN SIX WEEKS, A NEGRO HAS MET VIOLENT DEATH IN JAIL AT EAST ORANGE. THE POLICE SAY BENJAMIN SHIPMAN JR. HANGED HIMSELF. BUT ...

THE STATELY YOUNG WOMAN with the quiet dark eyes walked into the office of the Civil Rights Congress at 502 High St., Newark. She carried a bundle of men's clothing.

"I want help," she said to CRC Secretary Lewis Moroze. "And I want to help. I want to help put an end to this terrible thing."

She opened the bundle, took the clothes out, laid them on the desk.

● There was a pink dress shirt. It was stained with blood.

● There was a pair of trousers. The belt loops were torn as if in violent struggle.

● There was a belt. Its buckle was broken.

● There was a watch. It was smashed.

They had belonged to Benjamin Shipman Jr., combat veteran who survived five full years of World War II, three of them in the ETO.

He had not survived a single night in East Orange city jail.

"They told me my husband hanged himself," said Mrs. Constance Shipman. "I don't believe it!"

★

THE NIGHT of Oct. 6, 1949, began as a normal one in the life of Ben and Constance Shipman. He had stopped home at 58 Wallace St., Newark, for a snack at about 11:30 p.m. Shipman worked nights, drove a delivery jeep for the Grove Drug Store at West Market and Newark Sts. He normally finished at 1:00 in the morning.

He stayed about 15 minutes, drank a glass of milk, joked with Mrs. Shipman and a friend of hers, Beatrice Frazier, who was visiting. Little Ben Shipman III, 6 years old, was sleeping.

"I'll see you later," Shipman told his wife when he left.

He never saw her again.

About 4 a.m. the next morning his brother, Bernard Shipman, roused Mrs. Shipman from her sleep with a phone call. "You better get up," he said. "The police say Bennie committed suicide."

★

WHAT HAPPENED in the four last hours of Benjamin Shipman's life after he left his wife and child, only the East Orange police know — so far.

He was picked up and booked at Main Police Headquarters on a speeding charge. Then, somehow, the charge was changed to purse-snatching. There is talk by the police of a "suicide attempt" right at the sergeant's desk, where — they say — Shipman "tried to cut himself with a two-inch pen-knife." His watch, shirt, belt, shoes were taken from him. He was placed in a cell.

He died there between 12 and 3 a.m. A coroner's report later said death came by strangulation.

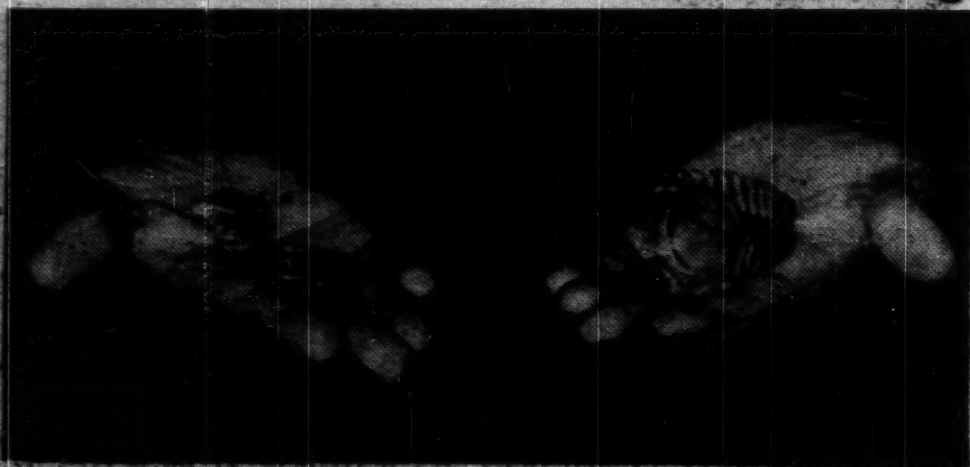
The East Orange police said Benjamin Shipman Jr. had hanged himself with his undershirt.

BEHIND Mrs. Constance Shipman's disbelief is more than the damning evidence of the clothing.

There is more behind it, too, than the fact that Ben Shipman Jr. had no known reason in the world to kill himself.

Behind it is the fact that he was the second man in less than five weeks to meet death by strangulation in the East Orange city jail. Thomas Harris also — police said — "committed suicide" Sept. 1. Like

## Do These Things Happen When a Man Hangs Himself



HIS WATCH: Smashed

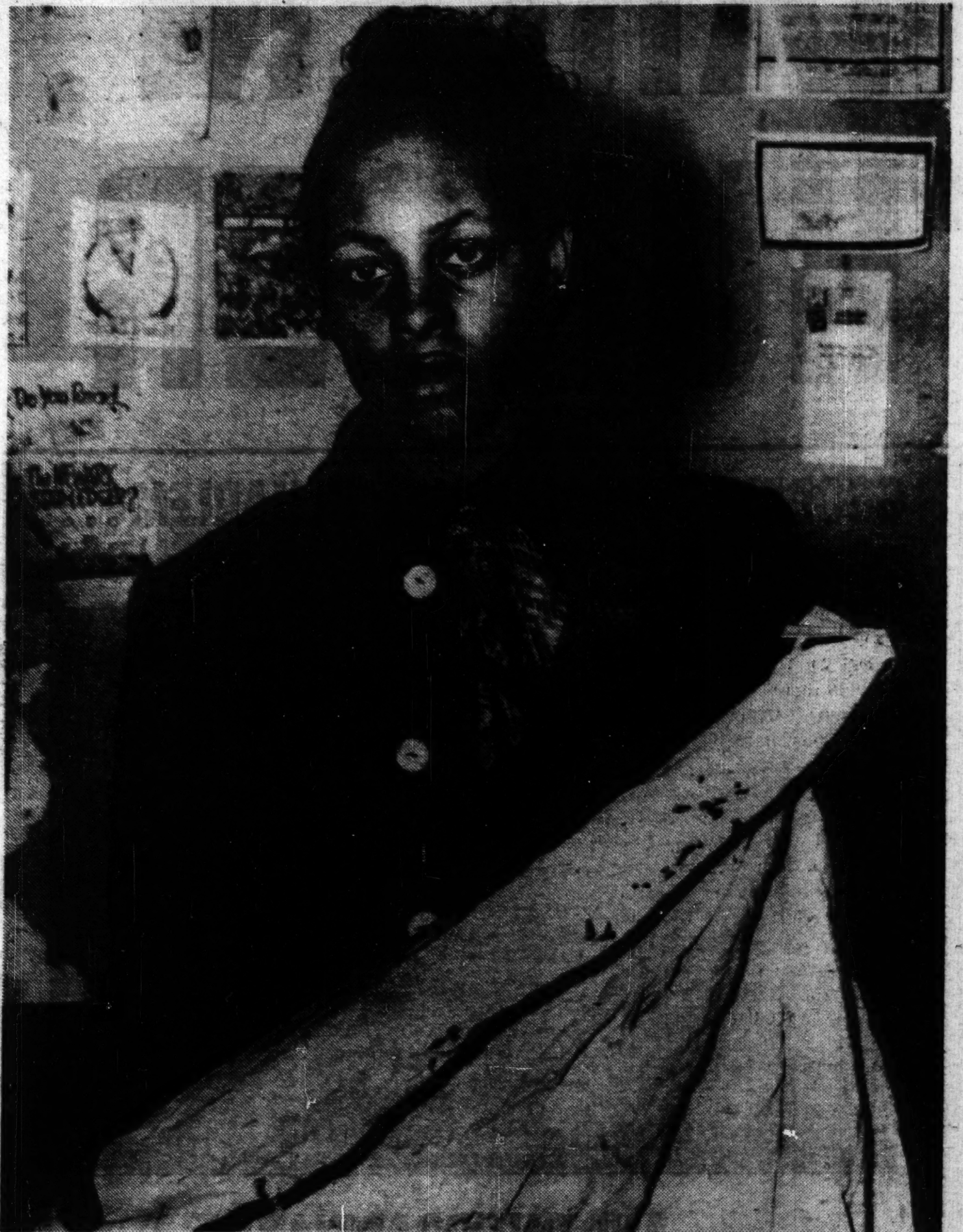


HIS TROUSER LOOPS: Broken



HIS BELT: Torn

# WHERE DID THE BLOOD COME FROM?



MRS. CONSTANCE SHIPMAN: "I want to help end this terrible thing."

Shipman, he was 25 years old. Like Shipman, the police reported finding him hanged with his own undershirt. Like Shipman, he was a Negro.

MRS. CONSTANCE SHIPMAN wants "an end to this terrible thing." She wants help.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained the noted law firm of Talisman and Golat.

Whether justice will be done, or whether others will be found "hanged by their undershirt" in East Orange, may depend on what you — your trade union, your church or your community organization — do about it.



Thousands Saw His Last Show:

# As 'Bojangles' Went Off Stage

By John Hudson Jones

Bill "Bojangles" Robinson meant many things to the million people who said good-bye to him Monday in Harlem and on Broadway. At 71, Robinson died Saturday in Harkness Pavilion of a heart ailment. On Sunday over 25,000 viewed his body at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142 St. and Fifth Ave.; on Monday the funeral was held at Abyssinia Baptist Church, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell giving the eulogy.

Here was indeed a contradictory spectacle. For mixed together in silent homage to "Bojangles" were all kinds of human beings. There were those like the Negro taxi driver who cursed Robinson for being an "Uncle Tom even on his deathbed." But many there remembered how he would pull out his roll of "greenbacks" and give freely to anyone down and out. Or how he was the life of many a barbershop argument on Seventh Ave. Or how he would stop and teach some little hooper a step or

two on the sidewalk. He never lost the common touch.

There were hundreds of his fellow artists—like honorary pallbearers Danny Kaye, Milton Berle, Arthur Treacher, James Barton, Leigh Whipper, Jimmy Durante, Freddie Washington and W. C. Handy.

There were the politicians and the characters—Mayor O'Dwyer, Grover Whalen, Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battle, high Police and Fire Department brass, Broadway characters and leading citizens.

There were the children who were let out from school to see "Bojangles" last show.

Oldtimers say the funeral was many times more immense than the rites of the great Negro actress, Florence Mills, in 1927.

All these citizens, Negro and white, common people and ruling class representatives, Bojangles had served in one way or another, either as an artist or a human being, for one reason or another.

He served the people with the

fine dancing artistry that over a period of nearly 60 years, made him the greatest popular dancer the nation ever produced. But unfortunately the Big Money boys on Broadway and in Hollywood forced him to play the buffoon.

But even these shameful actions as a man, were part of the ill-considered efforts of "Bojangles," the artist, trying to evade and bypass the obstacles put in the way of any Negro developing his talents.

The cortege, led by three flower cars of a "downtown" funeral director, left the armory and wound slowly down Lenox Avenue, across 125 St. and up Seventh Avenue to the church, with members and dignitaries of "Bojangles' own Elks Monarch Lodge 45.

The sidewalks were lined 10 and 12 deep. Every window was open. The roofs were lined with people.

Mayor O'Dwyer delivered a short eulogy, the gist of which was "you made the people laugh, Bill."

Noble Sissle, the famous Negro bandleader told of Robinson's hand

in the founding of the Negro Actor's Guild. Telegrams of condolences were read from Joe Louis, Clark Gable, Senator-Elect Herbert Lehman, Ashley Totten, the Mayor of Richmond, Va., "Bojangles' birthplace, Cole Porter, Shirley Temple, and others. Hazel Scott played a Chopin sonata.

In his short eulogy, Rev. Powell told how Robinson had taught some of the famous white dancers who then got more money and better engagements in a few years than "Bojangles" got in 60. Some of his students at a short-lived dancing school were Ruby Keeler, Eleanor Powell and Dorothy Stone. But all, like Ray Bolger, Fred Astaire, Fred Stone learned something from the twinkling feet of the old master.

But perhaps Harlem's eulogy was delivered by a Negro woman standing in the cold slush on Seventh Ave.

"I'll never forgive him for the way he used to carry on before the white folks, but I sure did like to see him dance."



"BOJANGLES"

## School Head Rules Against Jimcrow in Hempstead

The fight to end racial discrimination in the schools of Hempstead, L. I., was a long step nearer victory as the result of a ruling yesterday by New York State Commissioner of Education Francis T. Spaulding.

The ruling, which was made on appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated that irregularly drawn school district lines must be "restudied and realigned" to prevent segregation of Negro pupils into the Prospect Street School.

"The line circumscribing the Prospect School is irregular," Commissioner Spaulding stated. Upholding the NAACP charge that this gerrymandering of district lines results in segregation, the Commissioner ordered new district lines drawn, "to the end that all of the children who should properly be expected to attend the Prospect School, on the ground of their geographical proximity to said school, be included within the zone."

The Hempstead Board of Education was charged yesterday with attempting to evade a decision by

Commissioner Francis Spaulding, which found them guilty of Jimcrowing Negro children into a segregated school. Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the American Labor Party of Nassau County, said a Board decision to apply Spaulding's ruling only in the future was an attempt to maintain the segregated setup. He demanded that the Board immediately redraw the school zoning districts and reassign all children on the basis of the new zones.

### Hit Columbia U. Jimcrow

Jimcrow at Columbia University was hit last week when the university-wide Student Council passed a resolution condemning the discriminatory Lucy Roberts Graduate Fellowships awarded by the University only to "persons of the Caucasian race."

## Hunger Plot for Harlem

(Continued from Page 1)

O'Dwyer before the election, but were released this week together with the announcement that the Mayor has proposed a \$15,000 yearly increase in salary for himself.

O'Dwyer, who's new salary when approved will be \$789.23 per week, or \$3,333.33 per month—plus four cents more over the year—imported Hilliard from Chicago in 1948, on orders from Gov. Dewey, to administer the Welfare Department.

A typical Harlem family, Mr. and Mrs. "B" and their four children, who live on 136 St., now receive \$167.50 per month in relief allotments, of which they have to pay \$73.65 for their two-room apartment (O'Dwyer gets his rent free).

With the cut in their relief budget, the "Bs" will be left with no more than \$147.50, and, with the rent taken out, will have \$73.85 from which to feed, clothe and buy incidentals for the six people for the entire month.

Another family, Mrs. "C," a widow with five children, of 121 St., now receives \$223 per month from the Department of Welfare. (Commissioner Hilliard receives \$15,000 per year or \$1,250 per

month.) With their minimum cut to \$20, any paying their \$46 monthly rent, they will be left with \$157 per month, or \$26.09 per month per person.

The Harlem Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council, 2 E. 125 St., issued a fighting statement calling on Harlemites to "fight Mayor O'Dwyer, 'Hunger' Hilliard, and anyone else who threatens to take away the now insufficient relief budgets of the people of Harlem."

Referring to the loud silence of Councilman-elect Earl Brown in the face of this new attack on Harlem's living standards, the Welfare Council asked, "could it be that he cannot demand anything from the bosses who put him into office?"

The Council also noted that beginning January, 1950, the relief checks will be mailed out twice monthly instead of monthly.

"This, of course, means that relief families will be faced with still another problem of paying rent. Landlords demand their rent once a month, which means that a family will have to take the first check to pay the rent and then go without food until the next check arrives two weeks later."

## TELLING ALL TEENS

By Vega Rivington

LISTEN TO THESE WORDS FOR A MOMENT:

"... there is a marked difference in the facial expression of the Black Race from that of the White Race. The neuro-muscular mechanism in the Black Race is less controlled, and when the nerve impulses, not so finely graded as in the White Race, reach the mimetic muscles, the latter are set into sudden, strong contractions of a primitive type."

It seems to me I've heard this line before. Did it come from the lips of Hitler, Goebbels or other fascists who made a business of teaching people to hate Jews and Negroes?

No, this is a quote from the *Race of Man*, by Richard Bennett Bean, an overnight reference book of the science department of Julia Richman High School. Yep! This is the hogwash the school big shots are making kids read in the schools of the biggest city in the world. What a fake!

**BUT THE BOOK DOESN'T STOP THERE. It goes on to say this:**

When a Negro smiles, "the bulky lips are pulled upward and outward, the large white teeth are exposed in contrast with the black face, and instead of a graded smile or laugh (of the white race), we notice the broad grin characteristic of the Black Race."

The outlook demonstrated in this book is not only unscientific it is being used to uphold and extend the theory of white supremacy in all phases of our life. It's the sort of poisonous pap that we young people in the schools shouldn't be asked—or forced—to swallow.

Immediate action should be taken to have this book banned from the schools. If the government won't act—THE PEOPLE WILL.

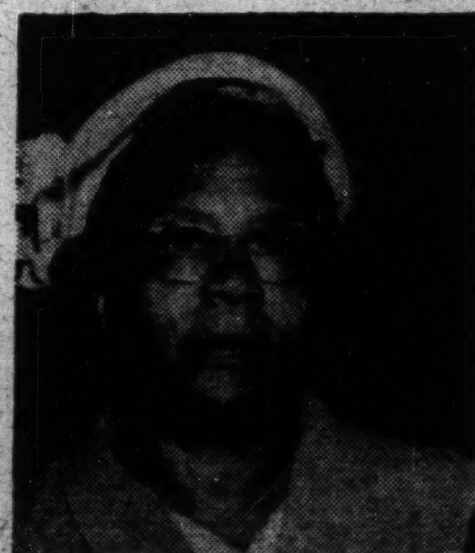
## Mother Stokes Knows What Lynch Law Means

By Ann Rivington

In the Negro community of Orlando, Fla., back in 1922, a young widow crouched in a darkened house, her two tiny daughters close in her arms, while the lynch mob howled in the streets outside her door.

That young widow has become the Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, known and loved in Harlem as an ordained minister of the Spiritualist faith. Chairman of the Harlem chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, ardent spokesman of the people's liberties, she is also friend and supporter of the people's champion, Benjamin J. Davis.

The terrible experience of Southern lynch law left an unforgettable imprint on Mother Stokes' life. The mob scourged the whole countryside outside Orlando. She says: "They were burning the little children in log fires, just like they were burning up rats. The only ones that got away were those that crawled away, right on their bellies, through the swamps. They swarmed through the colored section of Orlando by the thousands.



MOTHER STOKES

We had to sit in our houses in the dark, afraid to put the light on. And all because one Negro dared to vote."

She left the South for New York, "because I couldn't bring my children up in a place where such things could happen," then I decided to study for the ministry. I wanted to do something to help my people and humanity.

I wanted to show the ministry wasn't just a man's world, but a woman's world, too."

"I never used to bother with politics," Mother Stokes continued, "until this year, I never even voted. But Ben Davis got me to thinking differently. Ben's a wonderful person and a great leader. And he knows hardship—he's been through it. And he's a fighter."

"So when this trial started in Foley Square, I decided to come out and fight for him and for all the others like him. If we had more Bens in Harlem, it would be a better Harlem to live in. We'd have better houses, more heat and cleaner halls, for instance."

The Rev. Mother Stokes was speaking every earnestly. "I'm sick of being tromped over," she said. "I'm going to go right on fighting, and let freedom ring." Then suddenly she smiled, a smile that brightened every corner of her face. "I've got one grandchild," she said, "little Barbara Jean. She's 11 now. I'm bringing her up in the progressive movement so she'll take over when I'm gone."



# It's No Dog's Life For the Mutt in Mink

By Bill Mardo

Browsing through a gossip column at lunch the other afternoon I ran across a few milky items that curdled the froth right in my mouth:

"Mrs. Frothingham-Wagstaff dined at Le Chateau with her dog, Buggie, which wore a \$40,000 necklace. . . . A girl waltzed into Trader Tom's wearing a mink jacket and leading a poodle wearing a replica of her jacket. . . . Sally DeMarco just bought a sable coat for her Doberman Pinscher, Teddy III. . . ."

At home that evening I showed the item to my dog Lobo. My animal is a fine proletarian pooch with a good word for everybody. But the business about dogs wearing mink coats and necklaces and sables stood the hair right up on his back.

"It'll make a story," Lobo growled. "Let me interview that big guy, Teddy III. Maybe I can straighten him out while I'm at it." That's my Lobo!

Well, the press card is in my name, naturally, so I had to go along as Lobo kept his appointment next day in Teddy III's palatial suite atop the Carlton-Arms. Lobo did the interviewing and I took notes. Here's how it went:

**TEDDY III:** This penthouse suite is rather crowded, don't you think? I'm requesting the mistress to provide a larger estate in the country.

**LOBO:** I share a one-room flat with Mardo. Plenty of room for both of us.

**TEDDY III:** I get two pounds of finely ground filet mignon every night with eggs whipped in for caloric content.

**LOBO:** That Gro-Pup canned food didn't stunt my growth so's you can notice.

**TEDDY III:** Comes beddy-bye and the butler makes up my Snuffy Comfort mattress, props the pillows, turns down the lights, and the mistress lulls me to sleep with her version of Chibaba-Chibaba.



Chibaba-Chibaba. The song has sentimental value you know.

**LOBO:** I sleep in the bathroom and if Mardo opens his yap just once I'll muzzle him.

**TEDDY III:** The butler wakes me gently at 9 to change the sheets, serves me breakfast in bed after which I turn over for a morning nap.

**LOBO:** Mardo spills some cold water on me and yells "Rise and shine!" What's breakfast?

**TEDDY III:** I'm two years old now. The madam is sending me out to stud. Have my choice, you know.

**LOBO:** If I don't break outta that bathroom soon I'll go nuts. And I'm older than you!

**TEDDY III:** The mater clips coupons bringing her an annual income of some two or three millions!

**LOBO:** My boss works for much less. But we're happy.

And with that, Lobo turned on his heel, flicked a shaggy and uncombed tail into Teddy's horrified face and motioned to me. "C'mon, Mardo, take me back to that bathroom where a guy can breathe."

# After Ouster of Davis, What Won't O'D Do Next?

By Michael Singer

The expulsion of Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, only Negro member of the body, by the City Council last Tuesday, has incited suspicion and fear of the future policies of the O'Dwyer Administration. The steamroller ousting of Davis following

# Notables to Speak At Garden Rally

Growing dissatisfaction with the Truman Administration's refusal to take even a minimum step toward outlawing the atom bomb will be reflected Monday in the first mass demonstration demanding that the bomb be discarded as a weapon.

Called by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the meeting in Madison Squar Garden will hear outstanding speakers call for unequivocal U. S. action to outlaw the bomb. The rally, celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, will be the first demonstration on atomic policy since President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had taken place in the USSR.

Speakers will include Julius Katz-Suchy, Poland's chief delegate to the UN, Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, Muriel Draper, of the Congress of American Women, Charles P. Howard, Negro attorney and publisher, and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman of the Council.

Stress at the rally is expected to be laid on two points: adoption of a treaty outlawing the bomb and the reopening of negotiations on the atomic question between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. Even before the latest proposals made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky 10 days ago agreeing to international inspection—proposals censored entirely

by the American profit press—important segments of U. S. opinion were beginning to swing behind the Soviet demand for a treaty outlawing the bomb.

Chester Barnard, a key figure in the atomic hierarchy, wrote in the November Scientific American that the Baruch Plan was obsolete, that its aim had been from the first to ensure a Soviet refusal.

**MORE SIGNIFICANT** was the action taken at the peace panel of a recent conference called by the Society of Friends (Quakers), which voted support of the original Vishinsky proposals for an international convention outlawing the bomb and setting up machinery to scrap bomb plants.

While Vishinsky's latest proposals before the UN were hidden in the U. S. they nevertheless had an appreciable impact. For example, the day after they were made Hanson Baldwin, the N. Y. Times military expert, blossomed forth with the article intimating that Washington was beginning to think that it would have to give up the Baruch Plan and take some step to still the clamor for outlawing the bomb. He said that it was possible that the Truman Administration might even sign a treaty with the Soviet Union to that effect.

an opinion by Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath that his conviction as one of the 11 Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges made him ineligible to hold public office, was the first Council expulsion since that body was instituted in 1938.

The anti-democratic character of the City Council was highlighted when it voted immediately after

to hold public hearings on the O'Dwyer pay-grab bill which would boost Council salaries \$2,500 a year and raise Board of Estimate salaries from \$10,000 a year more for borough presidents to \$15,000

a year more for the mayor, comptroller and president of the City Council.

Councilman Davis, expulsion was assailed by Independent Republican Stanley M. Isaacs as "a disgrace" and "indecent." Isaacs will be the only minority member in the 1950 Council where 24 other members—all Democrats—will sit.

Davis was the only member of the Council who was not informed by telegram of Tuesday's meeting. He learned almost before the session got under way of the nature of the meeting, however, when Manhattan Republican Edward Rager arose to demand that "this traitor be removed forthwith" from the chamber.

Rager was defeated by Isaacs in a primary fight for City Council and his last gesture in the Council typified the pro-fascist tactics he has followed throughout his term. Davis immediately demanded the right to answer "the vicious lies by this little crackpot" but it

(Continued on Page 11)

# War Peril Grows, Can Be Beaten, Say Europe Communists

**WHEN THE SPOKESMEN** of Europe's eight leading Communist Parties make public their views on the main problems before the workingclass movement, the whole world listens. And the world listened this week, when it became known that a meeting of the Communist Information Bureau had taken place recently in Hungary, where some of the top Marxists of Europe exchanged opinions on the events since their last meeting in June, 1948, and outlined a program of action for the period ahead.

There were three main themes, corresponding to the three major reports. The first one dealt with the struggle for peace and was given by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Suslov. The second projected that battle for the united front, by Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's foremost leader. The third, on the fight against the Tito treachery, was given by the Romanian Communist general secretary, Gheorghe Dej.

**THE FULL RESOLUTIONS** were not available here at this writing. But, from the excerpts at hand, it is clear that the Cominform meeting stressed three main ideas:

I. That a much wider and more broadly-based united front of all working class and peace-loving forces is essential to bar the way to war, to preserve democratic liberties, to defend the living standards of the people and defend the independence of nations against the threat from the Anglo-American bloc.

II. That the danger of war continues, and must not be



**FRENCH WORKERS** hear plea for peace at a construction project in the Paris suburb of St. Denis.

under-estimated. In fact, it requires a more intensive and many-sided battle to meet it, because the imperialist bloc must be expected to grow more desperate for the very reason that the camp of Socialism and democracy has so greatly strengthened itself in the past space of time.

III. That the Tito clique in Yugoslavia has exposed itself as the splitters of the democratic and Socialist camp, converting Yugoslavia into an imperialist-dependent, and Belgrade into an American spy center. Hence it must be combatted more vigorously than before, both by all the Communist Parties of the world as well as by the revolutionary forces inside of Yugoslavia itself. Irreconcilable struggle against all deviations from Marxism and vigilance against the penetration of the Communist Parties by spies of the enemy follow logically from this.

**IN DISCUSSING THE URGENCY** of a still wider united front for peace, the Cominform singles out a series of points which are not new in themselves but are given special emphasis.

The first is the unity of action in the working class and the trade union movement, which means finding a path to unity with workers of Catholic faith, and with the rank and file of the Socialist Parties.

Secondly, the united front is defined as including "ever new sections of the population," ranging from the trade unions through the youth and women's organizations to cultural forces of all kinds and political and social leaders who are in favor of peace and are against war.

The discussion of the war danger stresses that "the forces of democracy, the forces of the supporters of peace exceed considerably the forces of reaction." The camp of peace and democracy has had an "enormous growth" over the past two years, in view of the victories of the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Republic in Eastern Germany, the exposure of American atomic monopoly illusions and other great events since the spring of 1948.

"It would be deeply and unforgivably misleading to consider that the danger of war has diminished. Historical experience shows that the more hopeless the cause of imperialist reactionaries, the more they rage and the more dangerous becomes the danger of military adventures."

**WITH RESPECT TO THE TITO TREACHERY**, the resolution draws the balance of events since the Cominform denunciation of June, 1948. The eight Communist Parties underline that "an anti-Communist police state regime of a fascist type has been established in Yugoslavia," by leaders who were recruited "as spies and provocateurs from the ranks of the Party and the working class."

The Cominform resolution stresses a new and stronger way than before the double fight against Tito—by all the Communist Parties of the world, and by the genuine revolutionaries from inside the country.



# N. Y. Third State to Void Teacher Oaths

By ruling the Feinberg teachers oath law unconstitutional, State Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Schirick made New York the third state which has declared repressive legislation invalid within the recent past.

Other undemocratic measures which were overruled by the courts were the Ober Law in Maryland and the Loyalty Oath in New Jersey. With the aid of legislative steelrollers the three measures were passed to attack the democratic rights of the citizens in the individual states.

The Ober measures attempted to outlaw the Communist Party of Maryland and set high prison terms for Communist leaders and mem-

embers anyone who agitates for the change of government," by Judge Schirick.

"The court finds it hard to believe," he said, "that it is necessary to report to witchhunting in our schools to displace misfits."

THE RULING WAS MADE on two suits offered independently by the New York State Communist Party and State Sen. Fred G. Morritt, Brooklyn Democrat. Other groups testing the law in the courts were the Teachers Union and the



bers while the Loyalty Oath measure ruled that candidates for public office take vows against "force and violence."

This Feinberg law which was aimed at eliminating progressive teachers from the school system was termed a "dragnet which may

American Civil Liberties Union. Attorney General Nathan L. Goldstein announced immediately after the ruling was made that it would be appealed to the higher court.

Schirick's opinion did not deny that the state has the "undoubted power" to set up qualifications for school personnel. He added, however, that "the power to fire and determine the qualification of its employees must... be exercised in a manner which does not transgress the limitation which the Constitution has placed upon all powers of government."

He said the Feinberg Law, so named for the Republican Senate leader who wrote it, is "a legislative finding of guilt of advocating the overthrow of government by unlawful means without a judicial trial, and without any of the forms and guards provided for the security of the individual by our traditional judicial forms."

In addition, he said the law creates "a presumption of guilt in direct contradiction to our time-honored doctrine that each man is deemed to be innocent until the contrary is proved...."

## CANADIAN UE MEMBERS FIRM

TORONTO (ALN).—The 25,000 Canadian members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (unaffiliated) are standing firm behind their union despite its expulsion from the CIO in the U. S. An attempt by the newly-chartered rival International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO to take over the big UE local at the General Electric plant at Peterborough, Ontario, failed completely. All other UE locals in Ontario and Quebec, including the 3,000-strong Westinghouse local at Hamilton, Ont., have condemned raiding by the IUE, which has so far been able to capture only one small local with 120 members. The UE has announced it has no intention of withdrawing voluntarily from the Canadian Congress of Labor, parent body of CIO unions in Canada. It has appealed to all other CCL affiliates to condemn raiding and demand unity "in the common struggle for improved working conditions and higher wages."

## Davis Ouster

(Continued from page 2)

was denied by Council President Vincent R. Impellitteri.

THIS GAG RULE against Councilman Davis continued throughout the meeting. When the Council voted 15 in the affirmative to two abstentions (Isaacs and Liberal Louis Goldberg) to uphold the opinion by the Corporation Counsel, the Negro leader insisted on the right to defend himself.

"Will I be permitted to say one word?" Davis asked the chairman.

"Not at all," Impellitteri replied.

"I'm not going to move out of this Council until I'm given a chance to be heard," Davis challenged. "This is a police-state procedure and a legislative lynching."

In a statement to the press Councilman Davis termed the expulsion "a shocking display of arrogance and illegality" and warned that it "is only a preview of what the people can expect of the next Tammany-dominated body, to be composed of 24 Tammany rubber-stamps and one Councilman."

He said that the action meant that the "workers and democratic forces must build and rely upon their own strength as never before in order to compel any progressive gains from the new so-called City Council."

Councilman Davis then added: "It was a shocking blitz upon

representative government, worthy of the white supremacy polltax legislatures in the deep South where they do not even permit Negroes to sit. It was police state procedure—a legislative lynching carried through in sneaky, cowardly fashion without giving me, an elected representative of 63,000 New Yorkers, an opportunity to be heard. These 63,000 Negro and white voters will be disfranchised for the balance of my term—precisely at a time when an obscene salary grab by the O'Dwyer Administration is in the offing."

Councilman Davis said he would fight the Council's Jimcrow expulsion and emphasized that "in or out of the Council" he would maintain his struggle for peace, democratic rights and social progress, against the higher fare and for the end of racial segregation at Stuyvesant Town.

Councilman Isaacs, in a 10-minute denunciation of the procedure, pointed out that a previous effort to oust Davis had been referred to the Rules Committee and urged that the Committee of the Whole—the entire Council—be convened in special session to hear Councilman Davis and any attorney he desired to bring. Asking for a public hearing, Isaacs said: "I think that what is now proposed is really unfair, really unjust because we are not giving the man the right to be heard. This isn't decent; it isn't American."

## It's a Lean Christmas

CLEVELAND, O. — Stockholders and workers for the Republic Steel Corp. will observe Christmas this year with a vast difference.

The stockholders have just split dividends of \$19,368,000—the largest in the history of the corporation.

But workers—that is, those who have been called back since the strike—are finding that their pay checks are the same or less than the period before the strike.

"It looks like we'll have to put the pension plan on the table and pretend it's a turkey," one mill worker commented.

Sentiment in the Republic mills is running strongly against Philip Murray, president of the CIO steelworkers union, as it was learned that wages have been frozen and the same grievance machinery, which works to the advantage of the corporation, is maintained.

The pension plan never commanded much interest because of the few affected. The two major issues in Republic are speedup, which means wage cutting, and the settlement of grievances.

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## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3 1/2 Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Caliber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were just ignorant. As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

## Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 6-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed, "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



# Strikes, Wage Battles Show Southerners Ripe for Unions

Southern workers are fighting back against poor working conditions and Dixiecrat politics in a way which invites their organization into the trade unions. The tone and temper of southern resistance to employer pressure shows a really serious effort to organize the southern unorganized



WITCHHUNT VICTIMS: Fred Estes, Mrs. Katie Estes and their youngest of six children.

## FBI Cracks Down on Mexican-Americans In Texas Witchhunt

By James J. Green

Agents of the Department of Justice are committing deeds in Dallas, Texas, for which all Americans might well hang their heads in shame—except for the need to raise those heads in protest!

There is being attempted a mass political deportation of alleged aliens, particularly Mexican-Americans, combined with an effort to imprison a Communist leader if he will not serve as "finger-man" for the Department of Immigration. If not beaten back, these attempts will set precedents for a new wave of political persecutions.

Here are the facts:

For many months, Department of Immigration and FBI agents have been hounding and "investigating" a number of foreign-born residents of Dallas.

Who are these "aliens"? Five are Mexican-American, two are Jewish.

There is Mrs. Becky Levine who lives in a modest, lower-middle class section of Dallas. This "dangerous" person turned out to be a GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. She is seriously ill of heart trouble, and has been practically bed-ridden for more than a year. Over 62 years of age, she has lived in the United States since 1901, and in Dallas itself since 1912. A widow, she has six children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. One of her sons was a war-prisoner for six months in a German concentration camp. During the war, Mrs. Levine herself, aging and ill, served as a Red Cross volunteer worker.

As for the deportation investigation, she waved an angry hand: "I'm a citizen anyway by my first marriage!"

Somehow, in leaving to hunt up a second interview, it was hard to conjure up the picture of our republic tottering under the assault of this sick and elderly great-grandmother, a citizen whom the

almighty ruling powers were seeking to deport:

**OVER IN WEST DALLAS** lives Mr. Jose Estrada. There are no pavements and no lights. Neither sewers nor running water. Water comes in barrels at 50 cents; the murderous infant diarrhea comes free, only the doctor bills and funerals come rather high.

Jose Estrada is 54 years of age and has lived in the United States since 1905, after coming with his parents from Mexico. He has been a resident of Dallas for more than 20 years. His children—10 living and 3 dead—were all born in the United States. There are 5 grandchildren. One died this year—a whisper: "infant diarrhea." Three sons listening intently were combat veterans in World War II; the body of one was so torn by shrapnel that he was disabled for life. This son of the "dangerous" father wears the Purple Heart.

What could have "qualified" Mr. Estrada for deportation in the eyes of the Departments of Justice and Immigration?

He was a member of the United Mine Workers from 1910 to 1923, mining coal and ore in Texas. He has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL, for the last 11 years, having been honored by election as trustee and executive board member. As a delegate to the state AFL Convention in 1946, he joined with the Negro delegates when they staged their historic walk-out demanding an end to discriminatory practices. "Put in your story," he said with a simple gesture to my notes, "that I am for peace, against all discrimination, for a better life for the working people."

MR. FRANCISCO DE LA

would be welcomed with outstretched arms. In a recent letter to the editor of a labor paper, a Texas union member says the greatest state in the nation is hog-tied by a combination of crooked Democratic politicians and rich Republican financiers and business men. The Texan says that those who dare to speak up against this misrule are "brushed off as Communists."

An Arkansas union member in another letter, criticizes Sen. J. W. Fulbright for his support of the Taft-Hartley law and opposition to the 75 cents minimum wage bill. The union member says that Fulbright represents the corporations of Wall Street and not the working people of Arkansas.

In Paris, Ark., workers at the Avoset Dairy won a five to 16½ cents an hour wage increase. These employees voted to join the Teamsters Union last October and have already used their union to good advantage by improving their wages.

Spurred on by the dairy workers'

action in Paris, the employees of the White Dairy and Ice Cream Co. in Fort Smith, Ark., have also joined the Teamsters International Union. Also joining this union because of the Paris action are 60 dairy workers in Darnelle, Ark.

**FARM LABORERS** in the area of Rogersville, Tenn., have joined the National Farm Labor Union, according to a report by M. K. Baird, organizer for the AFL. In Atlanta retail clerks in the Colonial Stores voted 100 percent in favor of joining the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL).

Other increases in wages were won by office employees of the Tampa Electric Co. They won a 7½ cents an hour increase. The Florida Greyhound Bus Lines office employees won a five cents increase recently.

In Spartanburg, N. C., the D. E.

## STAR WITNESS IN KKK FLOGGING TRIAL TAKES IT ON 'LAM'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A witness in the trial of Klan floggers, to begin Dec. 5, took flight in Texas because he was afraid attacks might be made on his life.

The witness is Irving Leon Key, 28, who fled to Houston, Tex., and was arrested by FBI agents. During grand jury investigations of the floggings Key was given deputy sheriff protection. It was observed that he was guarded somewhat more than other grand jury witnesses.

It is reported that Key attended Klan meetings and was with the Klansmen when they organized their rides. It is said that he feared revenge from Klansmen for telling what he might know.

Converse Company's three cotton mills were closed by a strike of 1,400 employees. They are members of the Textile Workers of America (CIO).

Southern labor, Negro and white, is on the march. It is refusing to take less because they happen to live in Dixie. An editorial in the Southern Labor Review, an AFL organ, said: "Southern workers resent the implication that they will accept wages and working standards which are inferior to those prevailing elsewhere. They are union conscious and realize that many of the old line trade unions were organized originally in the South."

## Negroes Win Public Offices, Jury Posts in Fight for Rights

Gains in the fight for civil rights are being made everywhere in the South, with more Negroes sitting on juries, winning new schools, and Negro candidates elected to office. In Louisville, Ky., Jesse Lawrence, a Negro, was elected to the state legislature.

A Negro will sit in the Richmond City Council. He is Oliver W. Hill who was elected to that body during recent elections. Two Negro justices of the peace, James A. Jackson and Harold Stewart, were also elected in Virginia.

Reports, yet unconfirmed, are that W. W. Jackson, a Negro citizen of San Antonio, Tex., won a seat in that city's municipal council. There were many other Negro citizens running in the recent elections in the South. Several of them made good showings in spite of Klan threats and Dixiecrat propaganda.

**ROSA** is a very small, neat man with a shy, quiet manner. He is 41, and one is a little surprised to learn he saw 25 months in the Navy during the war with seven battle stars for active combat in the Pacific. "I was a hot-shell man," he says modestly, and explains: everyone else stands back from the great navy guns as they blast and recoil, but the hot-shell man stands close to catch the smoking cartridge as the gun ejects it. The U. S. S. Colorado saw plenty of action; one wonders how many smoking shells it took to make Mr. de la Rosa eligible for deportation.

He has been in the U. S. A. since 4 years of age, and worked hard all his life. For the last nine years he has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL; only his being called away to navy duty kept him from serving a term as union trustee after he was elected to it.

**WHEN THE COMMUNIST** leader in the area, Fred Estes, was subpoenaed to "testify," he at once took a principled position of objecting to the whole proceedings and to being placed in the position of a stoolpigeon regarding other people and their affairs. Officer of Immigration W. C. Young tried hectoring and bullying him, and physically ejected Estes' attorney, Mr. Sam S. Barbara. But when Officer Young haled Estes before the Federal District Court to have him cited for contempt, he met a temporary

check. The judge reprimanded Young for depriving Estes of counsel, and stated that the Department of Immigration was "pioneering" somewhat in its procedure. Judge Atwell, however, ordered Estes to reappear Dec. 5 and give testimony "only about the persons named in the subpoena."

Estes, himself a veteran and a father of six children, has given previous indication of his determination not to be a party to, but to help defeat, the political persecution of people by the Department of Immigration. Hanging over his head is the threat of a jail sentence.

**BEHIND THE MOVES** of the Justice and Immigration Departments lies the plain intent to silence and intimidate all opposition to the big business policies of the Truman administration. In the Southwest, the special targets of this drive are the 3½ million Mexican-Americans, the millions of Negroes, the trade unionists and minority groups.

The reek of Foley Square, the strong, foul smell of fascism, hangs over Dallas.

It is up to the people to drive it away. Every organization, every individual, should make themselves heard to Attorney-General Howard McGrath and Officer W. C. Young, Department of Immigration, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

the first Negro ever named on a regular jury panel in this county.

**NEGRO CITIZENS** in the South were winning new schools as a result of court suits and anti-Jimcrow campaigns. In Texas federal Judge William H. Atwell gave the Waxahachie School Board 30 days in which to afford a Negro high school curriculum equal to that given whites.

In Virginia a federal court decision declared that Negro students in Pulaski County schools are discriminated against. The decision called for equal educational facilities for Negro students. The suit was one of several started in that state by the NAACP against county school boards.

In Jonesboro, Ark., school board officials have decided that the first school in a million dollar program will be a Negro institution. The usual procedure has been to build Negro schools last, after white schools have been built. Construction on the new school will begin in March.

Gains for civil rights and an end to Jimcrow are being made. They are small gains, but are the fruits of decades of struggle.

## Hodcarriers Win Wage Increase

**HOUSTON, Texas.**—Thousands of members of Local 18, Hodcarriers and Laborers, AFL, won a 12½c an hour increase after a short, militant strike. All AFL construction workers respected the local's picket lines which effectively shut down some huge construction projects in this area. The membership of Local 18 is mainly Negro and Mexican-American workers.

The Association of General Contractors, which had at first issued a vicious blast at the union's demands, strongly tinged with "white supremacist" ideas, changed their tune when the AFL workers showed their full solidarity.



# Seamen Fight Curran Jimcrow

The "dumpings" which Negro and Puerto Rican seamen received this week at the hands of police-aided Curran goons who are trying to take over the National Maritime Union headquarters at 17 St. and Eighth Ave., exposed the anti-Negro nature of the current "anti-Communist" witch-hunting in the CIO.

"King" Joseph Curran, the president of the union, who imported Dixie goons to help drive New York members from their headquarters, is one of the chief "fight-the-Communists-not-the-bosses" leaders in CIO. He has long shouted there is no such thing as Jimcrow in "his" union, and that anyone who says there is, is a Communist. To prove "democracy," he points to his international vice-president, H. E. Warner, 409 Edgecombe Ave., who Uncle Toms for him.

## BOOKS TAKEN

"Curran democracy" meant that each Negro or Puerto Rican job applicant was stopped by Curran's chief goon, "Master-at-Arms," Guy Savio, order to show his union book, and then escorted into a back room for a "screening." The "screening" consisted of checking against a back-list of all those who protested the ouster two years ago of Ferdinand Smith, former international vice-president of the union. If the seaman passed the test, he was ordered to sign an anti-Communist pledge and his book was returned to him. If, however, he was found to have criticized Curran, his book was taken from him, he was beaten with blackjacks and gloved fists, and then ejected bodily.

White seamen were seldom screened; the goons stopped only those who were known anti-Curranites.

Even Negro newspaper reporters were subject to a "screening." Following a number of white reporters who entered the building without trouble, this reporter was stopped, looked over, and then forcibly ejected with the warning, "Don't try to come back or you'll get hurt."

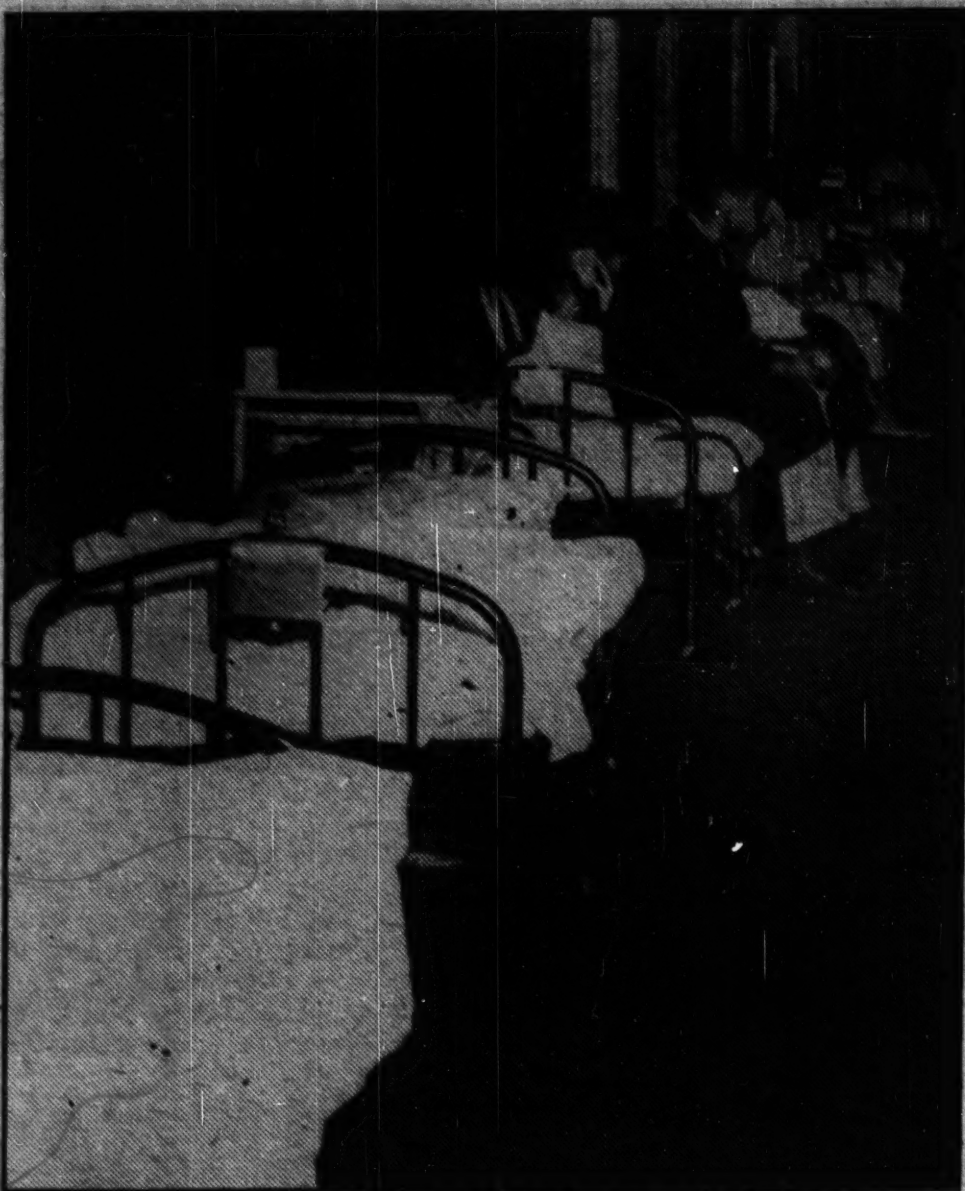
The first complaint of a "dumping" was made by Basil Herout, a steward of 490 St. Nicholas Ave., an NMU member for six years. Herout said he entered the building at 8:30 Friday morning and after showing his union book was told to "come in the back-some men want to see you."

He said he was beaten and thrown out of the door into 16th St. Later he identified his attackers, who were arrested for simple assault and immediately bailed out by Curran's lawyer.

Four of the Negro seamen who "failed" the "screening" were so badly beaten that they were sent to the hospital.

In the street, the majority who milled about, after ejection from their union headquarters, were Negroes.

The fact that the leadership in the fight to prevent Curran from setting up a goon dictatorship in the New York Port is fast being assumed by the rank and file Negro and Puerto Rican seamen, and the fact that they were being attacked as Negroes and Puerto Ricans, is transforming the anti-Curran fight of the seamen into a bitter struggle for the rights of Negroes and Puerto Ricans to sail on this country's ships.



"A SHOCKING CONDITION which citizens cannot ignore," is the opinion about Harlem Hospital of Dr. George Cannon, nationally famous physician and national secretary of Physicians Forum. Blasting the city's capital budget which provides a "multi-thousand dollar luxury stable for policemen's horses," Dr. Cannon in a meeting with Manhattan, Boro-President Hugo Rogers this week demanded the appropriation of the additional funds to Harlem Hospital which city officials have been promising for the last 10 years.

## Clubs Map Unity Body

Over 200 representatives of social clubs met this week at the Hotel Theresa to form a Congress of Clubs which will coordinate and assist the activities of the many clubs in greater New York and Westchester.

A Steering Committee of 18, headed by Miss Gerri Major, was elected at the initial meeting in the Hotel Theresa's main dining room last Sunday. It will develop plans and report back to the club representatives. Edward C. Perry, who was named temporary recording secretary.

Individual clubs joining will maintain their identity but the Congress will pool the resources of all the clubs for educational and political programs and financial transactions. Political clubs were invited to participate on an equal basis.

Widespread interest in the Congress was indicated by the large number of representatives and the wide variety of clubs responding. With roots in large sections of the Negro population here, the Congress is, according to Mrs. Louise Morris of the Utility Club, "long overdue."

## Social Clubs In Federation For Growth

An invitation to the Social Clubs of New York City to "join with us and work together" was extended this week by the newly formed Federation of Social Clubs.

Stating that the aim of the Federation is to "act as a clearing house for club ideas, an impartial sponsor of inter-club activities. It shall work diligently to secure financial discounts for all member clubs in cases of hiring halls, bands, entertainment, etc.," the Federation proposed a program to build and strengthen the weaker clubs and promote the growth of the social life of the community.

Among the clubs participating are the Socialites, Les Dix Social Club, Club la Passionelle, Ebonites Social Club, Cosmopolitan Social Club, and the Long Islanders Social Club.

For further information about the Federation contact Patricia Daniels, 777 East 169 St., Bronx, Archie Nash, 217 W. 136 St. or Patricia White, 49 W. 116 St.

## Discuss 'Press And Elections'

Three of New York's top newspapermen will examine "The Press and the Elections" this Sunday at 4 p.m. in the opening session of the New People's Forum, Room 7, 321 W. 125 St. S. W. Garlington, managing editor of the Amsterdam News, Richard Carter, Daily Compass, and Abner Berry, editor of the Harlem edition of The Worker, will speak.

## Eyes on Africa

THE "STATE OF EMERGENCY" ordered in Nigeria last week by Governor Sir John MacPherson after police shot nearly 40 striking miners at Enugu was a move to suppress the growing movement for economic justice and political independence of this West Africa British colony.

The striking miners were demanding a daily basic wage of five shillings and 10 pence (80 cents). The white mine owners tried to import strikebreakers. The government opposed the miners' demands claiming it would increase the price of coal by two shillings and six pence (35 cents) a ton.

The government's explanation of the mass killings was that the police "were surrounded by a large number of miners armed with crow bars, picks, hatchets and spears, who rushed at the police and attempted to disarm them and obtain possession of the explosive stores."

THE TEMPER OF the Nigerians was shown when following the shootings, a general strike swept Port Harcourt, where one was killed when police fired on demonstrators.

The Nigerian labor and political organizations answered the governor's "emergency" order by sinking their differences in a united front to form an emergency committee to protest the Enugu shooting. A subsequent mass meeting served notice to the colonial authorities that the people of Nigeria would not tolerate such terror. It voted "no confidence" in the government and demanded that those responsible for the shooting be tried.

COMMENTING ON THE ENUGU INCIDENT, the Council on African Affairs in New York, branded it "a shocking demonstration of the determination of the colonial rulers to try and crush the growing might of African labor and national consciousness—in which African women have long played a prominent role—especially in the British West Africa colonies of Nigeria and the Gold Coast."

It is upon the cheap labor system of the colonies that the rulers of Britain, France, Belgium, and their creditor Wall Street, depend for the carrying forward of their Marshall Plan and Point Four schemes for the plundering of more of Africa's raw materials."

## Urge Women Seek Sales Jobs

Young Negro women seeking employment should apply now for temporary jobs in New York's large department stores, Dr. Lloyd Baylor, Director of Industrial Relations for the Harlem Urban League, declared this week.

"Permanent personnel is usually selected from temporary Christmas personnel," Dr. Baylor pointed out. "That is why we feel it is particularly important for Negro women interested in sales work to apply now."

Spokesmen for the Department

Store Workers Union, Local 1-S and Local 2, also urged that Negro women apply now.

Dick Pastor, Educational Director of Local 1-S, stated that his union is particularly anxious to have Negroes, both men and women, apply at Macy's Parkchester store. "It is the only Macy store where Negroes are not now employed," he stated. "Qualified Negroes who have been rejected from employment are urged to consult our local."

## Triple Trouble--Triplets' Colds!



Harlem's triplets, Valerie, Roberta and Monica Warnic have caught cold.

It's the change in the weather, says their father Benjamin Warnic. In this old Harlem flat, the landlord doesn't give us enough heat.

They haven't got big enough blankets, says Aunt Dorothy, clutching her own three-month-old Leonard to her bosom in the hope he won't catch it. They kick off those little thin blankets and there they are, with cold feet again.

The poor little things cry so, it's a shame, says Auntie Ruth, who has to go around blowing all their noses with Kleenex.

Give them lots of orange juice and no solid food for a while, says Dr. Ernest Dupre.

I worry about them all day, says

Mrs. Mildred Warnic, who just gets home from work in time to take their temperatures and tuck them in.

Wo-o-o-w! shriek the triplets. Nobody loves us. The Harlem Worker readers forgot all about us. Kachoo!

## HARLEM

EDITION OF

## THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone: MOnument 6-0083. Editor: Abner W. Berry.



...Not So Funny

By N. ...

THE COUNCILMEN who voted Ben Davis out of the City Council this week, claimed it was because he had been convicted in the Foley Square trial. Our guess is, however, that it wasn't for being convicted—but for having convictions.

THE WORKER SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE is on! This corner is asking its friends to buy a sub and sell a sub for every gag in the column. If you don't like the jokes, then buy a sub and sell a sub every time you gag on one of them. In any case, send 'em along to me, care of this paper, huh?



# UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

## The American Family-- Is This One Yours?

— See Magazine Section —

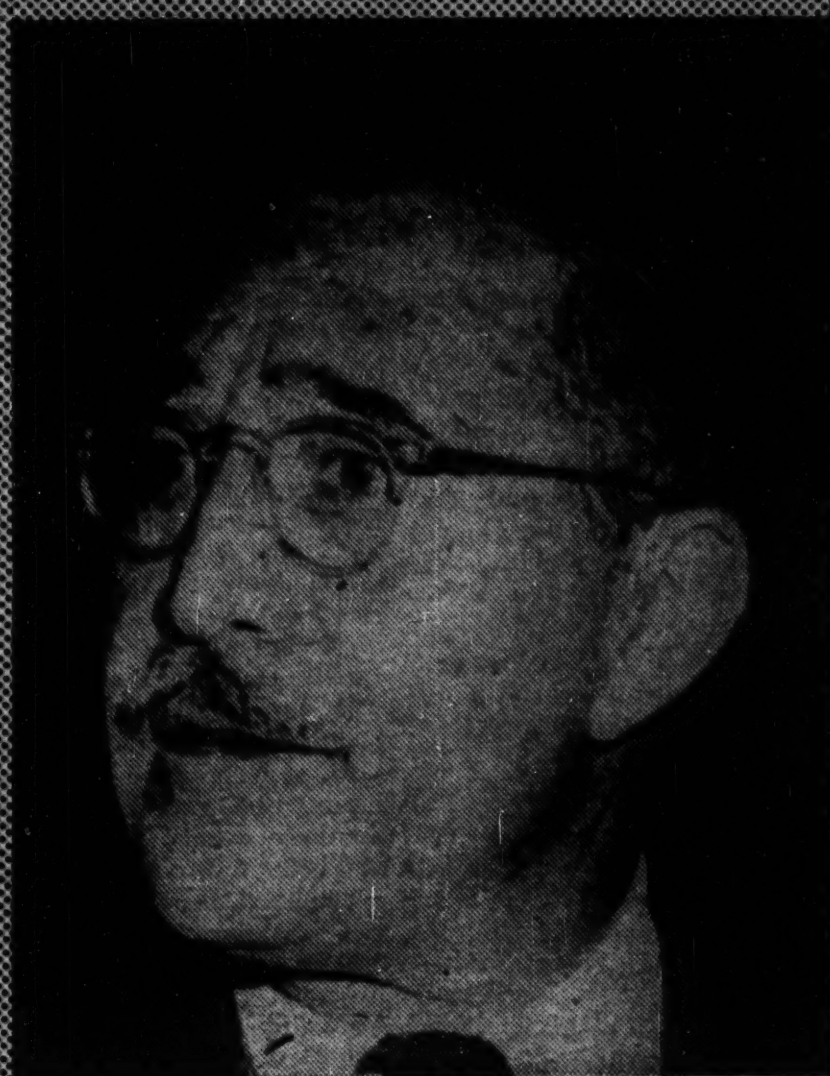
Vol. XIV, No. 49

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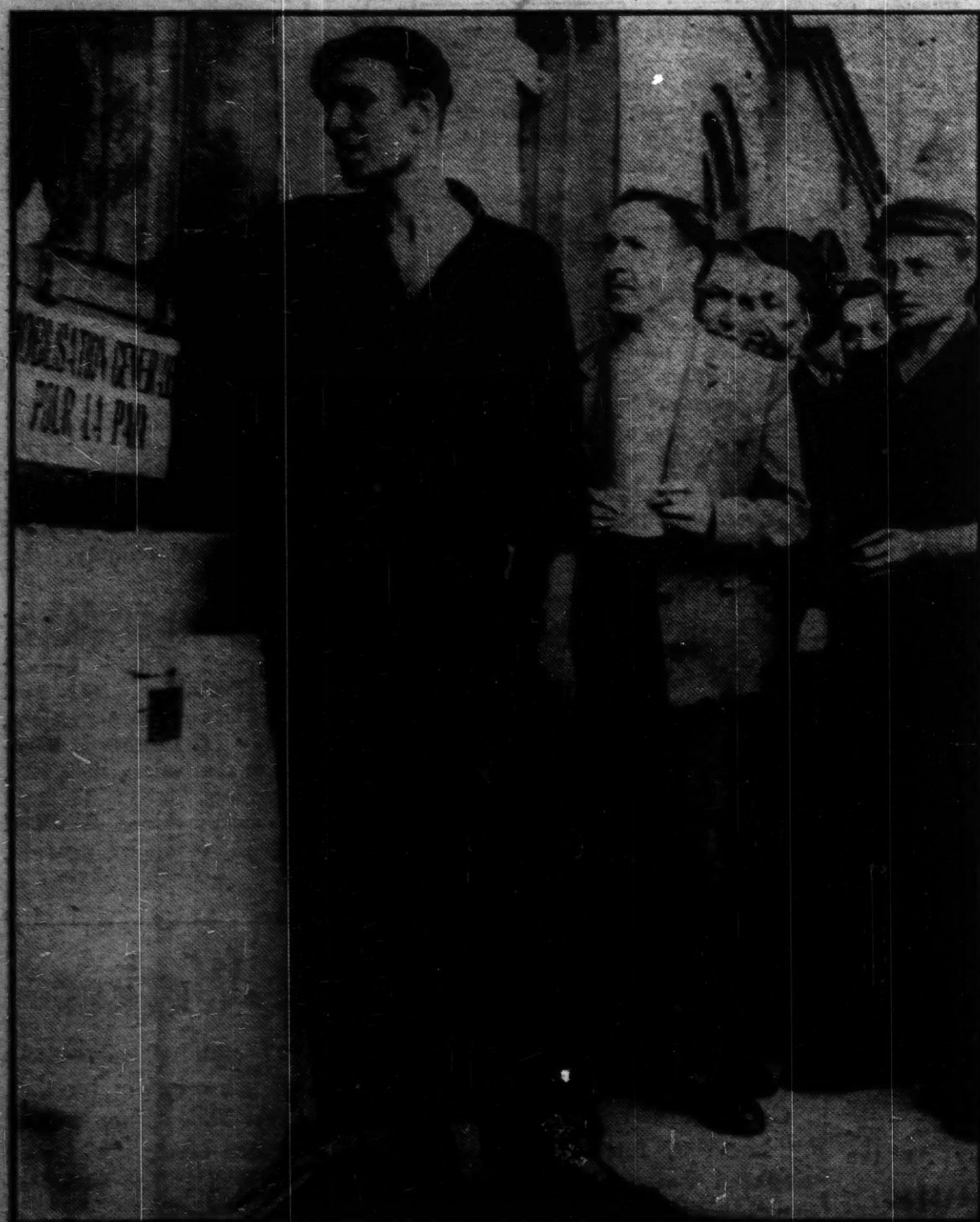
December 4, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



— See Page 3 —



FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Miners on 3-Day Week; Gird for Showdown

— See Page 4 —

## Jesse James Was a Piker!

— See Page 7 —

## Is It Un-American To Defraud the US?

— See Page 6 —



## AROUND THE STATE

ALPINE. — Farm Front, official publication of the Farm Commission of the New York State Communist Party, has just received a request for back copies from the national Agricultural College of Sweden.

Farm Front reaches 8,000 New York State farmers. It is edited by Fred Briehl and George Cook.

NEW YORK CITY. — Replying to the call for the Civil Rights Mobilization drive, a New York State conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was recently held.

The conference ratified the program outlined by the NAACP Emergency Committee on Civil Rights, which was approved by thirty-six national organizations. Plans were laid for implementing the program on state and local levels and for sending large delegations to the nationwide conference in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15-17.

ROCHESTER. — The New York State Heavy Construction Council, comprising members of New York laborers, operating engineers, and construction teamsters unions, met here on Friday, November 18.

Meeting for the second time since its organization, the Council projected plans for swelling the Council's rolls by 50,000 in the next two years. The plan coincides with that of the national AFL, which seeks to enroll a million new members during 1950.

NIAGARA FALLS. — The Buffalo Joint Board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week contributed \$500 to aid the legal defense of the Bell Aircraft workers, until recently out on strike.

Charles Rosen, manager of the Board, blasted Bell for the "union-smashing, strikebreaking attack" upon its employees.

"This is the first time," Rosen asserted, "we have ever seen an employer continue to persecute workers in court after a strike is settled."

Rosen declared legal expenses of Bell workers may run as high as \$100,000 and urged assistance from other citizens in the community.

### E-J Workers Find Out:

## Company Homes Are No Bargain

By Robert Johnston

BINGHAMTON. — Many Endicott-Johnson Shoe workers who bought company homes during the last few years got a rude shock the other day — they learned, for the first time, how much their homes will cost.

With much fanfare, E-J began a home-building program for its employees shortly following the late war. The program was designed to prop up the firm's phoney "square deal," we're-just-one-happy-family propaganda. Charlie Johnson, E-J President, squeezed every last bit of publicity from the project he could. For the last year or so, Johnson, accompanied by the inevitable photographer, made Sunday "visits" to the homes. The following Monday morning, Johnson's picture was splashed, Good Samaritan fashion, in the pages of the Binghamton Sun.

E-J BUILT several hundred of these homes, and home-hungry workers have been moving into them as fast as they are completed. Fifteen dollars is deducted weekly from the workers' wages by way of payment. The down payment is variable, depending on the worker's age. Older employees, deemed greater risks, have had to pay almost the full price in cash.

In its dealings with the workers, E-J played a smart game. They withheld the exact price of

the homes, pleading it was impossible accurately to estimate final cost of the homes until the program was further advanced. However, workers were informed the homes would run them from six to seven-thousand dollars.

Knowing E-J, most workers discounted the \$6,000 figure as window-dressing and expected to pay close to \$7,000. Last week they got a rude shock. The company finally announced the price — \$8,300!

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS who have helped build the homes assert the structures are not worth even \$6,000, so cheaply are they slapped together.

Once again, Endicott-Johnson demonstrates that employer benevolence is nothing but a sham, that bosses don't hand benefits to their workers on a silver platter, that every large employer is profit-hungry to his marrow.

Nevertheless, E-J is mighty proud of itself. Arrangements have been made to have a group of housing officials up from Washington to "study the low cost housing methods" of E-J, and, incidentally, to get some more publicity for the "Home of the Square Deal."

Charlie Johnson may be able to sell Washington the idea, but his stock is abysmally low with his employees. Come to think of it, he hasn't been making any of his Sunday visits lately.

### Peekskill Aftermath:

## Sharp Drop in GOP Vote

By John Lavin

One of the major highlights in a post-election analysis of the Westchester County vote is the astounding drop in the Republican vote in this year's election. Hitherto, Westchester Republicans have considered the county the banner Republican county in the nation and undisputedly so in New York State. The county has delivered majorities of well over a 100,000 to the Republican ticket with regularity.

The amazing shift that took place this year reversing this trend is indicated by the vote for Fanelli, the infamous Westchester County District Attorney, mainly responsible for the Peekskill violence.

Running for reelection this year he led the County Republican ticket with a majority of 69,702. But in 1946, when he ran previously he won by a 114,507 majority, thus showing an absolute loss of 44,805 votes this year or a loss of 36 percent over his previous election vote. The relative percentage loss is even greater considering that more voters went to the polls this year.

The vicious handling of Peekskill by Westchester Republican officialdom, the flagrant and brutal violations of civil liberties that took place there, the anti-Negro and anti-Semitic attacks that continued upon local citizens in the aftermath of Peekskill, exposed fundamentally for the first time the fascist-like character of the local Republican oligarchy.

WRITING for the Macy chain of newspapers that dominate Westchester communities, Hugh Robertson, a political writer for the chain correctly predicted in a pre-election forecast article that the local Republicans would win but by a shrinking majority. A major factor in his reckoning he said was the handling of the Peekskill events by local officials. The elections reflected the fact that thousands were shocked and repelled by these events.

The Westchester Democrats capitalized heavily on the Peekskill violence. Their September County Convention publicly announced that they were making Peekskill a central issue in the campaign. Several candidates on the Democratic ticket hammered at the issue effectively in the course of the campaign. However these few voices bowed under heavy red baiting pressure in their own ranks in the latter days of the campaign. Becoming relatively silent on the issue they lost an opportunity to make even greater inroads among traditional Republican voters.

Significantly, the American La-

(Continued on Page 11)

## CP State Committee Will Make Awards in 'Worker' Sub Drive

The state office of the New York Communist Party announced that awards will be made to local organizations, both in New York City and in the upstate area, that obtain the highest number of subscriptions to The Worker's circulation campaign.

Among the prizes listed will be the choice of a L. S. Smith typewriter or an A. B. Dick mimeograph machine (reconditioned model) to the single upstate county recording the greatest number of subs turned in at the end of the drive in mid-January.

Quotas have already been adopted by all major upstate cities for the sub drive in preparation for what promises to be a very close and friendly competitive contest to determine which city will finish first and win the prize.

Goals that have been adopted by upstate Communist Party organizations are as follows:

Buffalo Area	250
Rochester	85
Syracuse	85
Southern Tier	80
Utica-Rome	50
Schenectady	100
Albany	40
Yonkers	50
Mt. Vernon	40
White Plains	40
New Rochelle	50
No. Westchester	40
Rockland	40
Mid-Hudson	60

In a joint statement issued by

John Noto, Harold Klein and John Lavin, upstate Communist leaders, maximum support was urged for The Upstate Worker's objective to add an additional 1,000 subscribers to its growing circulation.

The statement said in part: "The Worker has a magnificent record of fighting for the peoples"

## Special Free Book Offer with One Year Sub

— See Page 4 —

needs since its first publication issued over 25 years ago.

"We urge full participation of our Party's membership as well as other progressive groups in the annual circulation campaign of the one newspaper that consistently champions peace, democracy and social progress.

"We are confident that our Party will do its utmost to insure the successful completion of the Upstate Worker's drive for an additional thousand subscribers."

## Alco Union Projects Strike Action Against Company Stall

SCHENECTADY. — After six months of "negotiations" and working without a contract, Local 2054, CIO Steelworkers, last week once again projected strike action to obtain a contract. After many months of speculation and puzzlement, because they were not being informed by their union of developments, the 4,000 workers received a leaflet from the union blasting the company for refusing the union's demands for pensions, insurance and other benefits.

Strike action was authorized by

the workers last June. Many of them are now wondering whether the union leadership is serious this time about carrying out the mandate for a fight against the stalling tactics of the company.

While pension is an issue, the main question workers are concerned about is the company's insistence on a 40 percent wage cut. The constantly decreasing number of jobs as a result of the notorious speed-up Plan 5, instituted in 1947 by agreement between the union and the company, is also of vital concern to the workers.

The union leaflet blisters the company promise of 1947, that "if the union accepted a 23 percent wage cut, Schenectady would become the locomotive capital of the world and that there would be 9,000 jobs." However, the union leadership fails to speak of its own complicity in accepting and recommending the wage cut and the speedup instituted at this time.

Many workers feel that the union leadership is once again talking out of both sides of its mouth. Great concern is also felt because the Local 2054 leadership has seen fit to lend its support to a small handful of disruptive union-busters who have read themselves out of UE Local 301. In the past, Locals 301 and 2054 have helped one another in their respective struggles.

Centennial stamps are being sold by Local 6, International Typographical Union (AFL) to defray the costs of a celebration to be held the week of May 5, 1950, honoring the 10th anniversary of

## Farm Front

By George Cook

ALPINE. — In few rural communities is there a strong American Labor Party. One of those exceptional localities is the neighborhood around the towns of Spencer and Van Etten.

In the latter, there are 66 ALP enrollees, well over 10 percent of the total. Since the communities, though very near to each other, are divided by the Chemung-Tioga county line, Van Etten people were unable to take part in the very strong campaign waged last fall in Tioga. This year, they were anxious to show their strength.



Geo. Cook

AN OPPORTUNITY arose in the election of a road supervisor this year. State aid to the area was cut by \$1,000. The local supervisor, a Dewey man, could not be expected to put up much of a fight against Dewey's slash. A slow start and legal complications prevented the ALP from getting the Democratic candidate on the ballot on row "C." But the people held a caucus, attended by a great majority of ALP enrollees, at which it was agreed to conduct a campaign for the Democrat, Ivan Cook. It was decided, too, to urge all voters to vote for Cook only, leaving the rest of the ballot blank.

Leaflets, pointing out the qualifications of Cook and attacking Dewey's fiscal program were issued. Then came the elections.

In the normally Republican town, the Democrats carried most offices, though Dulles led Lehman by 51 votes. The post of road supervisor received 30 more total votes than did any other, including that of Senator.

Cook led the Democratic ticket by exactly 66 votes! The local Democrats are reluctantly admitting the power of the ALP, and the labor enrollees of Spencer are looking up, with plans for next year.

### The Double Standard

Among the demands put forward by Alco workers is a pension plan to provide retirement payments of \$100 monthly (including social security). To this just demand, the company claims poverty in order to abandon its responsibility to workers who have given their lives work which has resulted in fat profits for the bosses.

The "poverty" cry however does not seem to apply to pensions and salaries annually reaped by the board of directors. The following company-compiled table reveals the double standard employed by company big-shots.

Duncan W. Fraser, Board Chairman, fees and salary, \$81,924; company pension, \$8,006; Robert B. McCall, President, fees and salary, \$69,437; company pension, \$9,399; Perry T. Egbert, Vice-President, fees and salary, \$42,128; company pension, \$5,912; William S. Morris, Vice-President, fees and salary, \$37,933; company pension, \$3,874.

## The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

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116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.  
9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3, Rochester, N. Y.



# Bulk of FE-UE Workers Stick by Their Union

By Sam Kushner

CHICAGO.—The overwhelming majority of farm equipment and electrical and machine workers in the Chicago area have voted to remain in the UE since the action taken at the national CIO convention against both UE and FE. The coalition of Association of

Catholic Trade Unionists and company union forces, working together with Mike Mann, CIO regional director, Pat Greathouse, regional director of the UAW and Al Fineman, appointed as regional director for the new CIO electrical union, has labored and produced almost nothing. All that these forces have created is disruption and a breakdown of contract protection for thousands of workers in this area.

Last Saturday at a meeting of FE-UE Local 107 members, which was called by the CIO regional office, the workers in effect repudiated the policies of Mike Mann, who chaired the meeting and Pat Greathouse who spoke at the meeting.

IN THE CALLING of the meeting, the CIO office tried to give it the appearance of an official local meeting. Several hundred workers who attended the meeting emphatically rejected Mann's war-mongering and union-busting statements.

Mann's war threats against the Soviet Union and against Czechoslovakia were vigorously challenged. A large part of the membership is made up of workers of Czech descent.

When the Mann forces found they could not convince the workers of the questionable virtues of a "pure anti-Communist union" as UAW, Mann stated that the meeting, which he had called was "rigged." He then threatened the workers in a statement that, "We have brass knuckles and are prepared to use them for those opposed to our tactics."

WHEN the question became too embarrassing, Mann and Greathouse hastily adjourned the meeting, without answering the questions of the Harvester workers.

At this plant both the company and the pro-Reuther stooges have petitioned for Taft-Hartley Board election.

The 5,300-member Local 108 of

FE-UE has unanimously acted at membership meetings, stewards meeting and in the executive board to support FE-UE against raids. This local composed of workers at the McCormick plant of the Harvester chain, recently beat off a raid of the Reuther forces.

Local 141, McCormick Harvester Twine Mill, with about 500 members also has given full support to the anti-raiding policies of the international union at all levels of union meetings.

THE TRACTOR works of the Harvester chain, in Local 101 is standing solidly for FE-UE in spite of the defection of the four members of the Executive Board to the Reuther camp.

A recent membership meeting of Local 101 members suspended the deserters from office. The renegade "officers" have tried every trick in the book to seize control of the local.

An attempt to physically seize the local headquarters was rebuffed by the aroused loyal FE-UE membership. The attempt at seizure was made after the repudiated officers called upon Captain Barnes of the infamous strikebreaking Labor Detail of the Police Department, for "protection."

A phony referendum conducted by so-called impartial citizens' committee was probably the most fraudulent election ever held in the city of Chicago. One worker in the plant openly boast of the fact that he voted 13 times. The ballot box was obviously stuffed in favor of the Reuther forces while the bulk of the membership repudiated the phony election.

AT A RECENT meeting, which Reuther forces called a "membership meeting" of the 4,100 Tractor workers, 60 workers appeared. About half of them came from the tractor plant, the balance were payrollers and Reuther supporters from other plants. An appeal by one of pro-FE members resulted in about a dozen workers walking

out of this meeting with him.

The company has petitioned for an election at the Tractor Works. In both Locals 107 and 101, where petitions for elections are pending, numerous craft unions have filed intervening petitions in an attempt to destroy the industrial union organization. This is one of the consequences of unprincipled company union raiding.

Local 139 of FE-UE, composed of 800 workers at the Ingersoll Co., has expelled Stanley Kotis, former president of the local, who was seeking to convince the workers to go into Murray's United Steelworkers of America. A recent membership meeting attended by 25 percent of the workers in the plant, voted to remain in FE-UE and so notified the company.

ONE of the major reasons against going into the steelworkers union is that the Ingersoll workers are negotiating for six paid holidays in their contract. This is a major demand. FE-UE has pioneered in this demand and has it in almost all of their contracts. In the major steel contracts, there are no paid holidays.

In spite of the action of the membership, the company has abrogated the contract and is refusing to deal with the FE. The company has asked for a Taft-Hartley election, despite the fact that the contract does not expire until May of 1950.

The Harvester contracts also run until the spring of 1950. In spite of this, the Harvester company has petitioned for elections in several plants. The Harvester Company is negotiating with FE on a national scale, but is withholding the dues checkoff. The Harvester workers are united against the Reuther-company moves to destroy the union.

Note: Next week's Illinois Worker will carry a roundup on the successful fight of the electrical workers in Illinois against the raiding and union busting program initiated by the Carey forces against the UE.

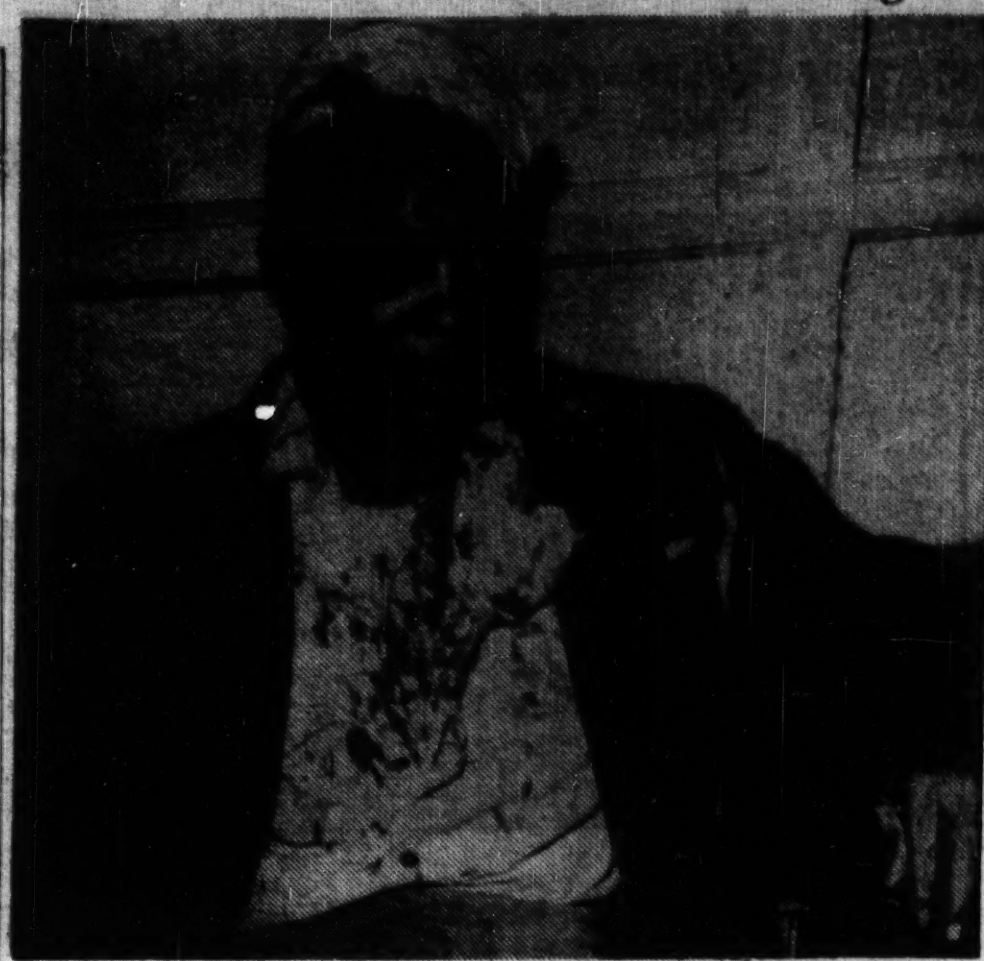
first time the possibility of defeating reactionary Republican Congressional candidates such as Ralph Gwinn. It was he who proclaimed in Peekskill, a week before the elections, that what the country needed was a coalition between the Republicans and the Dixiecrats.

Voices are being raised in the ranks of the Democratic, American Labor and Liberal Parties for the need of a coalition to achieve such a task.

The answer rests first with the people who voted for these parties. Their support can be won provided, in the first place, the more advanced progressive forces develop struggles now around the issues confronting these tens of thousands of progressive-minded voters.

## 20 MINERS SHOT IN WEST AFRICA

LAGOS (ALN).—More than 20 strikers in coal mines operated by the government of this British West African colony were killed by police fire Nov. 18. The average wage in Nigerian mines and industries is about 20 cents a day. Payment is on a daily basis, so workers get nothing for Sundays and holidays. The coal miners were demanding wages averaging 40 cents daily.



Here is a shocking illustration of a victim of Detroit police brutality. This is a picture of Ted Dorsette, Negro veteran of the U.S. Marines, wounded in overseas combat. He was beaten for 30 minutes with gun butts, black jacks and handcuffs by four of police commissioner Harry S. Toy's cops, while handcuffed. He was delivering barbecue spare ribs in a "white community." His girl friend, Yvonne Snowden was dragged down the street by the neck by a cop when she sought to halt the beating. This new example of the brutality of Toy's police shows again why all shades of political opinion in Detroit are demanding of Mayor-elect Cobo the immediate firing of Harry Toy as Police Commissioner.

## Racists Organizing In Northern Cities

CHICAGO.—The Klan is riding again—in a new way—in the industrial cities of the north, such as Detroit and Chicago, inflaming race hatred with the firebrands of inadequate housing and growing unemployment.

In recent weeks, two new Klan-like organizations have made their appearance here, peddling hate literature, recruiting members, actively leading mob violence.

One is the White Party, with headquarters just outside of Chicago, at Wilmington, Ill.

THE OTHER is the White Circle League, 75 E. Wacker, whose chieftain and founder, Joseph Beauharnais, a Chicagoan, says that "the only weapon left to the white man is violence."

Sinister aspect of Klan activity both here and in Detroit is the fact that recruiting is being concentrated to a large extent in industrial shops and mills.

It was at Paw Paw, Michigan, on the farm of Negro Congressman William Dawson of Illinois that a 20-foot cross was recently burned by the Klan.

IN THE recent mob outbreak at the home of two Jewish families on South Peoria Street in Chicago there was also evidence of Klan activity. During the height of the violence, a large "K" appeared scrawled on the back fence of the home of the besieged families.

In the Englewood assault, the new feature was the highly-developed military organization of the mobs, operating from a single high command, with spies, spotters, flying squads and organized terror groups patrolling the entire community looking for "Jews" to victimize.

Part of the prelude for this attack was the spread of racist literature by the White Circle

## HALF IRAN WORKERS JOBLESS

TEHERAN (ALN).—About 450,000 workers, half the total number of industrial workers in Iran, are now unemployed. Those on the job get extremely low wages for a working day that ranges from 11 to 16 hours. The Shah's government has outlawed the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Iran and three members of the federation executive, Bograt, Djojat and Ahmed Chahval, are now being held in jail.

League. This material portrayed the Negro as "invading white men's homes and white men's jobs."

Both this group and the White Party are engaged in membership drives, with funds for literature and newspaper ads coming from some mysterious source.

THE White Party is headed by Roger R. Booth, an unemployed salesman and the son of the police chief of Wilmington, Ill.

Booth, 36 years old, has placed ads in a number of newspapers throughout the Middle West, calling for adherents to what he describes as a crusade against "communism."

Both Booth and Beauharnais claim they are working toward national memberships. Booth says he is building a new political party while Beauharnais limits his political line to a condemnation of those forces in both political parties who, he says, "grovel at the feet of the Negro minority."

"We have a few thousand members already," Beauharnais told the Illinois Worker, "and soon we'll have a million."

## Packinghouse CIO Plan Wilson Campaign

DES MOINES, Ia. (FP).—A United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) conference of Wilson & Co. locals has adopted "a militant program of action" to push its demands against the anti-union concern.

Following the meeting, which was attended by 400 delegates from locals in seven midwestern cities, UPWA Dist. Organizer A. T. Stephens said: "Wilson workers are determined to win a contract. They will take whatever action may be necessary."

Wilson cancelled its contract with the union 1½ years ago. Since then, despite an overwhelming UPWA victory in an NLRB election, the company has steadily refused to meet union demands.

As part of its campaign, the union has asked all members and friends of the labor movement to refuse to buy Wilson products.

## SHARP DROP IN GOP VOTE

(Continued from page 2)

bor Party vote in the Town of Cortlandt where the Robeson concert took place held up better than any other township in the county.

Raymond Currier running for County Executive on the ALP ticket received exactly 300 votes in the township. This was above the vote the ALP received in the previous off-year election and 60 percent of the Wallace vote last year. The Liberal Party candidate for the same office in the township received only 91 votes.

When it is considered that the upstate ALP had no candidates running beyond the municipal level who could project effectively the broad national and international issues to the electorate, this showing by the ALP despite the terror drive against it in Westchester is encouraging.

An important feature of the North Westchester ALP campaign were daily spot announcements over the Peekskill radio station and weekly 15 minute broadcasts. The ALP is now planning year-round radio programs, according to local leaders.

IN VIEW of the anti-Semitism displayed at Peekskill the vote for

Lehman in Westchester is worth brief review.

N. Y. State Republican Chairman Pfeiffer had allocated an 86,000 majority for local Republicans to deliver Dulles over Lehman. Reactionaries in the Peekskill area raised the slogan that "A VOTE FOR LEHMAN IS A VOTE FOR ROBESON."

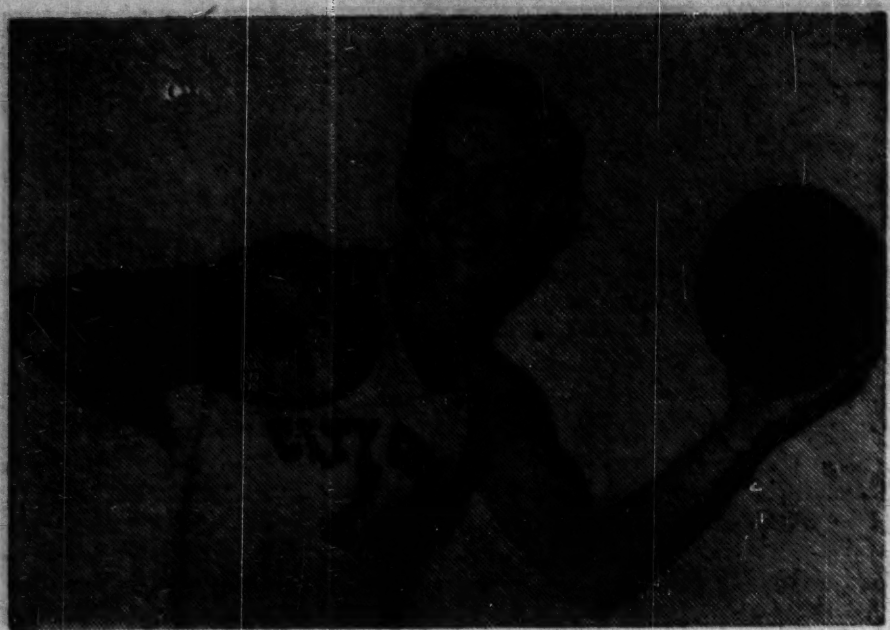
Dulles won the county from Lehman by only a majority of 66,067. In the city of Peekskill, Lehman ran several hundred votes ahead of three of the five county wide Democratic candidates. Thus while illusions about the progressivism of Lehman are still widespread in Westchester as elsewhere, the vote indicates that anti-Semitism as an issue in the campaign did not succeed in this area.

The Lehman vote serves to confirm the point that the hardened core of fascist scum responsible for the Peekskill violence and its anti-Semitism and anti-Negroism are only a small and dangerous minority and not representative of the overwhelming majority of the Westchester electorate.

With an eye towards the 1950 elections, the results in Westchester have pointed up for the



## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3½ Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Galiber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team: including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 6-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our short-stop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little better than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed, "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition. I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



# Michigan Edition The WORKER

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

## HERE'S HOW TO PUT 300,000 BACK TO WORK

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Unemployment in auto plants reached a new peak this week as 307,000 workers were laid off adding to the already 200,000 unemployed in Michigan.

The companies say it's because of "steel shortages, model changeovers and inventories."

A million motor vehicles are reported in storage or sales rooms, unsold, as dealers, desperate for a sale, offer you a new car at 15 percent off, or "liberal trade-ins" on your old car.

Yet 800,000,000 people want to do business with the auto industry. People who want cars, trucks, tools and dies, machinery, tractors.

These 800,000,000 people are the people of the Soviet Union, the new democracies and New China. But embargo restrictions on trade with these nations deprive the auto industry of millions of dollars of orders, that would bring jobs to men and women now fruitlessly searching for work of any kind.

Before World War II, 10 percent of all production in the auto industry went for export trade. Today it hovers around less than 3 percent.

In an industry that now employs one million workers, and will produce close to 6,000,000 cars and trucks, that 10 percent would mean at least 600,000 vehicles would be sold and thousands of workers now idle could be working.

With all this in mind we went to interview heads of the Association of Automobile Manufacturers, whose offices are here in Detroit. "If the embargo on trade with the Soviet Union, New China, the new democracies, was lifted," we asked, "would that help prevent layoffs in the auto industry?"

A spokesman, who preferred to remain unnamed, said:

"Well, if we could do 10 percent business before the war, only with Russia, what could we do now, with the others added, plus the whole reconstruction of plants and industries? It is indeed a serious problem and one which we are thinking about very seriously, that I can tell you."

Why then, we asked, haven't you gone after such markets?

With a mocking smile, the spokesman said: "Well, you know there politics is involved here."

He said he didn't know how long the layoffs would last. He refused to admit or deny that showrooms and storage places were filled with cars. He did admit that "things are not like they were right after the war and if it gets to look worse the thing you talk about will see some action."

At the Detroit Board of Commerce offices, when you trimmed off the red-baiting, spokesmen there admitted that we "had something, especially China."

Meanwhile, a survey of layoffs shows:

General Motors, 100,000; Ford, three days a week in December and January; Chrysler 56,000; Hudson, which had 27,000 employed this time last year now has no more than 12,000 working; Briggs, 20,000 laid off; Studebaker, 18,000 off; Packard, 10,500; Nash, 13,000 off; Kaiser Frazier which used to employ 14,000 is shut down, no production.

Congressman George Sadowski, from Detroit's First District, (Continued on Page 9)

## Ask State Act To Aid Jobless

An Editorial

DETROIT.—The State of Michigan is in the grip of the worst economic crisis since the days of the depression of 1931.

From the ghost towns of the Upper Peninsula to the homes of auto workers in Detroit and Willow Run the grim fear of the people of layoffs and shutdowns has arrived with full fury.

Three hundred thousand auto workers in the Detroit area alone are laid off. This issue of the Michigan Worker is devoted to bringing the facts home so that effective action to protect the people of our state can be taken immediately.

Gov. Williams has called a special session of the State Legislature for some time early in 1950. Under state law the Governor has full power to set the agenda for that session.

We urge the widest, united support for a minimum program to be submitted to the Legislature, which would include these basic demands:

1. Large appropriations to cities and counties to increase home relief.
2. Amend the MUCC act: increase benefits to 52 weeks at a rate of \$35 a week. Count all time laid off, not only consecutive days.
3. Pass a Fair Employment Practices law.
4. Emergency loans at low interest to farmers. A moratorium on all farm debts.
5. State action on the program adopted by the Upper Peninsula Conference on Jobs and the Economic Crisis.
6. Declare Willow Village a distressed area and grant large-scale state aid.

### GIVE IT TO THE UNEMPLOYED!



News Item: Food "surpluses" bought up by the U. S. government and held in storage include 59,000,000 pounds of dried eggs, 60,000,000 pounds of butter, 245,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk, 6,000,000 bales of cotton, 15,500,000 pounds of cheese, and vast stores of grain.

## THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION

—See Page 3

# It's Here! Big Bazaar Opens

— See Back Page —



# 'Free Press' Accepts Ad From Klan-Like 'Party'

DETROIT.—Does the Federal Bureau of Investigation know that the Detroit Free Press is accepting advertisements for "The White Party," a thinly disguised coverup for recruiting members to the Ku Klux Klan?

Does Harry S. Toy, police commissioner, and Gerald K. O'Brien, prosecuting attorney, who are "hot" on the trial of sexual degenerates, know that "The White Party" is asking Michiganders to join because the "White Party" advocates:

"... all harmless expressions, including sexual, on a basis of mutual consent, are moral and any social or legal persecution is an infringement on personal liberty."

"The White Party" if you answered the advertisement in the Free Press that appeared Sunday Nov. 18, will send you a communication, excerpts of which we reproduce here.

Notice its advocacy of "friendship, brotherhood and free trade" to "all nations that are primarily of European nationality and descent."

This is the fascist like white supremacy slogan of the Ku Klux Klan being slipped across on the grounds of fighting Communism.

The advocacy of "personal liberty" for "harmless expressions of sexual liberties on a basis of mutual consent" is a deliberate attempt to recruit membership

among sexual degenerates, which Hitler, Goebbels and Goering did when they built the murderous, anti-Communist, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro Storm Troopers, whose chief was Ernest Rhoem, a homosexual.

Is it so strange to find advertisements for "The White Party" carried in the Detroit Free Press? We think not. This rag has constantly through its editorials been pumping its anti-Communism, anti-labor "line."

Its viciousness against any peaceful trade relations with the new democracies, the Soviet Union, New China, despite unemployment among the auto workers, is well known.

Its refusal to print a single line about homes of Negro workers being attacked by Klan-inspired hoodlums, as is the case on National and Harrison Ave., is another proof that "The White Party" knows where to go with its advertisements.

Anti-Communism, "The White Party" and the Detroit Free Press are a fitting trio.

## National Meet to Fight Deportation Hysteria

DETROIT.—A national conference against the Justice Department's deportation hysteria opened here at the Civic Center, 114 Erskine corner John R. Saturday morning, Dec. 3 and will continue through to Sunday evening, Dec. 4.

Because of certain factors the conference now scheduled for Civic Center had to be moved from the Hotel Detroit. The conference is sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

A banquet will be held Saturday evening, after the conclusion of the first day's sessions. It will begin at 8 p.m. and admission will be \$5 a person. All proceeds go to fight Deportation Hysteria.

Principal task of the conference is to map out a nation-wide campaign to prevent deportation of thousands of foreign born workers, and the taking away of citizenship from several hundred naturalized citizens.

The full story of how Deportation Hysteria has broken up homes of deported workers, introduced stool pigeoning as an official, paid tactic of the U. S. Government will be told in full by such prominent attorneys as Mrs. Carol King and others.

Here in Detroit more than a score of workers are going through an assembly line technique of so-called "hearings" where stool pigeons, paid \$25 a day, swear to anything asked by immigration officials.

### WHAT'S ON

COME OUT to the Benefit Fund Dinner for progressive youth scholarship Friday, Dec. 16, 8 p.m. at John R. Civic Center.

Any event of the evening will be the wedding and wedding of an original uncolored portrait of Paul Robeson.

(Insertion for "What's On" will be accepted at the rate of 75 cents for 50 words or less.)

## Jews Here Hit Plot on Israel

DETROIT.—More than 600 Detroit Jews attended and strongly supported a meeting to protest the American-backed UN proposal to make Jerusalem an international city.

The meeting, which was called by the Detroit Zionist Council and the Jewish Community Council, was held in Central High School last week.

A resolution condemning the proposal to internationalize the city was unanimously supported by the audience.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting the news in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

## Michigan Edition of THE WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

Phone: WO 5-5930.  
Editor: Hugo Reinwenger  
Associate editors: Billy Allan and Nat Ganley.  
Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell.  
Advertising Manager: Phil Halper.

## Jobless, Hungry, Vets Fight Back

DETROIT.—With layoffs, firings and hard times hitting home hard here, there has been a significant resurgence of rank-and-file action by veterans which has already won some partial victories and gives promise of more to come. The hard plight of young

veterans of World War II was dramatically brought home by the militant action taken by hundreds of ex-GIs in demanding aid from the state veterans' fund here last week.

Broke, hungry, laid-off, facing a cheerless Thanksgiving, hundreds of young vets lined up at the Detroit office of the State Veterans Office demanding loans from the \$50,000,000 fund specifically set up by state law for that purpose.

On the day before Thanksgiving the vets started lining up at the office in the Cadillac Square building. The line started forming at 5:30 a.m. and by nine there were over 200 vets in line.

But the brass-hat politician in charge, Arthur Knowles, would only process 50 vets that day, and told the rest of them: "That's all."

The vets would not take that for an answer. They told Knowles that the next day was Thanksgiving and they had no money for their wives and kids. "You'll get your Thanksgiving dinner, but what about us," said one angry young vet.

Told by another vet that they had been sweating the line out since 5:30 a.m., Knowles replied: "Well, they ain't got nothing else to do."

Boiling now, the vets, most of them belonging to the Legion, got after the officers of their organizations and demanded they swing into action. Pushed by the rank and file, these officials made protests to Lansing and won definite changes in procedure that will speed up the procession of loans to vets. Now the vets are talking about making the state loosen up with that \$50,000,000 fund and

start giving some real aid to vets.

Another important event was the announcement by Ford Local 800, UAW-CIO, that it was undertaking the formation of an American Legion Post composed of Ford union members.

The announcement said it would be an inter-racial post, which would make it an historic event in

the Legion, notoriously a Jimcrow, segregated organization.

With the great majority of Detroit vets, especially those of World War II, being auto workers, the formation of a union-sponsored, inter-racial post was seen here as a step that would have significance in the fight for the rights of veterans.

## YOUTH LEAGUE GIVES PROGRAM FOR LAYOFFS

DETROIT.—The Detroit office of the Labor Youth League announced this week a program for fighting the mass unemployment among youth, "to prevent today's youth from becoming another lost generation."

Here are the points in the League's program to fight unemployment:

- Increase unemployment compensation to \$35 for the full period of unemployment.

- Extension of benefits to all not covered by present bill.

This would include youth just out of high school, those who hadn't worked at least 14 weeks, etc.

- The Marcantonio Bill, which would provide 52-55 for vets plus \$5 a week for each dependent.

- Housing and public works programs as well as job training programs.

- FEPC legislation.

- Push for free use of union halls as recreational centers for

union members and their friends and families.

## Dairy Farmers Find It Tough

EAST LANSING.—Prospects for Michigan dairy farmers in 1950 "are anything but bright" according to Gerald Quackenbush, dairy specialist at Michigan State College.

Unemployment among city workers, who can no longer afford milk for their families, is resulting in a "lower demand for dairy products" and is a major factor cutting into dairy farmers' income, he said.

Dairy farmers are also getting the two-way squeeze from the monopolies. Trust-controlled prices for machinery, feed and fertilizer continue high, while trust-set milk prices paid to the dairy farmer are pushed lower.

Quackenbush admitted that "the advantages of selling milk for manufacturing are not as attractive as they have been in recent years."



## Special Actions Needed to Insure Jobs for Negroes

The majority of the Negro workers among the laid-off 307,000 UAW members may be completely excluded from the auto industry if the UAW does not carry out in deeds its policies for equal rights in hiring, upgrading, layoffs and recalls to work.

This policy is contained in the unanimous decisions of many of the UAW conventions since 1936, in the model non-discrimination contract clause adopted by the UAW Board, in many official speeches and documents.

But unfortunately in the 13-year history of the UAW the equality granted in words has never been adequately translated into deeds.

In the foundries, heat treat, cleaning and heavy labor operations in many plants Negroes were hired in sufficient numbers and early enough so that seniority layoffs and recalls to work does not operate in a discriminatory manner against the Negro workers. Here the main expression of discrimination is that Negro workers are not permitted equal opportunities for upgrading and advancement.

Also in some of the plants, in some of the extra speeded up production operations, the turn-over of labor is so great that the Negro and white workers are overwhelmingly low seniority people. Here the layoff axe of management falls equally on the necks of the white and Negro workers.

In most cases, when you leave these departments and operations, you find that the Negro workers were discriminatorily kept out of the plants before World War II. Most of the Negro workers therefore have a seniority rating dating from the period of the war and since. It's these workers who will be overwhelmingly eliminated.

Thus equal rights for these Negro auto workers can only be established by the adoption of special measures to meet this special question. Among the measures that should be considered is the adoption of seniority clauses which grants the Negro unionists, currently on the seniority list, in the affected departments, a seniority rating retroactive to the date when the first seniority contract was signed in the company.

As of that date the union won its right to extend seniority protection equally to all its members. Hence it should be the date used for ending the special discrimination against Negro workers arising from the fact that they were the last to be hired.

A concrete study in some of these production departments may show that a partial solution leading towards equality is by changing classification seniority to department-wide seniority, or dept. seniority to plant-wide seniority, but in most cases the measures will be incomplete without winning retroactive seniority.

This form of seniority readjustment may be new. But the idea of making seniority readjustments under UAW contracts is not new.

The majority of the trade unionists, both Negro and white, can be won for this policy if in the course of thorough discussions they learn to understand it. Of course large numbers of unionists will learn most readily in the course of the struggle itself.

Hence UAW progressives should also initiate concrete actions around such issues as: 1—All hiring and rehiring to include Negroes. 2—Break down Jimcrow in upgrading, including apprenticeship training and skilled jobs. 3—End lily-white shops and lily-white leadership in the union at the plant, local union and top levels. 4—For the model UAW clause against discrimination. 5—For an end to white supremacy ideas in words and deeds.

# Who's Responsible For Auto Layoffs?

DETROIT.—Who is responsible for the layoff of 307,000 auto workers and the unemployment which has hit over the half-million mark in Michigan? The employers, through the daily newspapers and the Michigan

Unemployment Compensation Commission were reverting to alibi of the thirties, that "model changeovers, inventories and shortages" were responsible for idle workers.

But the real story of the layoffs was of course being carefully covered up. That story is that millions of workers and farmers do not have the money to buy automobiles. Exorbitant cost of living robs the workers of every penny they earn. While some 600,000 new cars lie in unsold in showrooms and storage lots, the workers who made them drive ancient flivvers or ride trolleys. The auto trusts, whose profits reached record peaks (\$600,000,000 in the first nine months of 1949) today close the factories.

This is a classic example of "free enterprise," where the producers, the workers are poverty stricken and without jobs while the capitalist exploiters like the auto trusts record unheard of profits. Aiding this is the betrayal of the 4th round wage fight by the Murray-Reuther forces in CIO, deprived workers of millions of dollars in wage increases while handling them some crumbs of a pension far in the distant future for a handful of workers.

The so-called steel shortage is a joke among auto workers, who see at Ford's, Chrysler and General Motors all kinds of steel stocked up.

The "inventory" fairy tale, brings to mind during the years following World War II the mad rush of speedup, with its accompanying mass of injuries among workers, where no time was taken off for inventories. Rather, workers were paid overtime and in that way "inventory" was handled.

As for "model changeovers," the workers also remember that in 1946, 1947 and 1948 when a demand STILL existed for cars, the new models ran right off the line back of the last of the old models.

Short work weeks, the disastrous effects of the Marshall Plan, building a huge war machine, failure to build millions of low-cost houses, eliminate slums, refusal to open trade with 800,000,000 people in the new democracies, Soviet Union and New China, has brought the ominous beginnings of mass unemployment to America.

Armaments, on which billions of dollars are spent, instead of peaceful construction and trade is paying off for Wall Street while American workers stand before unemployment offices.

## Scotty Sez

Walter Reuther is reported telling Europeans that he is the genuine leader of the left. Isn't that interesting?

How many people knew the NAM had a left wing?

No wonder the Chinese Nationalist delegation is having a tough time getting recognition in the UN; especially after the battering it has taken.

Even Mother China doesn't recognize it.

The United States delegation is said about to call for a return to "the open door" policy in China. American imperialism will find no open door.

It will be lucky to look over the transom.



Nat Ganley Writes:

## Reuther in Europe On Task for Wall St.

DETROIT.—The marriage of Bill Green, Walter Reuther and His British Majesty's trade union leaders in the rump world labor confab in London gave birth to some amazing statistical handouts to the press. According to the press blurbs the rump outfit will have some 50,000,000 workers behind them, leaving only 25,000,000 in the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

Too bad these would-be statisticians forgot some simple little details. The Soviet Trade Union Council alone as one of the WFTU affiliates has 28,500,000 trade union members. The fact of the matter is that the split of the CIO and British trade union congress

NAT GANLEY

has not diminished the organized power of the 60,000,000-strong WFTU. What they lost through splits they more than made up by new affiliations of the Chinese, German, Japanese, and other labor federations, as well as from successful organizing drives in many countries.

When Green and Reuther arrived in Europe to split labor's ranks on political issues they were significantly greeted with a united 24-hour general strike of the French workers on the issue of wage increases and a return to free collective bargaining. Both the anti-Marshall left-led unions and the pro-Marshall plan right-led unions participated in this united nationwide dramatic struggle.

It just showed that the labor reps from continental Europe at the London sessions were a Corporal's Guard of Generals without a real army behind them. And certainly neither Green, Reuther nor Deakin of the British TUC have sufficient hold over the British and American workers to speak with final authority for them.

HOW did the split come about

in the world labor front? Why was the enthusiastic support originally given by the CIO to the WFTU to its opposite?

The split in the WFTU was not caused by the majority trying to dictate its anti-Marshall Plan policy to the minority. On the contrary, it was a clear case of the minority trying to force its views on the majority of world labor. Carey of the CIO and Deakin of the British TUC issued a cynical ultimatum to the WFTU that if it didn't support the Marshall Plan or suspend its operations as an organization for one year, then they would split.

The overwhelmingly majority of the Executive Board of the WFTU repudiated this undemocratic and dictatorial ultimatum. The Board proposed that such controversial issues as the Marshall Plan be left up to the autonomous judgment of each affiliated union.

THE Board proposed WFTU remain united on its founding policy unanimously worked out with the participation of the late Sidney Hillman, R. J. Thomas and James Carey in 1945. At that time Phil Murray was most enthusiastic about the WFTU, and at the 1946 UAW Convention he highly praised R. J. Thomas for his contributions to the international labor sessions.

Just compare the clear stand of the WFTU for democracy and autonomy in labor's ranks with the dictatorial edicts of Murray-Reuther-Carey and Co., against the left-led unions of the CIO today. Hence the overriding issue on a world scale was the same as in the USA: Political dictation from the top—or the policy which says that real cooperation of autonomous labor bodies can only be realized on the basis of democratically arrived at, and agreed upon, policies.

There was no demand made on Walter Reuther, for example, that as a condition for unity in the CIO or the WFTU that he must stop double-crossing the stand he took at the 1946 UAW Board meeting on foreign policy. At that time Reuther "subscribed wholeheartedly" to the stand:

"We must repudiate all efforts calculated to weaken or destroy friendships and close collaboration among the Big Three [the U. S., Soviet Union and Britain]. We reject proposals for American participation in any bloc or alliance which is inimical to their unity."

If Reuther was free to betray this basic peace policy, then the other union affiliates should be just as free to defend this peace policy!

BUT the reason why Green and Reuther can't allow democracy and autonomy to prevail on the Marshall Plan issue is because they realize this plan has intensified the misery of the workers on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, and that any united fight of labor for higher wages and better conditions is objectively a struggle against the effects of the "cold war" program of Wall Street.

Thus the French workers have to fight for wage increases against the devaluation of the franc brought about by the "cold war," while 307,000 of Reuther's UAW members are unemployed because of diminishing car markets at home and abroad.

On this basis the marriage of Bill Green, Walter Reuther and his Majesty's labor leaders cannot endure. It can only give birth to an international company union based on the practice of back-door agreements with management and of service to Wall Street and world reaction.



# Strikes, Wage Battles Show Southerners Ripe for Unions

Southern workers are fighting back against poor working conditions and Dixiecrat politics in a way which invites their organization into the trade unions. The tone and temper of southern resistance to employer pressure shows a really serious effort to organize the southern unorganized



WITCHHUNT VICTIMS: Fred Estes, Mrs. Katie Estes and their youngest of six children.

## FBI Cracks Down on Mexican-Americans In Texas Witchhunt

By James J. Green

Agents of the Department of Justice are committing deeds in Dallas, Texas, for which all Americans might well hang their heads in shame—except for the need to raise those heads in protest!

There is being attempted a mass political deportation of alleged aliens, particularly Mexican-Americans, combined with an effort to imprison a Communist leader if he will not serve as "finger-man" for the Department of Immigration. If not beaten back, these attempts will set precedents for a new wave of political persecutions.

Here are the facts: For many months, Department of Immigration and FBI agents have been hounding and "investigating" a number of foreign-born residents of Dallas.

Who are these "aliens"? Five are Mexican-American, two are Jewish.

There is Mrs. Becky Levine who lives in a modest, lower-middle class section of Dallas. This "dangerous" person turned out to be a GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. She is seriously ill of heart trouble, and has been practically bed-ridden for more than a year. Over 62 years of age, she has lived in the United States since 1901, and in Dallas itself since 1912. A widow, she has six children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. One of her sons was a war-prisoner for six months in a German concentration camp. During the war, Mrs. Levine herself, aging and ill, served as a Red Cross volunteer worker.

As for the deportation investigation, she waved an angry hand: "I'm a citizen anyway by my first marriage!"

Somehow, in leaving to hunt up a second interview, it was hard to conjure up the picture of our republic tottering under the assault of this sick and elderly great-grandmother, a citizen whom the

almighty ruling powers were seeking to deport:

**OVER IN WEST DALLAS** lives Mr. Jose Estrada. There are no pavements and no lights. Neither sewers nor running water. Water comes in barrels at 50 cents; the murderous infant diarrhea comes free, only the doctor bills and funerals come rather high.

Jose Estrada is 54 years of age and has lived in the United States since 1905, after coming with his parents from Mexico. He has been a resident of Dallas for more than 20 years. His children—10 living and 3 dead—were all born in the United States. There are 5 grandchildren. One died this year—a whisper: "infant diarrhea." Three sons listening intently were combat veterans in World War II; the body of one was so torn by shrapnel that he was disabled for life. This son of the "dangerous" father wears the Purple Heart.

What could have "qualified" Mr. Estrada for deportation in the eyes of the Departments of Justice and Immigration?

He was a member of the United Mine Workers from 1910 to 1923, mining coal and ore in Texas. He has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL, for the last 11 years, having been honored by election as trustee and executive board member. As a delegate to the state AFL Convention in 1948, he joined with the Negro delegates when they staged their historic walk-out demanding an end to discriminatory practices. "Put in your story," he said with a simple gesture to my notes, "that I am for peace, against all discrimination for a better life for the working people."

MR. FRANCISCO DE LA

would be welcomed with outstretched arms. In a recent letter to the editor of a labor paper, a Texas union member says the greatest state in the nation is hog-tied by a combination of crooked Democratic politicians and rich Republican financiers and business men. The Texan says that those who dare to speak up against this misrule are "brushed off as Communists."

An Arkansas union member in another letter, criticizes Sen. J. W. Fulbright for his support of the Taft-Hartley law and opposition to the 75 cents minimum wage bill. The union member says that Fulbright represents the corporations of Wall Street and not the working people of Arkansas.

In Paris, Ark., workers at the Avoset Dairy won a five to 16½ cents an hour wage increase. These employees voted to join the Teamsters Union last October and have already used their union to good advantage by improving their wages.

Spurred on by the dairy workers'

action in Paris, the employees of the White Dairy and Ice Cream Co. in Fort Smith, Ark., have also joined the Teamsters International Union. Also joining this union because of the Paris action are 60 dairy workers in Darnelle, Ark.

**FARM LABORERS** in the area of Rogersville, Tenn., have joined the National Farm Labor Union, according to a report by M. K. Baird, organizer for the AFL. In Atlanta retail clerks in the Colonial Stores voted 100 percent in favor of joining the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL).

Other increases in wages were won by office employees of the Tampa Electric Co. They won a 7½ cents an hour increase. The Florida Greyhound Bus Lines office employees won a five cents increase recently.

In Spartanburg, N. C., the D. E.

## STAR WITNESS IN KKK FLOGGING TRIAL TAKES IT ON 'LAM'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A witness in the trial of Klan floggers, to begin Dec. 5, took flight in Texas because he was afraid attacks might be made on his life.

The witness is Irving Leon Key, 28, who fled to Houston, Tex., and was arrested by FBI agents. During grand jury investigations of the floggings Key was given deputy sheriff protection. It was observed that he was guarded somewhat more than other grand jury witnesses.

It is reported that Key attended Klan meetings and was with the Klansmen when they organized their rides. It is said that he feared revenge from Klansmen for telling what he might know.

Converse Company's three cotton mills were closed by a strike of 1,400 employees. They are members of the Textile Workers of America (CIO).

Southern labor, Negro and white, is on the march. It is refusing to take less because they happen to live in Dixie. An editorial in the Southern Labor Review, an AFL organ, said: "Southern workers resent the implication that they will accept wages and working standards which are inferior to those prevailing elsewhere. They are union conscious and realize that many of the old line trade unions were organized originally in the South."

## Negroes Win Public Offices, Jury Posts in Fight for Rights

Gains in the fight for civil rights are being made everywhere in the South, with more Negroes sitting on juries, winning new schools, and Negro candidates elected to office. In Louisville, Ky., Jesse Lawrence, a Negro, was elected to the state legislature.

A Negro will sit in the Richmond City Council. He is Oliver W. Hill who was elected to that body during recent elections. Two Negro justices of the peace, James A. Jackson and Harold Stewart, were also elected in Virginia.

Reports, yet unconfirmed, are that W. W. Jackson, a Negro citizen of San Antonio, Tex., won a seat in that city's municipal council. There were many other Negro citizens running in the recent elections in the South. Several of them made good showings in spite of Klan threats and Dixiecrat propaganda.

**ROSA** is a very small, neat man with a shy, quiet manner. He is 41, and one is a little surprised to learn he saw 25 months in the Navy during the war with seven battle stars for active combat in the Pacific. "I was a hot-shell man," he says modestly, and explains: everyone else stands back from the great navy guns as they blast and recoil, but the hot-shell man stands close to catch the smoking cartridge as the gun ejects it. The U. S. S. Colorado saw plenty of action; one wonders how many smoking shells it took to make Mr. de la Rosa eligible for deportation.

He has been in the U. S. A. since 4 years of age, and worked hard all his life. For the last nine years he has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL; only his being called away to navy duty kept him from serving a term as union trustee after he was elected to it.

**WHEN THE COMMUNIST** leader in the area, Fred Estes, was subpoenaed to "testify," he at once took a principled position of objecting to the whole proceedings and to being placed in the position of a stoolpigeon regarding other people and their affairs. Officer of Immigration W. C. Young tried hectoring and bullying him, and physically ejected Estes' attorney, Mr. Sam S. Barbara. But when Officer Young haled Estes before the Federal District Court to have him cited for contempt, he met a temporary

check. The Judge reprimanded Young for depriving Estes of counsel, and stated that the Department of Immigration was "pioneering" somewhat in its procedure. Judge Atwell, however, ordered Estes to reappear Dec. 5 and give testimony "only about the persons named in the subpoena."

Estes, himself a veteran and a father of six children, has given previous indication of his determination not to be a party to, but to help defeat, the political persecution of people by the Department of Immigration. Hanging over his head is the threat of a jail sentence.

**BEHIND THE MOVES** of the Justice and Immigration Departments lies the plain intent to silence and intimidate all opposition to the big business policies of the Truman administration. In the Southwest, the special targets of this drive are the 3½ million Mexican-Americans, the millions of Negroes, the trade unionists and minority groups.

The reek of Foley Square, the strong, foul smell of fascism, hangs over Dallas.

It is up to the people to drive it away. Every organization, every individual, should make themselves heard to Attorney General Howard McGrath and Officer W. C. Young, Department of Immigration, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

the first Negro ever named on a regular jury panel in this county.

**NEGRO CITIZENS** in the South were winning new schools as a result of court suits and anti-Jimcrow campaigns. In Texas federal Judge William H. Atwell gave the Waxahachie School Board 30 days in which to afford a Negro high school curriculum equal to that given whites.

In Virginia a federal court decision declared that Negro students in Pulaski County schools are discriminated against. The decision called for equal educational facilities for Negro students. The suit was one of several started in that state by the NAACP against county school boards.

In Jonesboro, Ark., school board officials have decided that the first school in a million dollar program will be a Negro institution. The usual procedure has been to build Negro schools last, after white schools have been built. Construction on the new school will begin in March.

Gains for civil rights and an end to Jimcrow are being made. They are small gains, but are the fruits of decades of struggle.

## Hodcarriers Win Wage Increase

HOUSTON, Texas.—Thousands of members of Local 18, Hodcarriers and Laborers, AFL, won a 12½¢ an hour increase after a short, militant strike. All AFL construction workers respected the local's picket lines which effectively shut down some huge construction projects in this area. The membership of Local 18 is mainly Negro and Mexican-American workers.

The Association of General Contractors, which had at first issued a vicious blast at the union's demands, strongly tinged with "white supremacist" ideas, changed their tune when the AFL workers showed their full solidarity.



## AFL Laundry Workers End Strike with Gains

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—A compromise agreement ended a 5-day strike by 4,500 AFL workers employed in 90 laundries serving 300,000 families in six Jersey counties.

The four AFL affiliates involved in the dispute—Local 284, International Laundry Workers Union, Locals 37 and 560, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Local 480, International Union of Operating Engineers—won varying contract demands.

Inside laundry workers settled for a guaranteed 40-hour week and 2-week vacations after four years. In addition to the guaranteed 40-hour week, they had sought a 15 cent pay boost, 2-week vacations after three years and other benefits.

Teamsters won a welfare package and six paid holidays a year. Their contract, which expires July 1, 1952, may be reopened at the end of one year to discuss improvements in the plan.

## OK Settlement In Idaho Mines

WALLACE, Ida., Nov. 24 (FP). The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers here ended its strike against Coeur d'Alene mine operators.

The Wallace settlement came little more than a week after mine-mill strikers in nearby Kellogg voted to return to work. Officials of the IUMMSW Wallace local reported membership approval of the end of the strike after winning improvements over the Kellogg agreement.

Major points in the contract include increased management contributions to a health and welfare fund and the extension of limited medical coverage to dependents. The total company payment will now be 2.3 cents an hour. The agreement also provides for joint labor-management participation in

drawing up a mine safety code.

The strike began Aug. 20 has quickly spread throughout the region. An unusual feature of the long walkout was the support from members of the Farmers Union in Montana, Idaho and Washington. In the last two months more than 170 tons of produce were contributed to strikers.

In addition to the organized backing, large quantities of produce were donated by individual farmers and grange members. Major gifts included several eight-ton truckloads of potatoes from farmers of Rupert and five-ton flour shipments from Montana wheat growers.

An aftermath of the strike is the decision by members to begin consolidating all existing mine-mill locals in the district into one unit.

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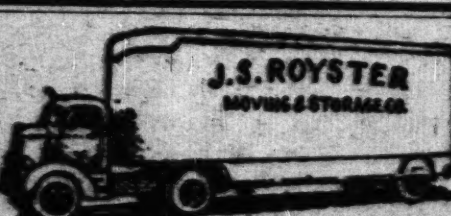
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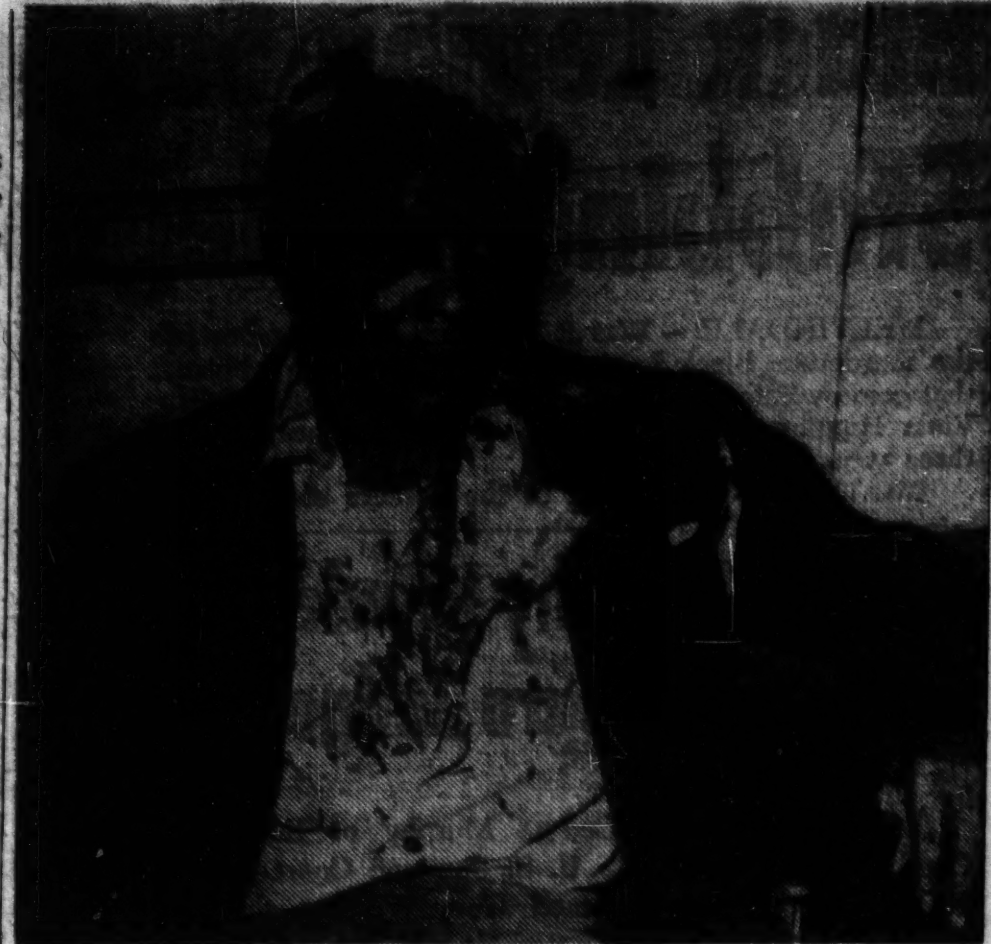
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Here is a shocking illustration of a victim of Detroit police brutality. This is a picture of Ted Dorsette, Negro veteran of the U.S. Marines, wounded in overseas combat. He was beaten for 30 minutes with gun butts, black jacks and handcuffs by four of police commissioner Harry S. Toy's cops, while handcuffed. He was delivering barbeque spare ribs in a "white community." His girl friend, Yvonne Snowden was dragged down the street by the neck by a cop when she sought to halt the beating. This new example of the brutality of Toy's police shows again why all shades of political opinion in Detroit are demanding of Mayor-elect Cobo the immediate firing of Harry Toy as Police Commissioner.

### AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

THOMAS THOMPSON, president of Ford Local 600: You'd better do a more careful reading of your column before it's printed—Bingay reads it and likes it.

★  
WORTH REPEATING: The news that Council President George Edwards, appointed a committee of citizens to study unemployment, but appointed no Negro. He then took off for Tennessee to a meeting of Young Democrats and led the "fight for Truman's civil rights program."

★  
GUS SCHOLLE, who sits in the chair marked president of State CIO, this last week issued a charter to the office girls of the Wayne County CIO Council and the UAW International office, thus trying to split them off from the UOWPA Local 26.

At the UAW International office some \$4,000 in dues had been held up by Emil Mazey and not sent to the UOPWA over a period of the last 1 1/2 years.

The International brass of UAW wanted to turn that \$4,000 over to Scholle's new union to "give it a start." But on that the girls reneged. There's still some doubt as to whether Scholle's union splitting, raiding policy will go through.

Of course in the UAW International if you don't go along, out you go from your job.

★  
We gladly reprint Pittsburgh Courier columnist George Higgins' appeal not to buy the single bar Christmas seal which goes to finance a summer camp for T-B cases. This camp discriminates against Negro children.

If you are going to buy Christmas seals, buy the double-bar seals which go for X-ray machines, rehabilitates patients and does research. There is no discrimination practiced there.

★  
THE FEELER put out by Wallace Hushen, City Hall reporter for the Detroit News, last week that Al Cobo, Board of Commerce backed Mayor was "thinking" of keeping "shoot 'em" police chief Harry Toy on the job, came right from the Detroit News editorial office.

Its time for delegations to see Cobo, now that he is back from Tucson, Arizona, and tell him where Headline Harry ought to be put.

★  
Well, we hear this week that Leo LaMotte, who used to be a progressive (when he was a regional director) has reached the end of the road. He has joined Reuther's staff as an "organizer." We hear his first assignment is raiding UE.

### How to Put 300,000 to Work

(Continued from Page 1)  
where the GM, Chrysler and Packard plants stand idle, had this to say about trade with the new democracies, China and the Soviet Union:

"When we slam the door shut upon one section of the world which is such a fertile field for world trade, it can only lead to depression and unemployment at home."

"In a period when our production continues to drop and unemployment is increasing, and when at the same time we have this enormous potential market that is available to us, I feel we are following a stupid and foolish policy. Establishment of world trade with them will immediately rebound to the benefit of American business and American labor."

"And at the same time it will be the greatest contributing force to the easing of tensions and the restoration of understanding and peace."

Congressional Record, Thursday, May 26, 1949.

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# Black Legion Suspect in Stabbing of Negro Mother

MELVINDALE. — Was it the hand of a member of the murderous Black Legion, now reviving in Michigan, that came within an inch of killing a Negro mother, Mrs. Viola Higgins, stabbed one inch below the heart some three weeks ago here.

Mrs. Viola Higgins went to the defense of her husband,

## George Murphy Would Retire for Negro Judge

By Ed Riley

DETROIT. — Judge George Murphy of Records' Court, brother of the late U. S. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, has informed Gov. Williams that he would retire from the bench providing Williams, who has the power to do so, would appoint a Negro successor.

Judge Murphy, long a victim of illness, said he was firmly convinced that democracy would be advanced considerably by his replacement with a Negro judge.

"Many, many, Negro attorneys are perfectly capable of serving in this post, just as capably as anyone else and there are many examples to prove it," said Judge Murphy.

The judge left no doubt in anyone's mind that he would not retire if he thought the Governor would fail to accede to his request for a Negro to replace him.

Judge George Murphy shared all of the liberal views of his late brother Frank. Both have long been noted for their fight for civil rights and especially the rights of the Negro people. Judge George Murphy, like his brother is still an ardent New Dealer, but has withdrawn greatly from politics since the death of Roosevelt.

band, Branch Higgins, who was handcuffed to a gasoline pump by Melvindale cops while white hoodlums beat him. The cops put a spotlight on Higgins in order to pick him out for the hoodlums.

As Mrs. Higgins reached her husband, a hand and arm reached out of the darkness, grabbed her and a knife plunged downward, missing her heart by a inch.

The attempted murder took place after a football game between the Melvindale team and River Rouge. River Rouge is a interracial team, the Melvindale team, like the community, is lily-white. During the game organized hoodlums kept insulting both Negro and white players on the River Rouge team, finally attacking them.

Branch Higgins with his wife and two children were spectators at the game and were attacked as they left the game.

In one of the most crude coverups seen even in the Downriver region, Melvindale police chief Emil Pitt, whose son was seen scurrying around during the attack passed off the attempted murder by claiming "boyish pranks."

Joining in the coverup was Mayor Stoddard of Melvindale, also foreman at the Ford Motor Co. whose anti-Negro record was shown by his going to Washington and defeating the building of a Federal housing project for Negro war workers.

Downriver residents are now asking: Who are the cops Pitt and the Ford foreman Stoddard are covering up?

Why didn't Wayne County Prosecutor Gerald O'Brien, who remembers that Downriver politics was controlled by the murderous Black Legion, take up the investigation when Pitt and Stoddard buried it? What are Stoddard and Pitt's connections? Is the Black Legion riding again Downriver?

# Big Bazaar Underway

DETROIT. — The Annual All Nations Bazaar for which over 3,000 tickets have been sold opened Thursday night, Dec. 1, at the Jewish Cultural Centre, 2705 Joy Road, 8 p.m.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 2, 3, 4th are gala nights in which almost 40 different attractions will be featured.

More than a score of booths with brand new merchandise will be open the four nights and days of the Bazaar. All proceeds will go to fight discrimination, deportation hysteria and anti-Semitism.

Admission to the Bazaar will be 25c each night, children free.

Saturday, Dec. 3, at 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. a Christmas Party will be held for children. The proceeds will go for the campaign to free the 11 Communist leaders. A

Santa Claus will hand out gifts to all the children present, besides candy, pop, and a special puppet movie. There will be no admission for the children to the Xmas party.

Special nationality dishes will be a feature of the Bazaar. Thursday, Dec. 1 will see served a Chinese meal cooked by a Chinese chef. Friday special Russian delicacies will be served. Saturday, Jewish dishes will be served from noon to midnight.

On Sunday all day, special Greek dishes will be served.

Merchandise of every description, BRAND NEW, will be up for sale at more than a score of booths. Refreshments will be served the four days. There will be a special fashion show with professional models. If you buy a gift and want it sent anywhere in the world, there will be a special wrapping counter which will service you. See you at the All Nations Bazaar, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4 at the Jewish Cultural Centre, 2705 Joy Road.

## As I See It

By Hugo Beiswinger

TOMMY THOMPSON, in his Nov. 19 "President's Column" in Ford Facts, describes the tough time he's been having with the Ford Motor Co. on the lay-offs. Tommy finally got an agreement with the company which appears to assure all Ford Local members four days a week until Christmas.

Such small victories are good and should be fought for. But Tommy leaves unanswered the \$64 question—what about the week after Christmas, and the whole year 1950?

Indeed, Tommy appears to be completely taken in by the company-sponsored lie that the company scheduled lay-offs for November, December and January are due to steel-strike-created shortages.



BEISWINGER

If Tommy is seriously going to grapple with the question of fighting lay-offs, we think he will have to get his head out of the clouds of capitalist apologies for the developing economic crisis, and study a little bit of what old doctor Karl Marx had to say.

★  
THE FACTS about the present unemployment picture are that unemployment will increase in 1950 for the whole nation. (Business Week says from 3,500,000 in 1949 to 5,000,000 in 1950—their figures.)

The facts are that auto workers, who have had short work weeks in 1949, but who have not been hit as hard by unemployment as workers in many other industries (textile, radio, electrical, foundry, etc.) will face weeks, months and for some "permanent" unemployment in 1950.

The present layoffs in auto are not due basically to the steel or coal strikes.

The auto manufacturers knew auto production and employment was due for its peak in October this year, and then would drop sharply. They admit there was a record 700,000 cars in stock or transit at the end of September.

★  
UNION LEADERSHIP today cannot go along week to week hopefully hanging on the sooth-sayings of industry spokesmen. These spokesmen will take the very conditions created by the developing economic crisis of capitalism and blame them on the unions as part of their union-smashing objective.

Improvisation won't meet the growing unemployment problem. One has to understand that the present unemployment is neither "accidental" nor "temporary." This is essential for a genuine defense of the interests of the employed and unemployed auto workers. And we think that Tommy Thompson and many other middle-echelon union leaders in the UAW-CIO do genuinely and sincerely want to defend the interests of their members.

The basic trend operating today in the United States is a developing cyclical crisis of overproduction of capitalism.

The policies of the auto monopolists in face of shrinking markets for cars are to defend their profit position, and "take it out on the workers" through refusal to grant wage increases, instituting wage cuts, increasing speedup, decentralization to low-wage areas, maintenance of high prices on cars, etc.

★  
THE KEY to defeating the efforts of the auto barons to place the full burdens of the developing economic crisis on the backs of the auto workers on the shop level is to recognize that the employed and unemployed must fight together for their own and each other's economic needs.

Thus, the employed worker, through his local union, must take the initiative in helping his union organize the unemployed. He must support the demands of the unemployed. By so doing, he is postponing his own day of unemployment.

Likewise, the unemployed union man must see the need, in his own interests, of supporting the demands of the employed: for a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, end the speedup, etc. By so doing he increases his chances of getting his job back again.

Instead of seeing the interests of high and low seniority workers as antagonistic, the starting point should be defense of the interests of both high and low seniority workers.

This principle applies with special force to the Negro worker, on whom almost the entire burden of the crisis has fallen in its initial stages. Possibilities for seniority readjustments should be investigated and worked out in every concrete situation.

The rising tide of unemployment in the auto industry presents a challenge to honest elements in UAW-CIO leadership. That leadership which genuinely represents a policy of militant defense of the needs of the rank-and-file against the auto corporations, has grown importantly in the past two years.

It will grow faster, in numbers and influence, in the fight against unemployment.

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# Jail 'Suicide'-- Or Murder?

—THE EAST ORANGE STORY, PAGE 2-A

Vol. XIV, No. 49

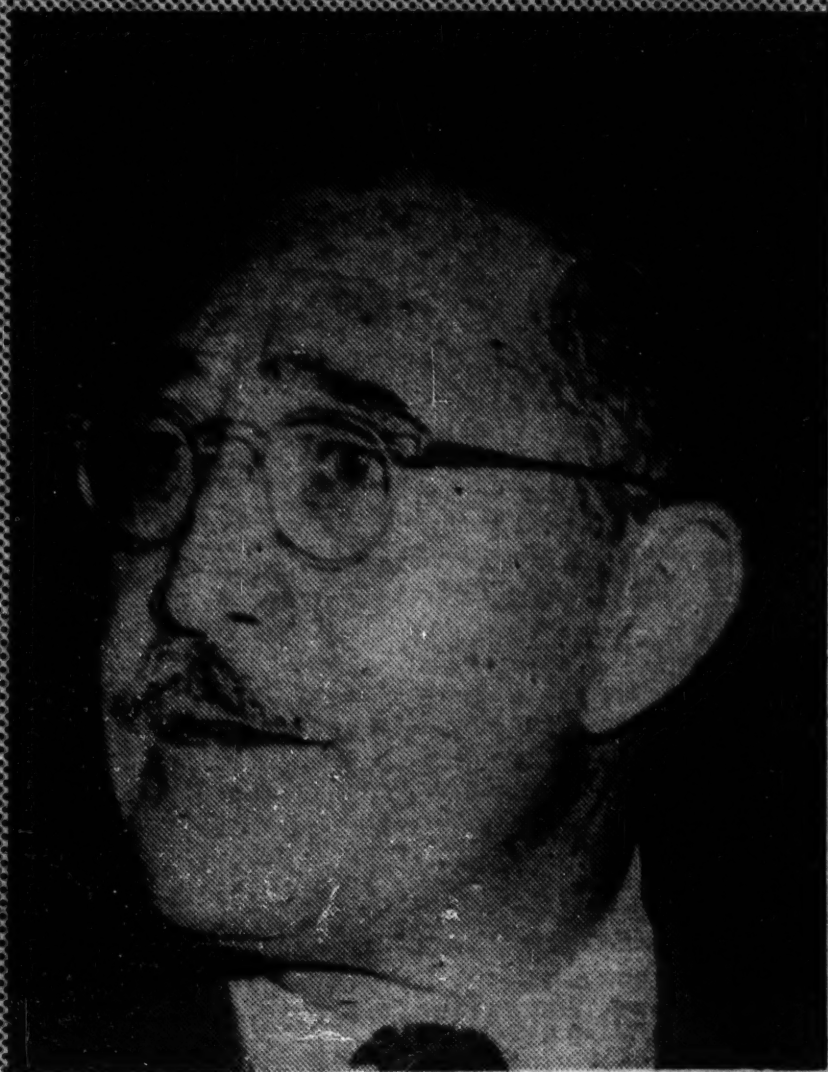
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# THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



—See Page 3—



**FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE**—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Miners on 3-Day Week; Gird for Showdown

—See Page 4

## Jesse James Was a Piker!

—See Page 7

## Is It Un-American To Defraud the US?

—See Page 6



# 2 Die As Firetrap Toll Begins Again

By George Taub

Murder again stalked the rickety tenements of New Jersey this week, lashed out pitilessly in widely-separated areas, claimed an 11-month-old infant and a 17-year-old youth, both Negroes, as its first victims of the winter season. The firetrap, harvest also badly burned a Negro grandmother, almost murdered several others, and deprived many even of the skimpy shelter of their crowded tenements.

The dead:

Vargie Lee Murray, 11 months old.

Ollie Lee Gibson, her cousin, 17 years old.

**BADLY BURNED** by the flames was Mrs. Caladonia Gordon, grandmother of the youth. Flames seared her face, neck and arms as she vainly tried to rescue the infant and her grandson when a kerosene stove exploded in a Mt. Holly frame building.

**IN PATERSON**, nine Negro families crowded into a three-story tenement are homeless after a two-alarm fire that gutted 144 Governor St.

**IN BAYONNE** 24 persons, including 10 children, narrowly escaped death when flames struck a ramshackle house at 165 Orient Ave. Two adults were treated for smoke poisoning at Bayonne Hospital. Families were routed from their beds and forced to flee in the bitter cold as fire raged through the three-story frame dwelling.

Also in Bayonne six persons, including a three-year-old girl, required hospital treatment after being saved from a flaming trap in a one-story frame house at 84 W. 20 St.

## Communist Vote Hits New High

**ELIZABETH.**—Final election returns for Union County show 2,325 votes for Robert Ensel, Communist candidate for state assembly—the highest vote the Communist Party has ever drawn in an off-year election in this county.

In the 4th Ward here, which takes in many Phelps-Dodge workers, the Communists got 114 votes. The 1st Ward, ending right at the Singer plant shopgates, gave 97 votes to Ensel. Other significant votes were in the 3rd Ward, with 88 for Ensel and the 5th Ward with 100.

Linden cast 353 votes for the Communist candidate; Rahway, 184; Roselle, 75; Hillside, 121; Union, 113, and Plainfield, 203.

In mailings, newspaper ads and leaflets the Communists had asked for votes as a protest against the Foley Square frameup of the 11 Communist national committee-men. Observers here see this as an important factor in the record Communist vote.

## ELIZABETH CITY COUNCIL FOLDS ON HOUSING PLANS

By Robert Ensel

(Chairman, Union County Communist Party)

**ELIZABETH.**—This city will be out in the cold for new public housing projects if the Elizabeth City Council has its way. That was made clear last week when 14 other New Jersey municipalities—but not Elizabeth—were granted federal loans amounting to \$2,055,000 for preliminary planning of subsidized housing.

Elizabeth was not included because a formal application was never filed by the City Council to make good the reservation for 750 housing units for which the Elizabeth Housing Authority applied five years ago.

There are two low-cost housing projects in Elizabeth—Pioneer Homes and Mralvag Manor. Camden, not exactly noted as a model for public housing, has twice as many with a population about the same as Elizabeth's.

**MORE THAN 250** so-called "excess income" tenants are facing eviction from Elizabeth's two projects soon after Christmas. The City Council has taken the ridiculous position that there are not 250 applications to fill these vacancies.

A 10-minute walk through Elizabethport would show hundreds of families living in slums. If they haven't applied for admission to

### HALF IRAN WORKERS JOBLESS

**TEHERAN (ALN).**—About 450,000 workers, half the total number of industrial workers in Iran, are now unemployed. Those on the job get extremely low wages for a working day that ranges from 11 to 16 hours. The Shah's government has outlawed the Amalgamated Trade Unions of Iran and three members of the federation executive, Bograti, Djojet and Ahmed Chasemi, are now being held in jail.

### 20 MINERS SHOT IN WEST AFRICA

**LAGOS (ALN).**—More than 20 strikers in coal mines operated by the government of this British West African colony were killed by police fire Nov. 18. The average wage in Nigerian mines and industries is about 20 cents a day. Payment is on a daily basis, so workers get nothing for Sundays and holidays. The coal miners were demanding wages averaging 80 cents daily.

the project, there are two obvious reasons for it:

• Very few families have been moving from the projects and applications have come to be viewed as a waste of time. Once a family gets out of the real estate sharks' grip, it isn't anxious to go back to "private enterprise" housing. Matter of fact, that's really why authorities are putting the heat on the 250 "excess income" families to force them out.

• Second reason for the low number of applications is prevailing jimcrow policy. Only a small section of Pioneer Homes and nothing at all in Mralvag Manor is available for Negro families.

**THE CITY COUNCIL** is interested in projects for so-called "middle income" families at \$20 a room. This would eliminate Singer and Phelps-Dodge workers, as well as most Negro families, from any chance of getting out of Elizabethport's slum dwellings.

Progressive, trade union and Negro people's organizations must not allow the City Council to get away with this. It will take a broad coalition of all these forces, working closely together, to enable the working people of Elizabeth to make any headway in the struggle for a place to live.

## Packhouse CIO Plan Wilson Campaign

**DES MOINES, Ia. (FP).**—A United Packinghouse Workers, (CIO) conference of Wilson & Co. locals has adopted "a militant program of action" to push its demands against the anti-union concern.

Following the meeting, which was attended by 400 delegates from locals in seven midwestern cities, UPWA Dist. Organizer A. T. Stephens said: "Wilson workers are determined to win a contract. They will take whatever action may be necessary."

Wilson cancelled its contract with the union 1½ years ago. Since then, despite an overwhelming UPWA victory in an NLRB election, the company has steadily refused to meet union demands.

As part of its campaign, the union has asked all members and friends of the labor movement to refuse to buy Wilson products.

## The Realty Lobby: Murder, Inc.

**LAST AUTUMN** The Worker warned that New Jersey's landlord-bled slums would roll up a fearsome toll in death by fire with the first touch of cold weather. That week 10 persons died in tenement fires. Five of them were children.

Now, like last year and the year before that, the realty sharks' murder season has begun again.

The Worker warns:

The death of a Negro baby and her 17-year-old cousin, who tried to save her, are a prelude to mounting disaster unless the people force state and local authorities to remedy the appalling housing conditions in New Jersey.

Thousands of New Jersey families in rotting, rat-infested tenements, forced to rely on kerosene stoves as protection against the slashing cold, are this year's potential victims of the fire-murderer. How many must die before the real estate corporations' housing monopoly is curbed, and their jimcrow ghettos wiped out?

Now—before the toll mounts—New Jersey's trade union, progressive and Negro people's organizations must unite to demand decent, low-cost, unsegregated public housing!

## The People Move; Progressives Can Move with Them

By Martha Stone

Chairman N. J. Communist Party

**THE PROGRESSIVE** Party has made valuable contributions to the struggle for civil liberty and peace. It has championed the people's fight against fascist-like forces which seek to encroach on the constitutional democratic rights of Americans.

The election results show the millions of people are fearful of the effect of a Republican victory on their civil liberties and economic status. Thus, the people defeated the bigot Dulles in New York, another war-mongering reactionar.

**THEY MOVED**, however, in the direction of strengthening the Democratic Party. It is clear that the illusions about the Truman administration and the so-called "welfare state" have quite a grip on the minds of big sections of the American people.

Dispelling these illusions, and exposing the true reactionary nature of the Truman Administration, cannot be accomplished alone by mass rallies called by more advanced political forces in the country.

This can come about on the basis of the people's own experiences in struggle.

**AS THE PEOPLE** organize in united action for Taft-Hartley repeal, for civil rights legislation, for housing and for peace—as they pressure the Truman Administration to fulfill its election promises—they will come to realize that the Democratic party, like the Republicans, cannot be relied upon to defend the people's interests.

Progressive forces must bend every effort to build united front movements on concrete demands the people are advancing.

These movements must go far beyond the direct influence of the Progressive Party. They must unite those concerned with issues of job



MARTHA STONE

security, housing, peace, civil rights—regardless of political differences or trade union affiliation.

**THE BASIS** of any effective coalition for 1950 depends upon the extent of unity achieved around specific issues. People's candidates will emerge in these struggles. The Progressive Party leaders in the trade unions and the liberal forces of New Jersey can contribute much to the building of such coalition movements and become an integral part of it. Upon such policies will the election tactics for 1950 be formed.

The goal of all progressives in this state—including the many who are not yet affiliated with the third party movement—should be to:

1—Help elect a Congress that will respond to the needs of the people.

2—Extend the movement for slum clearance in Newark and give full support to all efforts of the city-wide housing committee to develop a positive program for housing.

3—Extend civil rights movements by enlisting all organizations in the fight against the Tammany-McCarthy

(Continued on Page 13)

## Keenan's Cops Loose Again

**NEWARK.**—John B. Keenan's outbreak of Newark police brutality in little more than a month has chalked up another score. Pvt. Calvin Scott, of 221 Broad St. is near death at City Hospital, a police bullet lodged in his stomach.

His "crime?" A patrolman said he stole some peppers from a parked vegetable truck.

The patrolman's version of the incident also stated that the soldier started to run when he was told to stand still. That's when a bullet caught him in the stomach.

Scott, who is 19, was in civilian clothes and police said he was AWOL from Westover Field, Mass. He was found unconscious in a rear yard at 287 Broad St.

And the books are officially closed on the brutal beating of Cary Bronner, 132-pound Negro who was fined \$10 for "creating a disturbance" after Newark cops beat him senseless.

The Scott shooting recalled the "mysterious" murder of 19-year-old Milton Lang, shot in the back last November by one of three Newark cops after the Negro youth was roused from his sleep in a cannery plant doorway. Promises of an investigation by Essex County

Prosecutor Minard in that case

fobbed off into an announcement that ballistics experts "couldn't identify" the murder bullet.

### It Can Be Stopped

says Mrs. Constance Shipman, and you can help stop it. Read the story on the opposite page—then sit down and write a letter to Gov. Discol at the State House, Trenton. Tell him you want:

• A Grand Jury probe of the East Orange police.

• Full punishment of guilty policemen.

• An end to police brutality in New Jersey.

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IT WAS THE THIRD known



## FOR THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN SIX WEEKS, A NEGRO HAS MET VIOLENT DEATH IN JAIL AT EAST ORANGE. THE POLICE SAY BENJAMIN SHIPMAN JR. HANGED HIMSELF. BUT ...

THE STATELY YOUNG WOMAN with the quiet dark eyes walked into the office of the Civil Rights Congress at 502 High St., Newark. She carried a bundle of men's clothing.

"I want help," she said to CRC Secretary Lewis Moroze. "And I want to help. I want to help put an end to this terrible thing."

She opened the bundle, took the clothes out, laid them on the desk.

● There was a pink dress shirt. It was stained with blood.

● There was a pair of trousers. The belt loops were torn as if in violent struggle.

● There was a belt. Its buckle was broken.

● There was a watch. It was smashed.

They had belonged to Benjamin Shipman Jr., combat veteran who survived five full years of World War II, three of them in the ETO.

He had not survived a single night in East Orange city jail.

"They told me my husband hanged himself," said Mrs. Constance Shipman. "I don't believe it!"

★

THE NIGHT of Oct. 6, 1949, began as a normal one in the life of Ben and Constance Shipman. He had stopped home at 58 Wallace St., Newark, for a snack at about 11:30 p.m. Shipman worked nights, drove a delivery jeep for the Grove Drug Store at West Market and Newark Sts. He normally finished at 1:00 in the morning.

He stayed about 15 minutes, drank a glass of milk, joked with Mrs. Shipman and a friend of hers, Beatrice Frazier, who was visiting. Little Ben Shipman III, 6 years old, was sleeping.

"I'll see you later," Shipman told his wife when he left.

He never saw her again.

About 4 a.m. the next morning his brother, Bernard Shipman, roused Mrs. Shipman from her sleep with a phone call. "You better get up," he said. "The police say Bennie committed suicide."

★

WHAT HAPPENED in the four last hours of Benjamin Shipman's life after he left his wife and child, only the East Orange police know — so far.

He was picked up and booked at Main Police Headquarters on a speeding charge. Then, somehow, the charge was changed to purse-snatching. There is talk by the police of a "suicide attempt" right at the sergeant's desk, where — they say — Shipman "tried to cut himself with a two-inch pen-knife." His watch, shirt, belt, shoes were taken from him. He was placed in a cell.

He died there between 12 and 3 a.m. A coroner's report later said death came by strangulation.

The East Orange police said Benjamin Shipman Jr. had hanged himself with his undershirt.

BEHIND Mrs. Constance Shipman's disbelief is more than the damning evidence of the clothing.

There is more behind it, too, than the fact that Ben Shipman Jr. had no known reason in the world to kill himself.

Behind it is the fact that he was the second man in less than five weeks to meet death by strangulation in the East Orange city jail. Thomas Harris also — police said — "committed suicide" Sept. 1. Like

# WHERE DID THE BLOOD COME FROM?



MRS. CONSTANCE SHIPMAN: "I want to help end this terrible thing."

Shipman, he was 25 years old. Like Shipman, the police reported finding him hanged with his own undershirt. Like Shipman, he was a Negro.

MRS. CONSTANCE SHIPMAN wants "an end to this terrible thing." She wants help.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained the noted law firm of Talisman and Golat.

Whether justice will be done, or whether others will be found "hanged by their undershirt" in East Orange, may depend on what you — your trade union, your church or your community organization — do about it.

### Do These Things Happen When a Man Hangs Himself



HIS WATCH: SMASHED



HIS TROUSERS: BUCKLE Broken



HIS BELT: Torn



## It's No Dog's Life For the Mutt in Mink

By Bill Ma do

Browsing through a gossip column at lunch the other afternoon I ran across a few mink items that curdled the froth right in my mouth:

"Mrs. Frothingham's Tagstaff dined at Le Chambord with her dog, Buggie, which wore a \$40,000 necklace. . . . A girl waltzed into Trader Tom's wearing a mink jacket and a poodle wearing a replica of her jacket. . . . Sally DeMarco just bought a sable coat for her Doberman Pinscher, Teddy III. . . ."

At home that evening I showed the item to my dog Lobo. My animal is a fine proletarian pooch with a good word for every lady. But the business about dogs wearing mink coats and necklaces and sables stood the hair right up on his back.

"It'll make a story," Lobo growled. "Let me interview that big guy, Teddy III. Maybe I can straighten him out while I'm at it." That's my Lobo!

Well, the press card of my name, naturally, so I had to go along as Lobo kept his appointment next day in Teddy III's palatial suite atop the Carlton Arms. Lobo did the interviewing and I took notes. Here's how it went:

**TEDDY III:** This penthouse suite is rather crowded, don't you think? I'm requesting the mistress to provide a larger estate in the country.

**LOBO:** I share a one-room flat with Mardo. Plenty of room for both of us.

**TEDDY III:** I got two pounds of finely ground filet mignon every night with eggs whipped in for caloric content.

**LOBO:** That Cro-Pup canned food didn't stunt my growth so's you can notice.

**TEDDY III:** Comes beddy-bye and the butler makes up my Snuffy Comfort mattress, props the pillows, turns down the lights, and the mistress lulls me to sleep with her wiffon of Chibaba-Chibaba.



Chibaba-Chibaba. The song has sentimental value you know.

**LOBO:** I sleep in the bathroom and if Mardo opens his yap just once I'll muzzle him.

**TEDDY III:** The butler wakes me gently at 9 to change the sheets, serves me breakfast in bed after which I turn over for a morning nap.

**LOBO:** Mardo spills some cold water on me and yells "Rise and shine!" What's breakfast?

**TEDDY III:** I'm two years old now. The madam is sending me out to stud. Have my choice, you know.

**LOBO:** If I don't break outta that bathroom soon I'll go nuts. And I'm older than you!

**TEDDY III:** The mater clips coupons bringing her an annual income of some two or three millions!

**LOBO:** My boss works for much less. But we're happy.

And with that, Lobo turned on his heel, flicked a shaggy and uncombed tail into Teddy's horrified face and motioned to me. "C'mon, Mardo, take me back to that bathroom where a guy can breathe."

## After Ouster of Davis, What Won't O'D Do Next?

By Michael Singer

The expulsion of Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, only Negro member of the body, by the City Council last Tuesday has incited suspicion and fear of the future policies of the O'Dwyer Administration. The steamroller ouster of Davis following

## Notables to Speak At Garden Rally

Growing dissatisfaction with the Truman Administration's refusal to take even a minimum step toward outlawing the atom bomb will be reflected Monday in the first mass demonstration demanding that the bomb be discarded as a weapon.

Called by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the meeting in Madison Square Garden will hear outstanding speakers call for unequivocal U. S. action to outlaw the bomb. The rally, celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, will be the first demonstration on atomic policy since President Truman announced that an atomic explosion had taken place in the USSR.

Speakers will include Julius Katz-Suchy, Poland's chief delegate to the UN, Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, Muriel Draper, of the Congress of American Women, Charles P. Howard, Negro attorney and publisher, and Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman of the Council.

Stress at the rally is expected to be laid on two points: adoption of a treaty outlawing the bomb and the reopening of negotiations on the whole atomic question between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Even before the latest proposals made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky 10 days ago agreeing to international inspection proposals censored entirely

the American people's important segments of U. S. opinion are beginning to swing behind the Soviet demand for a treaty outlawing the bomb.

Chester Barnard, a key figure in the atomic hierarchy, wrote in the November Scientific American that the Baruch Plan was obsolete, that its aim had been from the first to ensure a Soviet refusal.

**MORE SIGNIFICANT** was the action taken at the peace panel of a recent conference called by the Society of Friends (Quakers), which voted support of the original Vishinsky proposals for an international convention outlawing the bomb and setting up machinery to scrap bomb plants.

While Vishinsky's latest proposals before the UN were hidden in the U. S. they nevertheless had an appreciable impact. For example, the day after they were made Hanson

Davidson, the N. Y. Times military expert, blossomed forth with the article intimating that Washington was beginning to think that it would have to give up the Baruch Plan and take some step to still the clamor for outlawing the bomb. He said that it was possible that the Truman Administration might even sign a treaty with the Soviet Union to that effect.

an opinion by Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath that his conviction as one of the 11 Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges made him ineligible to hold public office, was the first Council expulsion since that body was instituted in 1938.

The anti-democratic character of the City Council was highlighted when it voted immediately after

to hold public hearings on the O'Dwyer pay-grab bill which would boost Council salaries \$2,500 a year and raise Board of Estimate salaries from \$10,000 a year more for borough presidents to \$15,000 a year more for the mayor, comptroller and president of the City Council.

Councilman Davis, expulsion was assailed by Independent Republican Stanley M. Isaacs as "a disgrace" and "indecent." Isaacs will be the only minority member in the 1950 Council where 24 other members—all Democrats—will sit.

Davis was the only member of the Council who was not informed by telegram of Tuesday's meeting. He learned almost before the session got under way of the nature of the meeting, however, when Manhattan Republican Edward Rager arose to demand that "this traitor be removed forthwith" from the chamber.

Rager was defeated by Isaacs in a primary fight for City Council and his last gesture in the Council typified the pro-fascist tactics he has followed throughout his term. Davis immediately demanded the right to answer "the vicious lies by this little crackpot" but it

(Continued on Page 11)

## War Peril Grows, Can Be Beaten, Say Europe Communists

**WHEN THE SPOKESMEN** of Europe's eight leading Communist Parties make public their views on the main problems before the workingclass movement, the whole world listens. And the world listened this week, when it became known that a meeting of the Communist Information Bureau had taken place recently in Hungary, where some of the top Marxists of Europe exchanged opinions on the events since their last meeting in June, 1948, and outlined a program of action for the period ahead.

There were three main themes, corresponding to the three major reports. The first one dealt with the struggle for peace and was given by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Suslov. The second projected that battle for the united front, by Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's foremost leader. The third, on the fight against the Tito treachery, was given by the Romanian Communist general secretary, Gheorghe Dej.

**THE FULL RESOLUTIONS** were not available here at this writing. But, from the excerpts at hand, it is clear that the Cominform meeting stressed three main ideas:

I. That a much wider and more broadly-based united front of all working class and peace-loving forces is essential to bar the way to war, to preserve democratic liberties, to defend the living standards of the people and defend the independence of nations against the threat from the Anglo-American bloc.

II. That the danger of war continues, and must not be



FRENCH WORKERS hear plea for peace at a construction project in the Paris suburb of St. Denis.

under-estimated. In fact, it requires a more intensive and many-sided battle to meet it, because the imperialist bloc must be expected to grow more desperate for the very reason that the camp of Socialism and democracy has so greatly strengthened itself in the past space of time.

III. That the Tito clique in Yugoslavia has exposed itself as the splitters of the democratic and Socialist camp, converting Yugoslavia into an imperialist dependent, and Belgrade into an American spy center. Hence it must be combatted more vigorously than before, both by all the Communist Parties of the world as well as by the revolutionary forces inside of Yugoslavia itself. Irreconcilable struggle against all deviations from Marxism and vigilance against the penetration of the Communist Parties by spies of the enemy follow logically from this.

**IN DISCUSSING THE URGENCY** of a still wider united front for peace, the Cominform singles out a series of points which are not new in themselves but are given special emphasis. The first is the unity of action in the working class and the trade union movement, which means finding a path to unity with workers of Catholic faith, and with the rank and file of the Socialist Parties.

Secondly, the united front is defined as including "ever new sections of the population," ranging from the trade unions through the youth and women's organizations to cultural forces of all kinds and political and social leaders who are in favor of peace and are against war.

The discussion of the war danger stresses that "the forces of democracy, the forces of the supporters of peace exceed considerably the forces of reaction." The camp of peace and democracy has had an "enormous growth" over the past two years, in view of the victories of the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Republic in Eastern Germany, the exposure of American atomic monopoly illusions and other great events since the spring of 1948.

"It would be deeply and unforgivably misleading to consider that the danger of war has diminished. Historical experience shows that the more hopeless the cause of imperialist reactionaries, the more they rage and the more dangerous becomes the danger of military adventures."

**WITH RESPECT TO THE-TITO TREACHERY**, the resolution draws the balance of events since the Cominform denunciation of June, 1948. The eight Communist Parties underline that "an anti-Communist police state regime of a fascist type has been established in Yugoslavia," by leaders who were recruited "as spies and provocateurs from the ranks of the Party and the working class."

The Cominform resolution stresses a new and stronger way than before the double fight against Tito—by all the Communist Parties of the world, and by the genuine revolutionaries from inside the country.



## ELWOOD DEAN

'They Shall Not Die'  
Shows Duch Is On  
The Losing Side

PUBLIC SAFETY DIRECTOR DUCH OF TRENTON was so aroused by the fact that "They Shall Not Die" was to be performed in his official domain, that he rose to the full height of his arrogance, aimed the very hard-walled and very narrow channel of his mind directly at the people, and blasted away:

"Don't talk civil rights to me. You're here to stir up the people with your Trenton Six stuff. I'm not going to allow it."

People's Drama, Inc., of New York had been "stirred up" about the Trenton Six case some months ago, so it brought John Wexley's "They Shall Not Die" back to the off-Broadway state. Audiences were thrilled.

The New Jersey Cultural Committee made the production available to New Jersey audiences. Those who saw it were strongly impressed.



ELWOOD M. DEAN

IN TRENTON, because Duch prevented the showing, there were people who didn't see it—and were equally impressed. This latter group is divided into two categories, distinguished mainly by their difference in class interest.

Thus Andrew Duch was affected strongly — negatively, but strongly — by good social theater.

RUCH'S RESPONSE should teach us progressives something. People like him fear exposure. Particularly are they afraid that their attitudes on civil rights might be exposed.

They know that forceful productions like Wexley's "They Shall Not Die" (based upon the famous Scottsboro case of the early thirties), can do more to arouse the people's interest in civil rights than a thousand leaflets. They understand the power of the cultural weapon.

Duch and all others involved in the Trenton Six frameup realize that they're on the losing side. They are very properly frightened. Like fascist-minded elements everywhere, they can brook no opposition.

TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, the speed with which Duch's police tore down the Civil Rights Congress' announcements of \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the real killers of William Horner.

Wouldn't it seem natural for "typically American politicians" such as the Trenton officials to want the \$1,000? Or at least it would seem there could be no objection to the offer of such a reward. Not so, however.

The reward offer and the dramatic production were announced at about the same time in Trenton. Duch "hit the ceiling."

It is obvious that he feared the people's cultural weapon. It appears also that he fears the \$1,000 might spur some one or more of the great honest majority of Trentonians to tell what they know about the world-famous frameup. It might well be a conscience-stricken juror.

SUPPOSE one of the jurors (or anybody else who has damning evidence) were to have seen "They Shall Not Die"? That would surely increase the odds for upsetting Duch's applecart. That's why—like Goering—when he heard the word "culture," he "reached for his gun."

The people of Trenton, supported by toiling people everywhere, must assure that what Duch fired from his "gun" proves a dud.

"They Shall Not Die" must be performed in Trenton. People's Drama must return to Trenton in triumph—in victory over those who framed the Trenton Six. That will be a major blow against reactionaries everywhere.

## Jersey Subbers Pace Nation

New Jersey's Worker readers drive—will play host to outstanding New Jersey performers at the mid-way mark.

BOB KONSKY, Eastern Penna. Communist Party organization secretary, and Pennsylvania Worker circulation manager Jessie Snyder warned the Jerseyans to expect 1,000 Pennsylvania subs—or 50 percent of its total goal—by that time.

But Gay Padula, New Jersey Worker circulation manager who chaired the conference, pointed out that all-county follow-up of the example set by the New Jersey

# 'Hellfire' Backs Up As Redbaiters Lose

ORANGE.—Hellfire backed up on the Roman Catholic hierarchy here this week when close to 1,000 Monroe Calculator workers dumped an anti-UE rightwing slate by a 2-to-1 vote in regular officers' election of UE Local 431. The vote was a stunning defeat

for Msgr. Michael Mechler of Our Lady of the Valley Church and the Very Rev. Andrew Petralia of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, who had warned their parishioners to vote for the rightwingers "under pain of mortal sin."

"Mortal sin," in Catholic dogma, carries the penalty of eternal damnation in hell with no chance for even a transfer to purgatory.

The vote showed 642 for Raymond Shattuk, incumbent local president, against 339 for redbaiter Richard Gordon. A record 997 ballots were cast among the local's 1,100 members, most of whom are Catholic.

Of 17 contested offices, only three rightwingers were elected—a trustee, a night-shift vice-president and a night-shift executive board member.

THE ELECTION DEFEAT of the anti-UE slate followed by less than two weeks a thumping vote by the Monroe workers to reaffirm their UE affiliation against frantic pleas by Msgr. Mechler and Rev. Petralia to switch to Jim Carey's split-off "IUE."

Although Petralia limited his threats to "grievous sin," Mechler

went all-out at his Sunday masses two days before the election to demand a right-wing vote on pain of hellfire itself.

Significantly, Mechler showed desperation in his Sunday "sermons" when he lashed out at "weak-kneed Catholics" and revealed a split in his own parish denouncing "two members of this parish on the left wing ticket."

The same day, the Rev. Philip E. Dobson, director of St. Peter's College Industrial Relations Institute, made a second-week exhortation to UE members in a speech sponsored by the Labor-Management Forum at Orange High School.

MECHLER'S "HELLFIRE" imprecations were made one day after his superior Archbishop Thomas A. Walsh, returned from a session at the Vatican with Pope Pius XII.

Although the priests—and the anti-UE splitters—had put their entire campaign on an "anti-Communist" level, the pro-UE leadership of Local 431 is actually not even left-wing.

Front-page publicity was given

the anti-UE red baiters by the Newark Evening News in an effort to stampede the vote.

## Morris Reports On CIO Split

NEWARK.—What's ahead for unity in the American labor movement?

George Morris, labor editor of The Worker, will answer that question—and plenty of others—at the Current Events Forum here Sunday evening, Dec. 4.

Morris, veteran labor writer who has often drawn fire from sellout leaders because of his exposes and shrewd analyses, will give a first-hand report on the recent CIO convention in Cleveland.

The Forum will be held at the Newark Cultural Center, 129 Clinton Ave. It begins at 8 p.m. Admission is 50 cents.

## The People Move

(Continued from page 1-A)

"loyalty" oaths now before the state supreme court.

4—Build a united movement to free the Trenton Six and stop the police attacks on the Negro people.

5—Work out united labor action for repeal of Taft-Hartley.

6—Help express, through the broadest unity, the widespread peace sentiments of the people for abolition of the atom bomb and an end to the cold war.

PROGRESSIVE FORCES, in building such movements, should utilize every electoral advantage to further the movement around these issues.

They should concern themselves with primary contests in the Democratic and Republican parties. They should bend every effort to get the best kind of people's candidates in the key Congressional districts in order to defeat reactionaries.

Trade union leaders and progressives must pay close attention to electoral possibilities in city commission and Town Council elections ahead for important industrial cities such as Camden and Passaic. They must develop non-partisan unity for progressive candidates in school board elections.

Only through the fullest coalition of advanced forces like the Progressive party, Communists and left-progressive trade unionists with the main stream of the American people—who are deeply concerned over the issues of peace, jobs, security and civil rights—can the reactionaries be defeated and the groundwork laid for the development of a broad, effective people's party in America.

### ASK UNION POLL

The General Electric and Westinghouse Conference Boards of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (unaffiliated) suggested that NLRB elections be held on March 15 at GE and Westinghouse plants. The March 15 date, it was pointed out, would provide workers with protection under existing UE contracts, which run to April 1, 1950.

### STRIKE RESTAURANTS

TUCUMCARI, N. M. (FP). — Unorganized bar and restaurant workers are striking for a minimum wage of 60c an hour and time-and-a-half for overtime after 48 hours. They quit their jobs after employers refused to raise wages from the present 50c hourly rate.

## RCA WORKERS SIT DOWN, FORCE SPLITTERS OUT

CAMDEN — A 45-minute sit-down by 250 RCA Component Parts Dept. workers the day before Thanksgiving forced the RCA-Victor Corporation to end special privileges it had granted anti-UE leaders in roaming the plant to agitate for the CIO-sponsored "IUE."

The workers, members of UE Local 103, refused to go back until two renegade executive board

members had left the floor. The two, 2nd Vice-President Mike Cahill of 17-5 Building and 3rd Vice-President Tony Perry of Fabrication, had demanded that the workers end their sitdown.

Margaret Thornton, chairman of Division 7 which includes Component Parts, and shop steward Betty Chambers refused to follow Cahill's and Perry's "orders."

"Are your cards rung out or is the company paying you?" Mrs. Thornton asked Cahill and Perry, both far from their own departments. The two anti-UE leaders refused to answer.

THE WORKERS—all women—didn't budge until John Leto, Local 103 business agent and president, arrived amid ringing cheers.

Leto, leader of the pro-UE majority of the local's 6,000 members, settled into a session with no less than Plant Manager Arnold Kelly.

The plant official announced that the corporation would "absolutely maintain its contract with UE" and agreed to curb foreman favoritism which had permitted the anti-UE splitters to roam the plant at will during working hours.

Then—on Leto's recommendation—the women went back to work.

## Play Banned—But People's Art Booms

New Jersey's new fighting cultural movement received its "baptism of fire" last week when it launched a drive to force Trenton's Director of Public Safety Duch to rescind his ban on the play, People's Drama, "They Shall Not Die."

The play has been making a New Jersey tour under auspices of the New Jersey Cultural Committee.

Now the Committee plans an all-out enlistment of the arts in the struggle for people's expression and human rights. The first conference of artists, writers, actors and musicians to form a statewide organization takes place Sunday, Dec. 11, at 1 p.m., at Oriental Masonic Temple, 509 High St.

THE FOUNDING conference will discuss the role of the artist in the New Jersey scene. It will seek to "broaden and develop a vital, effective art of the people, by the people and for the people—an art close to the interests and hopes of the masses."

After panel discussions, reports and election of officers for the permanent arts' organization, the conference will recess until the evening, when a Calypso program will be given at the Blue Mirror Room, 188 Belmont Ave. The Calypso Serenaders, with Francine and Donald, dancers, will lead in songs and dances of Trinidad. Tickets to the performance are 99c.

Admission to the conference is free.

### Woodie Guthrie Sings in Newark

NEWARK.—Woodie Guthrie, famous folk balladeer, sings in Newark this Saturday night, Dec. 3. He's the feature in a "double barrel of fun" with dancing and entertainment at the Young Israel Canteen, Maple and Weequahic Aves.

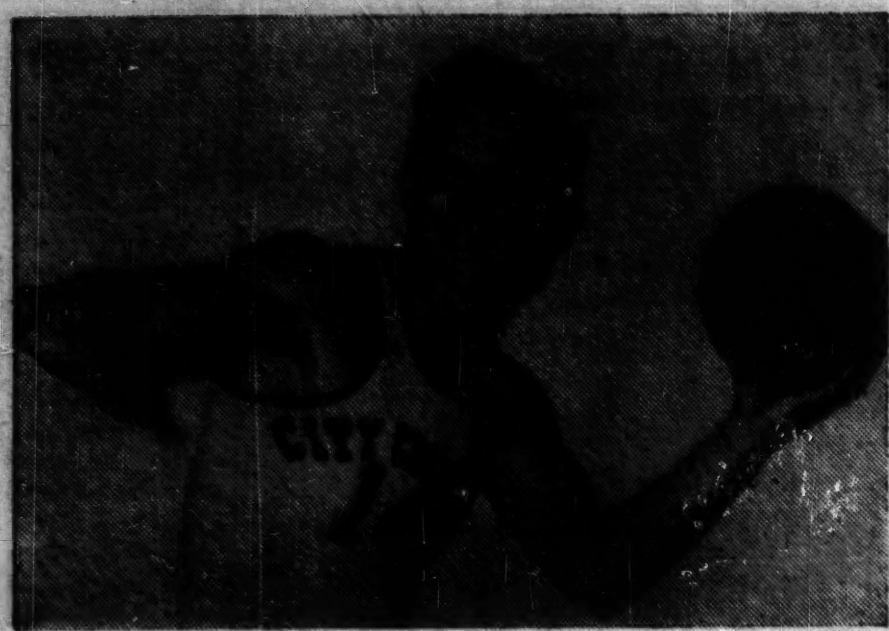
Guthrie, author of a best-seller autobiography, Bound For Glory, has been acclaimed by ballad experts as America's outstanding living folk singer.

## Classified Ads

APARTMENT needed by progressive organization leader in Essex County. 4 rooms or more. Write M. J. Worker, 38 Park Place, Newark.



## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3½ Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Galiber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 6-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said, "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed, "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said, "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck. "Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



# The Worker

Southern  
Edition

## The American Family-- Is This One Yours?

— See Magazine Section —

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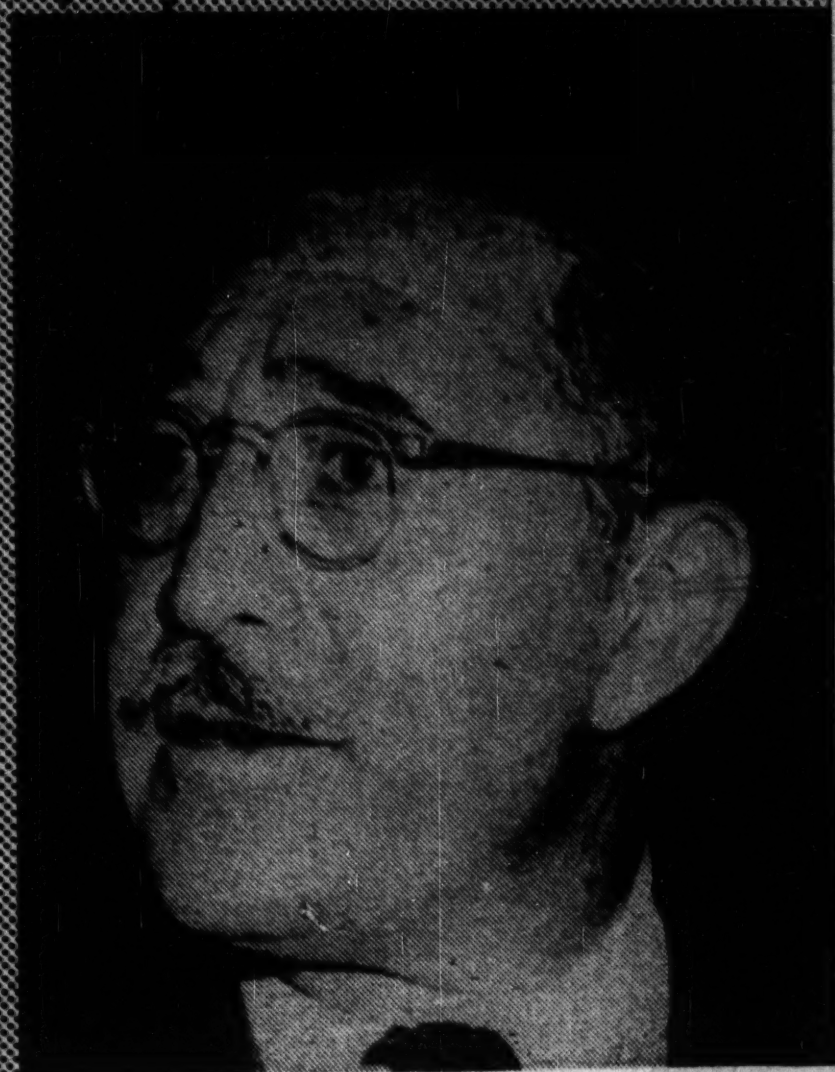
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26

December 4, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



— See Page 3 —



**FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE**—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Europe Communists Tell World Outlook

— See Page 2 —

## Jesse James Was a Piker!

— See Page 5 —

## Is It Un-American To Defraud the US?

— See Page 4 —



# Strikes, Wage Battles Show Southerners Ripe for Unions

Southern workers are fighting back against poor working conditions and Dixiecrat politics in a way which invites their organization into the trade unions. The tone and temper of southern resistance to employer pressure shows a really serious effort to organize the southern unorganized



WITCHHUNT VICTIMS: Fred Estes, Mrs. Katie Estes and their youngest of six children.

## FBI Cracks Down on Mexican-Americans In Texas Witchhunt

By James J. Green

Agents of the Department of Justice are committing deeds in Dallas, Texas, for which all Americans might well hang their heads in shame—except for the need to raise those heads in protest!

There is being attempted a mass political deportation of alleged aliens, particularly Mexican-Americans, combined with an effort to imprison a Communist leader if he will not serve as "finger-man" for the Department of Immigration. If not beaten back, these attempts will set precedents for a new wave of political persecutions.

Here are the facts: For many months, Department of Immigration and FBI agents have been hounding and "investigating" a number of foreign-born residents of Dallas.

Who are these "aliens"? Five are Mexican-American, two are Jewish.

There is Mrs. Becky Levine who lives in a modest, lower-middle class section of Dallas. This "dangerous" person turned out to be a GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. She is seriously ill of heart trouble, and has been practically bed-ridden for more than a year. Over 62 years of age, she has lived in the United States since 1901, and in Dallas itself since 1912. A widow, she has six children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. One of her sons was a war-prisoner for six months in a German concentration camp. During the war, Mrs. Levine herself, aging and ill, served as a Red Cross volunteer worker.

As for the deportation investigation, she waved an angry hand: "I'm a citizen anyway by my first marriage!"

Somehow, in leaving to hunt up a second interview, it was hard to conjure up the picture of our republic tottering under the assault of this sick and elderly great-grandmother, a citizen whom the

almighty ruling powers were seeking to deport.

OVER IN WEST DALLAS lives Mr. Jose Estrada. There are no pavements and no lights. Neither sewers nor running water. Water comes in barrels at 50 cents; the murderous infant diarrhea comes free, only the doctor bills and funerals come rather high.

Jose Estrada is 54 years of age and has lived in the United States since 1905, after coming with his parents from Mexico. He has been a resident of Dallas for more than 20 years. His children—10 living and 3 dead—were all born in the United States. There are 5 grandchildren. One died this year — a whisper: "infant diarrhea." Three sons listening intently were combat veterans in World War II; the body of one was so torn by shrapnel that he was disabled for life. This son of the "dangerous" father wears the Purple Heart.

What could have "qualified" Mr. Estrada for deportation in the eyes of the Departments of Justice and Immigration?

He was a member of the United Mine Workers from 1910 to 1923, mining coal and ore in Texas. He has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL, for the last 11 years, having been honored by election as trustee and executive board member. As a delegate to the state AFL Convention in 1945, he joined with the Negro delegates when they staged their historic walk-out demanding an end to discriminatory practices. "Put in your story," he said with a simple gesture to my notes, "that I am for peace, against all discrimination, for a better life for the working people."

MR. FRANCISCO DE LA

would be welcomed with outstretched arms. In a recent letter to the editor of a labor paper, a Texas union member says the greatest state in the nation is hog-tied by a combination of crooked Democratic politicians and rich Republican financiers and business men. The Texan says that those who dare to speak up against this misrule are "brushed off as Communists."

An Arkansas union member in another letter, criticizes Sen. J. W. Fulbright for his support of the Taft-Hartley law and opposition to the 75 cents minimum wage bill. The union member says that Fulbright represents the corporations of Wall Street and not the working people of Arkansas.

In Paris, Ark., workers at the Avoset Dairy won a five to 16½ cents an hour wage increase. These employees voted to join the Teamsters Union last October and have already used their union to good advantage by improving their wages.

Spurred on by the dairy workers'

action in Paris, the employees of the White Dairy and Ice Cream Co. in Fort Smith, Ark., have also joined the Teamsters International Union. Also joining this union because of the Paris action are 60 dairy workers in Darnelle, Ark.

FARM LABORERS in the area of Rogersville, Tenn., have joined the National Farm Labor Union, according to a report by M. K. Baird, organizer for the AFL. In Atlanta retail clerks in the Colonial Stores voted 100 percent in favor of joining the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL).

Other increases in wages were won by office employees of the Tampa Electric Co. They won a 7½ cents an hour increase. The Florida Greyhound Bus Lines office employees won a five cents increase recently.

In Spartanburg, N. C., the D. E.

## STAR WITNESS IN KKK FLOGGING TRIAL TAKES IT ON 'LAM'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A witness in the trial of Klan floggers, to begin Dec. 5, took flight in Texas because he was afraid attacks might be made on his life.

The witness is Irving Leon Key, 28, who fled to Houston, Tex., and was arrested by FBI agents. During grand jury investigations of the floggings Key was given deputy sheriff protection. It was observed that he was guarded somewhat more than other grand jury witnesses.

It is reported that Key attended Klan meetings and was with the Klansmen when they organized their rides. It is said that he feared revenge from Klansmen for telling what he might know.

Converse Company's three cotton mills were closed by a strike of 1,400 employees. They are members of the Textile Workers of America (CIO).

Southern labor, Negro and white, is on the march. It is refusing to take less because they happen to live in Dixie. An editorial in the Southern Labor Review, an AFL organ, said: "Southern workers resent the implication that they will accept wages and working standards which are inferior to those prevailing elsewhere. They are union conscious and realize that many of the old line trade unions were organized originally in the South."

## Negroes Win Public Offices, Jury Posts in Fight for Rights

Gains in the fight for civil rights are being made everywhere in the South, with more Negroes sitting on juries, winning new schools, and Negro candidates elected to office. In Louisville, Ky., Jesse Lawrence, a Negro, was elected to the state legislature.

A Negro will sit in the Richmond City Council. He is Oliver W. Hill who was elected to that body during recent elections. Two Negro justices of the peace, James A. Jackson and Harold Stewart, were also elected in Virginia.

Reports, yet unconfirmed, are that W. W. Jackson, a Negro citizen of San Antonio, Tex., won a seat in that city's municipal council. There were many other Negro citizens running in the recent elections in the South. Several of them made good showings in spite of Klan threats and Dixiecrat propaganda.

ROSA is a very small, neat man with a shy, quiet manner. He is 41, and one is a little surprised to learn he saw 25 months in the Navy during the war with seven battle stars for active combat in the Pacific. "I was a hot-shell man," he says modestly, and explains: everyone else stands back from the great navy guns as they blast and recoil, but the hot-shell man stands close to catch the smoking cartridge as the gun ejects it. The U. S. S. Colorado saw plenty of action; one wonders how many smoking shells it took to make Mr. de la Rosa eligible for deportation.

He has been in the U. S. A. since 4 years of age, and worked hard all his life. For the last nine years he has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL; only his being called away to navy duty kept him from serving a term as union trustee after he was elected to it.

WHEN THE COMMUNIST leader in the area, Fred Estes, was subpoenaed to "testify," he at once took a principled position of objecting to the whole proceedings and to being placed in the position of a stoolpigeon regarding other people and their affairs. Officer of Immigration W. C. Young tried hectoring and bullying him, and physically ejected Estes' attorney, Mr. Sam S. Barabara. But when Officer Young haled Estes before the Federal District Court to have him cited for contempt, he met a temporary

check. The judge reprimanded Young for depriving Estes of counsel, and stated that the Department of Immigration was "pioneering" somewhat in its procedure. Judge Atwell, however, ordered Estes to reappear Dec. 5 and give testimony "only about the persons named in the subpoena."

Estes, himself a veteran and a father of six children, has given previous indication of his determination not to be a party to, but to help defeat, the political persecution of people by the Department of Immigration. Hanging over his head is the threat of a jail sentence.

BEHIND THE MOVES of the Justice and Immigration Departments lies the plain intent to silence and intimidate all opposition to the big business policies of the Truman administration. In the Southwest, the special targets of this drive are the 3½ million Mexican-Americans, the millions of Negroes, the trade unionists and minority groups.

The reek of Foley Square, the strong, foul smell of fascism, hangs over Dallas.

It is up to the people to drive it away. Every organization, every individual, should make themselves heard to Attorney General Howard McGrath and Officer W. C. Young, Department of Immigration, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

the first Negro ever named on a regular jury panel in this county.

NEGRO CITIZENS in the South were winning new schools as a result of court suits and anti-Jimcrow campaigns. In Texas federal Judge William H. Atwell gave the Waxahachie School Board 30 days in which to afford a Negro high school curriculum equal to that given whites.

In Virginia a federal court decision declared that Negro students in Pulaski County schools are discriminated against. The decision called for equal educational facilities for Negro students. The suit was one of several started in that state by the NAACP against county school boards.

In Jonesboro, Ark., school board officials have decided that the first school in a million dollar program will be a Negro institution. The usual procedure has been to build Negro schools last, after white schools have been built. Construction on the new school will begin in March.

Gains for civil rights and an end to Jimcrow are being made. They are small gains, but are the fruits of decades of struggle.

## Hodcarriers Win Wage Increase

HOUSTON, Texas.—Thousands of members of Local 18, Hodcarriers and Laborers, AFL, won a 12½c an hour increase after a short, militant strike. All AFL construction workers respected the local's picket lines which effectively shut down some huge construction projects in this area. The membership of Local 18 is mainly Negro and Mexican-American workers.

The Association of General Contractors, which had at first issued a vicious blast at the union's demands, strongly tinged with "white supremacist" ideas, changed their tune when the AFL workers showed their full solidarity.



# It's No Dog's Life For the Mutt in Mink

By Bill Mardo

Browsing through a gossip column at lunch the other afternoon I ran across a few milky items that curdled the froth right in my mouth:

"Mrs. Frothingham-Wagstaff dined at Le Chambord with her dog, Buggie, which wore a \$40,000 necklace... A girl waltzed into Trader Tom's wearing a mink jacket and leading a poodle wearing a replica of her jacket... Sally DeMarco just bought a sable coat for her Doberman Pinscher, Teddy III..."

At home that evening I showed the item to my dog Lobo. My animal is a fine proletarian pooch with a good word for everybody. But the business about dogs wearing mink coats and necklaces and sables stood the hair right up on his back.

"It'll make a story," Lobo growled. "Let me interview that big guy, Teddy III. Maybe I can straighten him out while I'm at it." That's my Lobo!

Well, the press card is in my name, naturally, so I had to go along as Lobo kept his appointment next day in Teddy III's palatial suite atop the Carlton-Arms. Lobo did the interviewing and I took notes. Here's how it went:

TEDDY III: This penthouse suite is rather crowded, don't you think? I'm requesting the mistress to provide a larger estate in the country.

LOBO: I share a one-room flat with Mardo. Plenty of room for both of us.

TEDDY III: I get two pounds of finely ground filet mignon every night with eggs whipped in for caloric content.

LOBO: That Gro-Pup canned food didn't stunt my growth so's you can notice.

TEDDY III: Comes beddy-bye and the butler makes up my Snuffy Comfort mattress, props the pillows, turns down the lights, and the mistress lulls me to sleep with her version of Chibaba-Chibaba. The song has sentimental value you know.

LOBO: I sleep in the bathroom and if Mardo



opens his yap just once I'll muzzle him.

TEDDY III: The butler wakes me gently at 9 to change the sheets, serves me breakfast in bed after which I turn over for a morning nap.

LOBO: Mardo spills some cold water on me and yells "Rise and shine!" What's breakfast?

TEDDY III: After a noontime romp around the garden, madam and I have lunch at Shors and attend a matinee.

LOBO: I'm back in the bathroom.

TEDDY III: I'm two years old now. The madam is sending me out to stud. Have my choice, you know.

LOBO: If I don't break outta that bathroom soon I'll go nuts. And I'm older than you!

TEDDY III: The mater clips coupons bringing her an annual income of some two or three millions!

LOBO: My boss works for much less. But we're happy.

And with that, Lobo turned on his heel, flicked a shaggy and uncombed tail into Teddy's horrified face and motioned to me. "C'mon, Mardo, take me back to that bathroom where a guy can breathe."

# Fight for Fair Jury-- Is This 'Contempt'?

By Joseph North

Most Americans believe the lawyers in the Foley Square trial were sentenced for contempt because they misbehaved in court.

That's what the newspapers and Judge Medina would have them believe. But anybody who reads the record of the trial—the judge's contempt citation itself—will learn otherwise. They will discover the lawyers received six-month sentence because:

1—They assailed the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

2—They challenged the federal jury system in New York because it discriminates against Negroes, Jews, trade unionists.

3—They sought to get pertinent evidence into the trial, like the Supreme Court ruling in the Schneiderman case which said the Communist teachings were legal.

Unless public opinion has its say, the lawyers can be railroaded to prison Dec. 12 when they appear before the Circuit Court of Appeals. They will argue for postponement of the contempt appeal Dec. 5.

If they go to jail, they go because they sought a fair jury and a fair trial for their defendants. That is their crime.

And the 11 defendants will be robbed of legal aid in their appeal

from the five year conviction. This appeal will go to the Supreme Court and will challenge the constitutionality of the Smith Act which brought the indictments.

ALSO, IF MEDINA'S contempt rulings are upheld they will prejudice adversely the issues in the main case. For the contempt issues cited by Medina cannot be separated from the issues in the main trial.

Proof that the Foley Square lawyers were sentenced to prison because they fought for a fair trial can be produced by a study of Judge Medina's lengthy 60 page citation. Fourteen of the forty points Medina detailed as basis for his contempt charge dealt with this question.

The defense lawyers challenged the jury system in New York which is rigged to include a vast majority of the rich, the men of the corporations. It excludes, as far as possible, the workingman, the Negro, the Jew.

Because they exposed this state of affairs, Judge Medina says they sought to bring "the Court and the entire Federal judicial system into general discredit and disrepute."

The very first point in Medina's contempt citation is revealing. It deals with the defense's effort to

prove the majority of jurors represent Big Business.

The defense asked one Herbert Allen, a member of a petit jury panel, the assessed valuation of his home. The judge sustained a prosecution objection. Defense Attorney Harry Sacher pleaded that unless such facts are permitted, how can the defense establish their case? How can they show the wealth of the jurymen?

For this the judge cited Sacher and the other lawyers for contempt.

Americans today are wiring U. S. General Howard McGrath. They demand postponement of the Circuit Court hearing on the appeal of the lawyers' contempt case until after final appeal argument is heard on the convictions of the 11 Communist leaders.

Time is short, the issues are grave and of incalculable importance to every American's freedom.

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# War Peril Grows, Can Be Beaten, Say Europe Communists

WHEN THE SPOKESMEN of Europe's eight leading Communist Parties make public their views on the main problems before the workingclass movement, the whole world listens. And the world listened this week, when it became known that a meeting of the Communist Information Bureau had taken place recently in Hungary, where some of the top Marxists of Europe exchanged opinions on the events since their last meeting in June, 1948, and outlined a program of action for the period ahead.

There were three main themes, corresponding to the three major reports. The first one dealt with the struggle for peace and was given by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Suslov. The second projected that battle for the united front, by Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's foremost leader. The third, on the fight against the Tito treachery, was given by the Romanian Communist general secretary, Gheorghe Dej.

THE FULL RESOLUTIONS were not available here at this writing. But, from the excerpts at hand, it is clear that the Cominform meeting stressed three main ideas:

I. That a much wider and more broadly-based united front of all working class and peace-loving forces is essential to bar the way to war, to preserve democratic liberties, to defend the living standards of the people and defend the independence of nations against the threat from the Anglo-American bloc.

II. That the danger of war continues, and must not be



FRENCH WORKERS hear plea for peace at a construction project in the Paris suburb of St. Denis.

under-estimated. In fact, it requires a more intensive and many-sided battle to meet it, because the imperialist bloc must be expected to grow more desperate for the very reason that the camp of Socialism and democracy has so greatly strengthened itself in the past space of time.

III. That the Tito clique in Yugoslavia has exposed itself as the splitters of the democratic and Socialist camp, converting Yugoslavia into an imperialist dependent, and Belgrade into an American spy center. Hence it must be combatted more vigorously than before, both by all the Communist Parties of the world as well as by the revolutionary forces inside of Yugoslavia itself. Irreconcilable struggle against all deviations from Marxism and vigilance against the penetration of the Communist Parties by spies of the enemy follow logically from this.

IN DISCUSSING THE URGENCY of a still wider united front for peace, the Cominform singles out a series of points which are not new in themselves but are given special emphasis.

The first is the unity of action in the working class and the trade union movement, which means finding a path to unity with workers of Catholic faith, and with the rank and file of the Socialist Parties.

Secondly, the united front is defined as including "ever new sections of the population," ranging from the trade unions through the youth and women's organizations to cultural forces of all kinds and political and social leaders who are in favor of peace and are against war.

The discussion of the war danger stresses that "the forces of democracy, the forces of the supporters of peace exceed considerably the forces of reaction." The camp of peace and democracy has had an "enormous growth" over the past two years, in view of the victories of the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Republic in Eastern Germany, the exposure of American atomic monopoly illusions and other great events since the spring of 1948.

"It would be deeply and unforgivably misleading to consider that the danger of war has diminished. Historical experience shows that the more hopeless the cause of imperialist reactionaries, the more they rage and the more dangerous becomes the danger of military adventures."

WITH RESPECT TO THE TITO TREACHERY, the resolution draws the balance of events since the Cominform denunciation of June, 1948. The eight Communist Parties underline that "an anti-Communist police state regime of a fascist type has been established in Yugoslavia," by leaders who were recruited "as spies and provocateurs from the ranks of the Party and the working class."

The Cominform resolution stresses a new and stronger way than before the double fight against Tito—by all the Communist Parties of the world, and by the genuine revolutionaries from inside the country.

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## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3½ Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Galiber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dec. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard, Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker

are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up, at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 6-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed, "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."





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## The American Family-- Is This One Yours?

— See Magazine Section —

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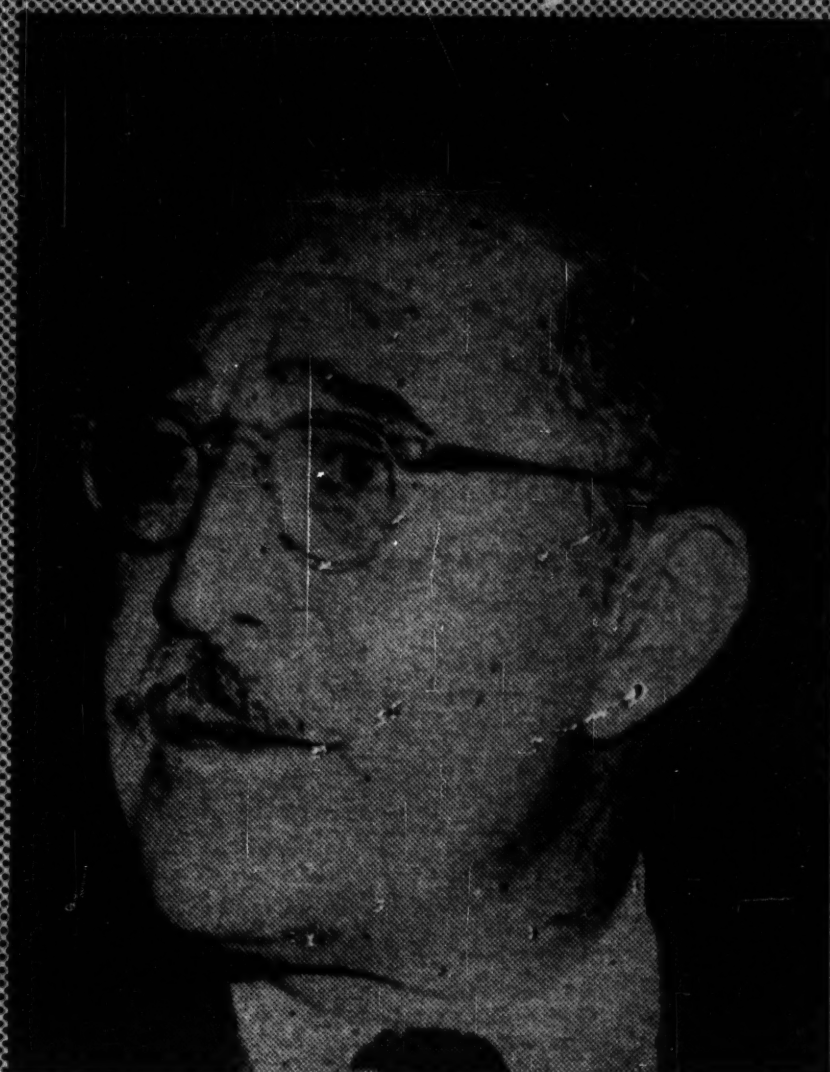
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December 4, 1949

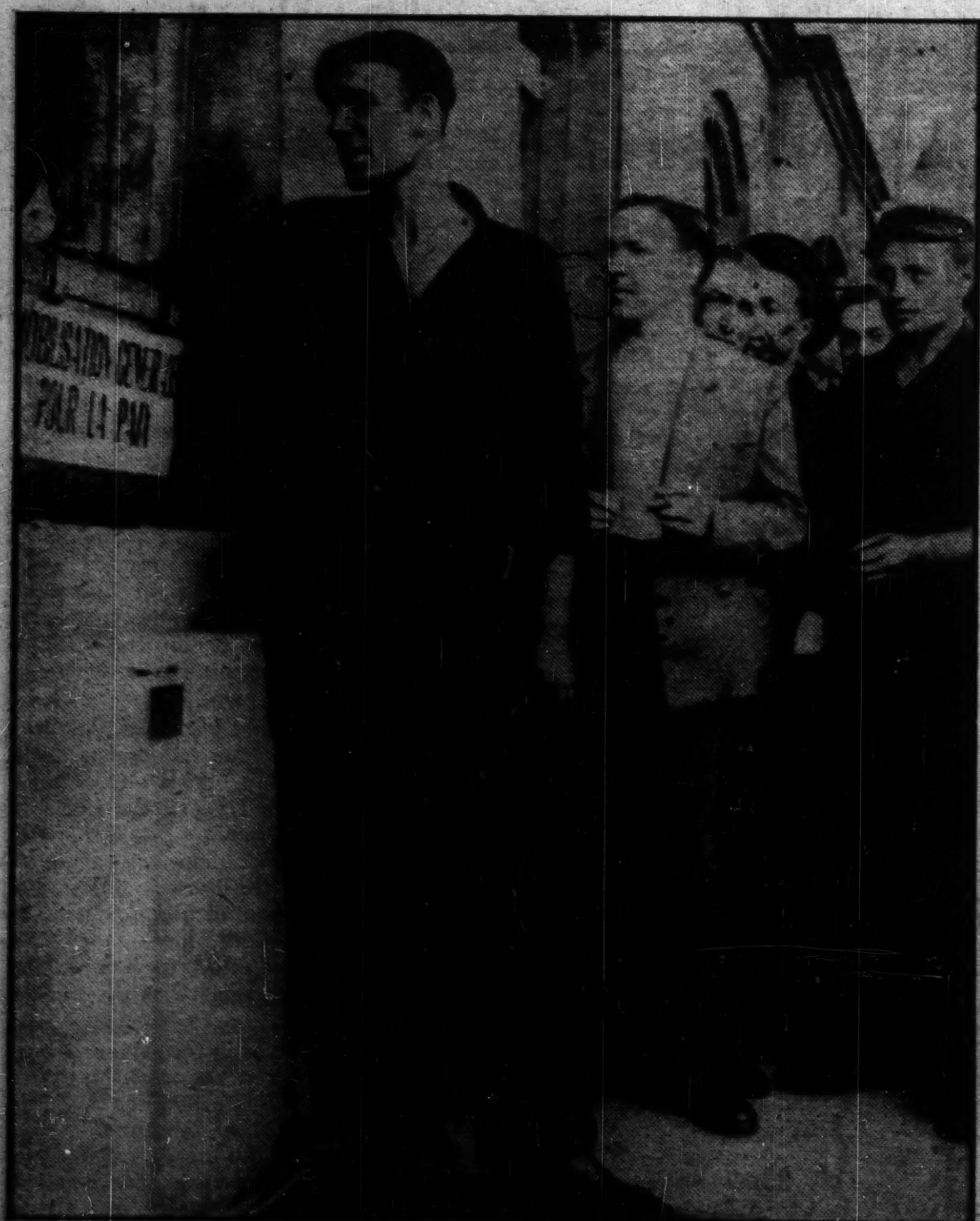
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# THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



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FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Europe Communists Tell World Outlook

— See Page 2

## Jesse James Was a Piker!

— See Page 5

## Is It Un-American To Defraud the US?

— See Page 4



# The Case of Harold Benders, Jr.: People, United, Won His Fight

By Leo Soft

BOSTON.—There is nothing special about Harold Benders, Jr. He looks and acts like many another 15-year-old boy. Maybe he's a little smaller than most; his wiry 95 pounds earned him the name of "Peewee." He is one of five children, from a working family. He lives on crowded Westminster St., South End. He goes to school. He is a Negro.

Even the fact that a subway guard, for no reason, smashed him over the eye with a metal pipe isn't very special. Negro boys—and Negro men and women—are beaten and attacked every day by police.

The special thing about Harold Benders is that his was a case which the people fought. He might have been another Negro victim of a frameup. But a community battle, fought by Negroes and whites together, won the case of Harold Benders. The people succeeded in throwing Benders' phony conviction for "assault" out of court.

It was, of course, just a little victory in the great battle against Jimcrow. But the way it was won offers a model lesson in Negro-white unity, in fighting community action. It's a valuable lesson to learn. Because any other case—they happen every day—can be won in the same way.

IT ALL STARTED on the Fourth of July. Young Benders, with four friends, had gotten lost in the subway. They were looking for their street car. MTA cashier Gerald Hall, 170 pounds, grabbed Benders, the oldest of the boys, and began to kick and beat him. Benders said, "Why are you hitting me?"

Before shocked witnesses, Ball answered by smashing the boy over the right eye with a metal pipe. Blood oozed out. Police came and took Benders to City Hospital, where five stitches were taken.

They used every anti-Negro trick in the book to try to frame Harold Benders. Ball, refuted by witnesses, lied that Benders was charged with "assault with a dangerous weapon."

Benders found that he was not alone. The attack had been witnessed by a member of the Civil Rights Congress—declared "subversive" by the Truman government. Before night, the CRC had secured attorney Gabriel Kantrovitz. It sparked organization of a Citizens Committee to Defend Harold Benders.

Community organizations came to the defense. Walter O'Brien of the Progressive Party, Arthur Jones of the Committee to End Job Discrimination, William Harrison of the Boston Chronicle, John Mitchell of the United Packinghouse Workers and Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes joined. The Communist Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Young Progressives and Labor Youth League were represented.

More than 30 supporters came to the Benders trial. First Negro



MRS. HAROLD BENDERS AND SON, HAROLD, JR.

Judge Bruce Robinson dodged the case by disqualifying himself. Later a white judge speedily found Benders guilty of the phony "knife attack." Ugly prejudice marked the "testimony" against the Negro boy.

Benders was sentenced to six months probation. The case was appealed at once. The Communist Party, the NAACP Youth Council, and Young Progressives brought the facts to the people with street meetings on the case. Soon the whole South End knew the facts.

ON AUGUST 28, William Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, spoke on the case to a mass rally at the Everett School. With him, Mrs. Maude Trotter Steward, publisher of The Guardian, and William Harrison, associate editor of the Chronicle, urged public protest.

Otis A. Hood, Communist candidate for School Committee, brought the facts to thousands during his campaign. The Boston Negro press and the Sunday Worker helped organize protest. The people, Negro and white together, demanded justice for Benders.

The appeal came before the Suffolk Superior Court in November. The people won it. Chief Justice John P. Higgins allowed the

case to be filed without a plea. Benders' probation was cancelled, his record was cleared. Benders' supporters had come to the courtroom. The judge, in conference, declared that a trial would not be in the public interest.

He said that a trial of the innocent boy would further inflame the protest in the community. With the case won, Mrs. Benders, (Harold's mother), sighed in relief, "I'm glad my boy is free. I want to thank all these individuals and organizations whose help made this victory possible."

THAT'S THE very special story of Harold Benders. It tells a lot about the Big Business oppression of the entire Negro people. It tells how Jimcrow, worth billions to the Money Men, will be smashed by the people.

Seeds were planted during the struggle for Benders; seeds of Negro-white unity, seeds of struggle. The seeds from this and a thousand other struggles will grow into a mighty people's demand for socialism. The people will win democracy through socialism.

Then there will be no more Harold Benders cases. Because then there will be no more Jimcrow.

## COMMITTEE WINS JOBS FOR NEGROES

BOSTON. — The Committee to End Job Discrimination, joined by seven other community organizations, has begun a fighting campaign to end Jimcrow hiring in the Roxbury-South End area. The joint committee has already chalked up victories.

Big department stores in the Dudley Street neighborhood were the first targets. Delegations of 20 people visited the Dutton, Beacon, and Timothy Smith stores. No Negro sales people had been hired at the first two stores, and only one at the last.

The delegations reminded store owners of the Committee's successful picket line battles to end Jimcrow at other South End establishments. Store owners pledged to co-operate in the anti-bias campaign. Later checks revealed, six Negroes had been hired at Timothy Smith's, three at Dutton's, and one at the Beacon Store.

Committee members are scheduled to check stores in the area every Friday. Store owners are being asked to sign agreements not to discriminate in hiring.

Joined with the Committee in the present campaign are the Roxbury, Dorchester and South End clubs of the Young Progressives, the Paul Robeson and Ben Davis Clubs of the Labor Youth League, Club Roosevelt of the International Workers Order, and the Progressive Party.

The Jobs Committee began with last year's successful picket line to break Jimcrow at Timothy Smith's. It helped win anti-Jimcrow battles at the Ritz Plaza and Handy's Cafe. With other progressive organizations it has its sights set on cracking Jimcrow hiring in Boston's heavy industry.

## CP State Committee Grooms Louis Wise

BOSTON. — The State Committee of the Communist Party, in an official statement, has wished "complete recovery and an early return to participation in our common work" for Comrade Louis Wise.

Comrade Wise, a devoted and active charter member of the CP, has been for years a leading figure in the Dorchester community Party.

## Shoe Workers Must Struggle

Editor, New England Worker:

In New England, 25 to 50 percent of the shoe workers are unemployed. Many work only part time, and get little pay. Despite this the shoe bosses, who made fortunes during and after the war, are demanding a 12½ percent wage cut, and are trying to bust the shoe unions.

The shoe unions, including mine, United Shoe Workers (CIO), have not been fighting back. Though they spent lots of money, they didn't really fight and weren't able to organize the workers. There are still many open shops.

But the workers themselves are fighting back. Douglas Shoe workers in Brockton didn't let the shop re-open with a pay cut. In Maine 1400 company union workers rejected a pay cut almost unanimously. So did Bickford Shoe (AFL) in Boston.

All the shoe workers must see that their unions organize for a real fight in the negotiations for 1950. USW locals in Lynn and Boston are on record for wage increases and social benefits. The workers must attend union meetings and see that they are organized for struggle.

North Shore Shoe Worker.

## Jewish Congress Leaders Press Cold War Program

By Eddie Garfield

BOSTON. — Local American Jewish Congress leaders have fallen victim to the Cold War. Progressive leaders in the AJC, however, continue to press for a return to the organization's earlier militancy, while Old Guard AJC leaders back-track.

The Congress' New England administrative board last week set aside, by a 16 to 15 vote, the election of Lester S. Cramer as chairman of the Greater Boston Council. Cramer, a practicing economist and educator, earned the Old Guard's hatred by leading local protest against the national leadership's sabotage of the Congress' fighting program.

Headed by factional leader Peter Leavitt, the Old Guard finally "got" Cramer by a one vote margin. They claimed "election irregularities." Leavitt, representing the Congress' wealthiest elements, had ignored the Congress program in favor of internal warfare for the past 18 months. Despite budget handicaps, Cramer had done outstanding work on the Council.

THE OLD GUARD - PROGRESSIVE split first blew open at the 1948 regional convention. Despite leadership opposition, the convention voted overwhelmingly to fight witchhunt bills in the State

Legislature.

Public alliance of the AJC with progressive organizations in the successful fight against the Barnes Bill frightened some leaders, who feared possible placement of the AJC on the unconstitutional "subversive list." Despite threats by red-baiter Albert Hurwitz to "make public a list of all members voting against the proposal," the local board rejected at that time a resolve barring "Communists and those directly or indirectly affiliated with Communists" from membership.

Fearing the disfavor of the Cold War makers, the reactionaries oppose fighting mass campaigns against State Department plans to rebuild German Nazism and throttle Israel. The one accomplishment of the present administration—passage of the fair educational practices law—was won without any effort to involve the membership, much less the public, in the fight.

Progressives in the AJC continue to fight for a return to the tradition of the late Stephen S. Wise, founder of the Congress. Wise, going over the heads of the bureaucratic leadership, brought the need for Jewish unity directly to the Jewish masses.

Return to the Wise tradition today would mean vigorous mass battles against resurgent Nazism.

Don't Miss

THE LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE'S

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New Merchandise at Bargain Prices

Friday and Saturday, December 16 and 17

(All Day and Evening)

OTISFIELD BALLROOM

17 Otisfield St., Roxbury

Friday Night: Paul Robeson's "Native Land"

Saturday, 2 P. M.: Children's Party

Sunday Night: Dance and Entertainment

## Lynn UE Local Votes New Set of Officers

LYNN, Mass.—Six hundred promotion members of United Electrical Workers Local 201 at General Electric attended last week's meeting to elect new officers. Timothy Daly was elected president, James Vasi business agent, and George Walsh vice-president to replace secession-minded right wingers.

The meeting heard a report on the progress of wage negotiations in New York. Union-splitting tactics of the right wing have helped increase pro-UE strength in the plant. Right wingers have had a hard time finding workers willing to pass out their leaflets at plant gates. Pro-UE forces are growing steadily.



### How the Politicians Win an Election

BOSTON.—Boston politicians, who rob the Negro people of their right to representation, insult them viciously to boot.

A reporter for a national magazine spoke to a big Hub politico on the election steal in Ward Nine. "I didn't think that sort of thing went on any more in Boston," he said.

"Oh," laughed the politician, "it only happens in the Black Belt."

### Playground For Tiny Tots Won

BOSTON.—United action by a group of South End mothers has won a playground for tiny tots in the Chester Park, Mass., Ave. neighborhood. The mothers, organized in the South End Chapter of Parents Federation, had collected signatures on petitions for weeks.

A delegation of mothers brought their demand to the Park Commissioner last week. They presented facts on the congested conditions in the neighborhood. The commissioner, listening to the mothers, agreed that more recreation must be provided for the preschool children.

Though the commissioner pointed out that there were many rooming houses in the Mass. Ave. area, the mothers countered by pointing out that many families are crowded into kitchenette flats. Those who live in better quarters have only the street for a playground.

After a long discussion, the commissioner promised that part of the park would be fenced off and a playground built. He pledged that the building would begin in April.

Parents Federation has expressed its thanks to all who signed its petition.

The South End Chapter's victorious action offers a model to community organizations of how neighborhood needs can be won.

### Aptheker to Speak

BOSTON.—Herbert Aptheker, historian of the Negro people in America, speaks to the South End Progressive Party Saturday night, Dec. 3, at 464 Massachusetts Ave. All are invited to attend.

### COMMUNISTS' LAWYER TALKS ABOUT TRIAL

BOSTON.—Harry Sacher, attorney for the Communists in the New York thought-control trial, speaks here Monday night on the trial's threat to the civil rights of all Americans. Sacher is a fitting speaker on the subject; he was sentenced to six months in jail for the "crime" of daring to defend Communists in court.

Sacher will give a first-hand report of the lynch prejudice in Judge Medina's court. He will outline the effects of the case on non-Communist progressives, labor unions and the Negro people. Miss Bertha Reynolds, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress of New England, will also speak.

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the meeting begins at 8:15 p.m., Monday, Dec. 5, in the Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music. The hall is located at 30 Gainsboro St., near Symphony Station. Admission is 50 cents.

# Negro Voters Swindled In City Council Poll Fraud

BOSTON.—The Negro people of Boston are fighting back to win a City Council seat stolen from them by Election Day fraud. Negro attorney Laurence H. Banks, "defeated" candidate for Council from interracial Ward Nine, will take court action to prevent the re-seating of Councilor

Daniel F. Sullivan.

Sullivan was declared elected by a scant six votes after a recount of ballots. Final figures of the Boston Election Commission gave Sullivan 4,377 votes, Banks 4,371.

The recount, however, unearthed such transparent fraud that the election commission was forced to schedule an investigation of ballot tampering in precincts

Precinct Nine. Precinct Five was one of the last to report on election night. Apparently word went out, as Sullivan trailed, for ballot counters to mark enough Banks ballots to throw the election. A thin piece of lead between a ballot counter's fingers may have marked the phony light crosses.

The election commission claimed that even though the markings were fraudulent, the "law" insists that the ballots be thrown out. Banks will fight this crude attempt to deny Negro representation in the courts. With public support, he can win.

SULLIVAN'S HITLER-LIKE election tactics came as no surprise to progressives. One year ago, in trying to prevent Communist leader Henry Winston from speaking to a Boston meeting, Sullivan urged that "the reds be driven out of town even if we have to break a few laws and a few heads."

Sullivan, who urged breaking the law to deprive Communists of their rights, naturally broke the laws in an effort to deprive Negroes of representation.

The Present Ward Nine scandal is only one in a long history of political fraud against Boston's Negro voters. Banks himself last year lost the contest for state representative in a suspicious recount. Earlier he had lost the same council seat narrowly in another recount.

Political bigwigs had taken great pains to deprive Negroes of representation this year. Two politically unknown Negroes attempted to run against Banks. They were thrown off the ballot when Banks proved that their nomination papers contained the signatures of dead men.

Banks, in a public statement on the fraud, declared that the voters of Ward Nine had been disenfranchised.



LAURENCE BANKS

five and nine. Exactly 29 ballots marked for Banks had been tampered with in such a way as to "invalidate" them. These 29 votes stolen from Banks cost him the election.

The commission itself admitted that the 29 ballots thrown out were all clearly intended for Banks. In each case, in addition to the genuine cross beside Bank's name, a phony cross in a much lighter pencil had been marked beside the name of another candidate. On technical grounds these ballots were disqualified.

Twenty of the tampered ballots came from Precinct Five, nine from

## HYNES' CLEAN GOVERNMENT: WILL HE FIGHT FOR BANKS?

John Hynes was elected mayor of Boston by promising to end the corrupt practices of the Curley machine. Even before he takes office, Hynes has a chance to make a payment on his promise of "clean government."

The "defeat" of Negro candidate Laurence H. Banks for City Councilor of Ward Nine was accomplished by cheap fraud and political corruption. The election was stolen by peanut Hitler Daniel Sullivan. The facts are given elsewhere on this page. They are well known.

The corruption in Ward Nine deprived the Negro people of Boston of their right to representation in the government. Political corruption has stolen this right from the Negro people time and time again.

Every effort is made to discourage Negro voters from registering. Police "forget" to place Negro residents on the city lists; registration places are stuck in distant corners of the ward. Unknown Negro candidates are put on the ballot to split the vote.

When Negro voters overcome all these obstacles to elect a candidate, the election is simply stolen from them. If Hynes wants to end corruption, he can urge—today—that Banks be declared winner of the Ward Nine election. He can use his influence to insure the seating of Banks, the legitimate representative of Ward Nine.

This will be hard for Hynes to do. Sullivan, a foe of Curley, would follow Hynes down the line in the City Council. Hynes must either accept the support of a rubber-stamp political fraud, or he must fight corruption by urging the seating of Mr. Banks. What do you say, Mr. Hynes?

The Worker urges all citizens to aid the fight for Negro representation by writing both to mayor-elect Hynes and the election commission, at City Hall, demanding the seating of Mr. Banks.



## New England Outlook

The People of Lawrence Are Fighting Back

By EMANUEL BLUM

Massachusetts Communist Party Organizer

BIG THINGS HAPPENED when the people of Lawrence went to the polls a little over a week ago. The Rev. Amos Murphy, a leader of the Progressive Party, got over 20 percent of the vote for Mayor. In the wards where the textile workers live he got close to 30 percent. In other words, one out of every four workers voted for Rev. Murphy in his first bid for Mayor.

Remember that the next time anybody tries to tell the workers are stuck to the old political parties and will never strike out on their own. This vote for Murphy was a sock in the teeth to the old parties and to their masters who own the textile mills. On paper the campaign was what they call "non-partisan"—but only on paper. Murphy and his supporters lit into the two old parties.

ON THE STREETS, AT THE SHOP GATES, almost daily on the radio and in leaflets, he exposed their service to the bankers and mill owners, at home and all over the world. He reminded the workers how Truman asked for a cool billion dollars for guns for Europe on the very day the papers announced that he turned down works projects for Lawrence.

Murphy told the workers that a depression was certain and that they would starve under the regime of the Welfare Commissioner Tim Reilly just as they had in the thirties. The workers knew from their own experience that that was true so they voted for Murphy for Mayor. They didn't believe prosperity was "around the corner" but that starvation might be.

LET THE MILLOWNERS AND THEIR STOOGES BEWARE. The workers of Lawrence are not going to be shoved around in this depression. When Father Duffy appeared in City Hall Square to speak for Rev. Murphy, 3,000 workers showed up. They tore up the signs of a handful of hoodlums and disrupters and sent them packing. A cop in plain clothes threw an egg at Father Duffy. The crowd closed in on the cop and the papers announced a week later that he had just "returned from sick leave." The mill owners, the press, the police, the FBI, all looked on. They saw with their own eyes the determination of the workers not to take this depression lying down.

These moods among the workers, their experience of two depressions, their crying needs today—all these are mixing a new and powerful brew in the city of Lawrence and in many another mill town in historic old New England.

## Progressive Vote High in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Textile workers are fighting back against the mill owners. Resistance in the mills spilled over into political action last week with workers piling up a heavy vote for Rev. Amos Murphy, Progressive candidate for mayor.

Though Rev. Murphy failed to win nomination, he polled 20 percent of the total primary vote. He carried two of the city's 33 precincts, including City Hall, an area of unemployed workers. Murphy placed third in the field of four candidates.

Final returns gave Mayor James Meehan 13,101, politico Joseph Buckley 12,079, Rev. Murphy 6,586, and unknown Joseph Archetti 1,000-odd. Political dopsters had predicted—falsely—that Archetti would take Italian workers' votes away from Rev. Murphy.

Rev. Murphy's hard-hitting campaign and program won militant support from the workers. He hit hard at "the mill owners' depression." He pledged immediate aid to the city's 20,000 unemployed. He lashed out at the stingy, corrupt welfare department.

Though limited by lack of funds, the Murphy campaign boomed in the closing weeks. Letters from workers poured in after radio broadcasts and street rallies. Crowds gathered to hear Murphy speak, and yelled encouragement. Mill workers volunteered to help in the campaign.

Rev. Murphy's plain-spoken

people's program forced other candidates to speak up. The Progressive candidate became the center of the campaign. He polled his best vote in precincts most heavily populated by workers.

CLIMAX OF THE CAMPAIGN was an election eve outdoor rally in City Hall Square. Rev. Murphy was slated to speak with Father Clarence Duffy, Catholic priest from Kilmore, Eire. Press reports had tried to smear Father Duffy as a "defrocked" priest. With no notice, the Lawrence Tribune cancelled a Murphy ad quoting Father Duffy's endorsement.

Some 2,000 workers poured into the square to hear Rev. Murphy. They gave him a roaring ovation. When plain-clothed cop Francis McCarthy hurled an egg at Father Duffy, enraged workers chased him from the square. Workers tore the signs of a small group of "anti-Communist" pickets. The workers united solidly in support of Rev. Murphy and defended their meeting as frightened police stood by quietly.

"Lawrence workers won't stand for any Peekskill," a Murphy campaign worker declared. "In fact," he continued, "that night was a Peekskill in reverse. The people are fighting back now."



# Strikes, Wage Battles Show Southerners Ripe for Unions

Southern workers are fighting back against poor working conditions and Dixiecrat politics in a way which invites their organization into the trade unions. The tone and temper of southern resistance to employer pressure shows a really serious effort to organize the southern unorganized



WITCHHUNT VICTIMS: Fred Estes, Mrs. Katie Estes and their youngest of six children.

## FBI Cracks Down on Mexican-Americans In Texas Witchhunt

By James J. Green

Agents of the Department of Justice are committing deeds in Dallas, Texas, for which all Americans might well hang their heads in shame—except for the need to raise those heads in protest!

There is being attempted a mass political deportation of alleged aliens, particularly Mexican-Americans, combined with an effort to imprison a Communist leader if he will not serve as "finger-man" for the Department of Immigration. If not beaten back, these attempts will set precedents for a new wave of political persecutions.

Here are the facts:

For many months, Department of Immigration and FBI agents have been hounding and "investigating" a number of foreign-born residents of Dallas.

Who are these "aliens"? Five are Mexican-American, two are Jewish.

There is Mrs. Becky Levine, who lives in a modest, lower-middle class section of Dallas. This "dangerous" person turned out to be a GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. She is seriously ill of heart trouble, and has been practically bed-ridden for more than a year. Over 62 years of age, she has lived in the United States since 1901, and in Dallas itself since 1912. A widow, she has six children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. One of her sons was a war-prisoner for six months in a German concentration camp. During the war, Mrs. Levine herself, aging and ill, served as a Red Cross volunteer worker.

As for the deportation investigation, she waved an angry hand: "I'm a citizen anyway by my first marriage!"

Somehow, in leaving to hunt up a second interview, it was hard to conjure up the picture of our republic tottering under the assault of this sick and elderly great-grandmother, a citizen whom the

almighty ruling powers were seeking to deport:

OVER IN WEST DALLAS lives Mr. Jose Estrada. There are no pavements and no lights. Neither sewers nor running water. Water comes in barrels at 50 cents; the murderous infant diarrhea comes free, only the doctor bills and funerals come rather high.

Jose Estrada is 54 years of age and has lived in the United States since 1905, after coming with his parents from Mexico. He has been a resident of Dallas for more than 20 years. His children—10 living and 3 dead—were all born in the United States. There are 5 grandchildren. One died this year—a whisper: "infant diarrhea." Three sons listening intently were combat veterans in World War II; the body of one was so torn by shrapnel that he was disabled for life. This son of the "dangerous" father wears the Purple Heart.

What could have "qualified" Mr. Estrada for deportation in the eyes of the Departments of Justice and Immigration?

He was a member of the United Mine Workers from 1910 to 1923, mining coal and ore in Texas. He has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL, for the last 11 years, having been honored by election as trustee and executive board member. As a delegate to the state AFL Convention in 1946, he joined with the Negro delegates when they staged their historic walk-out demanding an end to discriminatory practices. "Put in your story," he said with a simple gesture to my notes, "that I am for peace, against all discrimination, for a better life for the working people."

MR. FRANCISCO DE LA

would be welcomed with outstretched arms. In a recent letter to the editor of a labor paper, a Texas union member says the greatest state in the nation is hog-tied by a combination of crooked Democratic politicians and rich Republican financiers and business men. The Texan says that those who dare to speak up against this misrule are "brushed off as Communists."

An Arkansas union member in another letter, criticizes Sen. J. W. Fulbright for his support of the Taft-Hartley law and opposition to the 75 cents minimum wage bill. The union member says that Fulbright represents the corporations of Wall Street and not the working people of Arkansas.

In Paris, Ark., workers at the Avoset Dairy won a five to 16½ cents an hour wage increase. These employees voted to join the Teamsters Union last October and have already used their union to good advantage by improving their wages.

Spurred on by the dairy workers'

action in Paris, the employees of the White Dairy and Ice Cream Co. in Fort Smith, Ark., have also joined the Teamsters International Union. Also joining this union because of the Paris action are 60 dairy workers in Darnelle, Ark.

FARM LABORERS in the area of Rogersville, Tenn., have joined the National Farm Labor Union, according to a report by M. K. Baird, organizer for the AFL. In Atlanta retail clerks in the Colonial Stores voted 100 percent in favor of joining the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL).

Other increases in wages were won by office employees of the Tampa Electric Co. They won a 7½ cents an hour increase. The Florida Greyhound Bus Lines office employees won a five cents increase recently.

In Spartanburg, N. C., the D. E.

## STAR WITNESS IN KKK FLOGGING TRIAL TAKES IT ON 'LAM'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A witness in the trial of Klan floggers, to begin Dec. 5, took flight in Texas because he was afraid attacks might be made on his life.

The witness is Irving Leon Key, 28, who fled to Houston, Tex., and was arrested by FBI agents. During grand jury investigations of the floggings Key was given deputy sheriff protection. It was observed that he was guarded somewhat more than other grand jury witnesses.

It is reported that Key attended Klan meetings and was with the Klansmen when they organized their rides. It is said that he feared revenge from Klansmen for telling what he might know.

Converse Company's three cotton mills were closed by a strike of 1,400 employees. They are members of the Textile Workers of America (CIO).

Southern labor, Negro and white, is on the march. It is refusing to take less because they happen to live in Dixie. An editorial in the Southern Labor Review, an AFL organ, said: "Southern workers resent the implication that they will accept wages and working standards which are inferior to those prevailing elsewhere. They are union conscious and realize that many of the old line trade unions were organized originally in the South."

## Negroes Win Public Offices, Jury Posts in Fight for Rights

Gains in the fight for civil rights are being made everywhere in the South, with more Negroes sitting on juries, winning new schools, and Negro candidates elected to office. In Louisville, Ky., Jesse Lawrence, a Negro, was elected to the state legislature.

A Negro will sit in the Richmond City Council. He is Oliver W. Hill who was elected to that body during recent elections. Two Negro justices of the peace, James A. Jackson and Harold Stewart, were also elected in Virginia.

Reports, yet unconfirmed, are that W. W. Jackson, a Negro citizen of San Antonio, Tex., won a seat in that city's municipal council. There were many other Negro citizens running in the recent elections in the South. Several of them made good showings in spite of Klan threats and Dixiecrat propaganda.

ROSA is a very small, neat man with a shy, quiet manner. He is 41, and one is a little surprised to learn he saw 25 months in the Navy during the war with seven battle stars for active combat in the Pacific. "I was a hot-shell man," he says modestly, and explains: everyone else stands back from the great navy guns as they blast and recoil, but the hot-shell man stands close to catch the smoking cartridge as the gun ejects it. The U. S. S. Colorado saw plenty of action; one wonders how many smoking shells it took to make Mr. de la Rosa eligible for deportation. He has been in the U. S. A. since 4 years of age, and worked hard all his life. For the last nine years he has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL; only his being called away to navy duty kept him from serving a term as union trustee after he was elected to it.

WHEN THE COMMUNIST leader in the area, Fred Estes, was subpoenaed to "testify," he at once took a principled position of objecting to the whole proceedings and to being placed in the position of a stoolpigeon regarding other people and their affairs. Officer of Immigration W. C. Young tried hectoring and bullying him, and physically ejected Estes' attorney, Mr. Sam S. Barbara. But when Officer Young haled Estes before the Federal District Court to have him cited for contempt, he met a temporary

aganda.

During the past several months more Negroes all over the South are reported sitting on juries. Latest reports of Negroes sitting on juries include—another first—a Negro woman, Mrs. Florence Jones Dixon. She served on the Duval County Jury in Jacksonville, Fla.

A Negro laborer, Henry Newton, was selected to sit on a jury in Sarasota, Fla. For the first time in Davidson County, Tenn., a Negro, Floyd Cowan, 29, sat on a criminal court petite jury. He is

check. The judge reprimanded Young for depriving Estes of counsel, and stated that the Department of Immigration was "pioneering" somewhat in its procedure. Judge Atwell, however, ordered Estes to reappear Dec. 5 and give testimony "only about the persons named in the subpoena."

Estes, himself a veteran and a father of six children, has given previous indication of his determination not to be a party to, but to help defeat, the political persecution of people by the Department of Immigration. Hanging over his head is the threat of a jail sentence.

BEHIND THE MOVES of the Justice and Immigration Departments lies the plain intent to silence and intimidate all opposition to the big business policies of the Truman administration. In the Southwest, the special targets of this drive are the 3½ million Mexican-Americans, the millions of Negroes, the trade unionists and minority groups.

The reek of Foley Square, the strong, foul smell of fascism, hangs over Dallas.

It is up to the people to drive it away. Every organization, every individual, should make themselves heard to Attorney-General Howard McGrath and Officer W. C. Young, Department of Immigration, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

the first Negro ever named on a regular jury panel in this county.

NEGRO CITIZENS in the South were winning new schools as a result of court suits and anti-Jimcrow campaigns. In Texas federal Judge William H. Atwell gave the Waxahachie School Board 30 days in which to afford a Negro high school curriculum equal to that given whites.

In Virginia a federal court decision declared that Negro students in Pulaski County schools are discriminated against. The decision called for equal educational facilities for Negro students. The suit was one of several started in that state by the NAACP against county school boards.

In Jonesboro, Ark., school board officials have decided that the first school in a million dollar program will be a Negro institution. The usual procedure has been to build Negro schools last, after white schools have been built. Construction on the new school will begin in March.

Gains for civil rights and an end to Jimcrow are being made. They are small gains, but are the fruits of decades of struggle.

## Hodcarriers Win Wage Increase

HOUSTON, Texas.—Thousands of members of Local 18, Hodcarriers and Laborers, AFL, won a 12½c an hour increase after a short, militant strike. All AFL construction workers respected the local's picket lines which effectively shut down some huge construction projects in this area. The membership of Local 18 is mainly Negro and Mexican-American workers.

The Association of General Contractors, which had at first issued a vicious blast at the union's demands, strongly tinged with "white supremacist" ideas, changed their tune when the AFL workers showed their full solidarity.



## Demand Grows For Negro in Education Post

HARTFORD.—Rank and file demand is growing that the City Council appoint a Negro to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of David Leader from the Board of Education. It is believed that this will be the job of the new City Council which takes office on Dec. 6. Letters have begun to reach members of the City Council urging them in the interests of democracy to appoint a Negro for the vacancy. Letters have also been appearing in Hartford's papers along the same lines.

Mentioned as a possibility for the job is George Goodman, director of the North End Community Center, and a recent candidate for the post in the city elections. Last week Joseph A. Cronin, a member of the City Council and a business agent for the International Association of Machinists, stated that he would submit the name of Goodman for the post. Nine clergymen have sent a petition to the City Council urging the appointment of a capable Negro. It was learned by the Connecticut Worker that there are preliminary plans for the calling of a citywide conference on this matter. Other organizations that have gone on record with the nine clergymen are: the People's Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the Labor Youth League and the Communist Party.

## Fete Press Builders

NEW HAVEN.—A statewide banquet with free admission for all builders of The Worker will be held on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 6 p.m. Admission will be free to all who obtain two subs to The Worker. (Their own can be included.) The State Press Committee is trying to obtain one of the 11 Communist leaders, recently released on bail, as a guest speaker. There will be dancing.

Over 100 people are expected to get the minimum of two subs or renewals. For those who get only one sub the admission will be 75 cents. The banquet will be held at Lillian's Paradise, 137 Wallace St., New Haven.

## CONNECTICUT ROUNDUP

HARTFORD.—Connecticut Chamber of Commerce president George L. Williams charged that the Federal government was courting disaster with its "present irresponsible orgy of deficit spending."

Mr. Williams said that "its record-breaking peacetime spending budget of \$43,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1950 will exact from Connecticut taxpayers an estimated \$726,450,000. The Federal Government, according to Mr. Williams, collects in Connecticut more than three times "the total amount of state and local taxes collected in 1948 for the support of all its local and county government, school systems and state government itself combined."

Mr. Williams said that deficit spending "will depreciate the value of every dollar in the hands of American wage earners, housewives, pensioners and local governing bodies."

BRIDGEPORT.—A membership meeting of UE Amalgamated Local 292, comprising workers in Product Machine, Black Rock Manufacturing, Signature Records and Reliable Steel Drum, this week unanimously voted to support the policies and leadership of the UE, which, as the resolution adopted stated, "is the union best qualified to protect the interests of the workers."

## Operation 1950

Dear Worker Reader:

We are launching a drive for 750 new readers and renewals to the Connecticut Worker. The drive began on Nov. 15 and it runs until Jan. 15.

Stop and think a minute about 1950. It can be a year of great people's victories. It can be a year when we in America have made important gains in stopping war and fascism, in building a powerful united front of democratic people, in halting the assault on civil rights, on security, on the living standards of the people.

It can be a year in which the people will be able to reverse the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders. It can be a year in which we in America make progress toward a people's government, toward the socialist reorganization of society.

Each new reader gained means another fighter for peace, for housing, for jobs, against police brutality and frameups, against rent boosts, against discrimination. That's why "Operation '50" has the objective of 750 new readers and renewals in the next two months.

It's an important job that has to be done by our readers—no one else. We ask you to look around. Think of the friends, the neighbors, the shopmates, the union brothers and sisters whom you can ask for a sub.

Make yourself a plan. Don't put off asking them. Arrange to do it at once. The special subscription rate for The Connecticut Worker will be \$2 a year. It will be \$10 a year for The Worker and Daily Worker. Fit yourself into "Operation '50" and let's make this drive a smashing success.

Free admission to the state Worker banquet for all who get two Worker subs by Dec. 11 (your own sub may be included in the two). The banquet will be held at Lillian's Paradise Ballroom, 137 Wallace St., New Haven, on Sunday, Dec. 11, 6 p.m. There will be entertainment, dancing, food. Admission with one sub will be 75 cents.

Let's go, Connecticut! We can go over the top!  
Editorial Board of The Connecticut Worker  
840 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

## Win Fight on Gas Rate Boost

STAMFORD.—The Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut has denied the Connecticut Power Co.'s application for increased gas rates in Stamford, Torrington and New London. Denial of the increase was seen as a result of the fight waged by a large number of organizations against the raise. In Stamford, representatives of the Americans for Democratic Action, the International Association of Machinists, the Peoples Party and other groups collected thousands of signatures against the increase. Spokesmen for these organizations testified at the Commission's hearings against the increase. Torrington sent representatives of the CIO to oppose the increase.

In denying the company's application to increase its rates to 30,701 gas customers the Commission stated that the company's 1949 net earnings "will be sufficient to maintain its corporate credit."

## Mr. Williams, You Said It!

HARTFORD.—Connecticut Chamber of Commerce president George M. Williams charged today that the Federal government was courting disaster with its "present irresponsible orgy of deficit spending."

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Mr. Williams said that deficit spending "will depreciate the value of every dollar in the hands of American wage earners, housewives, pensioners and local governing bodies."

## GE Fined for Price Fixing

BRIDGEPORT.—The General Electric company was fined \$5,000 by Federal Judge Paul L. McCormick because of price fixing in the Los Angeles area. It was alleged that G.E. had fixed non-competitive prices for the sale of disconnecting switches and ground switches in connection to that election.

## Catholic Hierarchy Goes to Carey's Aid In Anti-UE Struggle

NEW BRITAIN.—Members of the Terryville Catholic clergy moved into the union life of their parishioners last week, with an open statement demanding that Catholic union members working in the Terryville Eagle Lock Plant reject their union, the UE.

### POOR GEI

BRIDGEPORT.—Directors of the General Electric Company voted to pay a special dividend of 50 cents a share in addition to a regular dividend of 50 cents for distribution on Jan. 25.

This will make total declarations of \$2.50 for 1949, compared with \$1.80 a share declared in 1948.

Meanwhile, the company refuses to give a wage increase and set up a decent pension plan for GE workers.

### THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR LOCKED-OUT WORKERS

WATERBURY.—The People's Party of Waterbury helped to brighten up Thanksgiving Day for 45 families last week by presenting a truckload of food to workers of Provisional Metalworkers Committee (PMC) Local 565, locked out by the Manufacturers Foundry Co. since July 17. The food, which was collected by the People's Party, included 21 chickens, two bushels of apples, a bushel of potatoes, two dozen quarts home-canned tomatoes and beans, cases of oranges, peas, milk and eggs.

The local, locked out of the shop since it refused to accept a 12-cent-an-hour wage cut, has its headquarters in an army tent on a vacant lot across the street from the shop. The State Labor Department has ruled that the workers are eligible for unemployment insurance, but, pending an appeal by the company, there have been no payments.

Mrs. Christine Staneslaw and Wallace Kinch of the People's Party presented the food to Armand Fiorelli, chairman of the strike committee, and Mr. Rinaldi, chairman of the welfare committee.

### So Says the Senator

WASHINGTON.—Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut will conduct a 4-week series of "non-political" addresses to service clubs, civic organizations and church groups starting in Waterbury, Nov. 29. These "non-political" talks will deal with a "non-political" national and foreign policy of the United States. Although the "non-political" Senator will be faced with a stiff fight for re-election next year, these "non-political" talks have no relation to that election.

On the eve of Local 256's membership meeting to consider the question of support for official UE leadership and policy, a signed statement by Father Delaney appeared, instructing Catholic workers how to vote.

"You have no choice in this vote. You are bound in conscience to support the CIO. For a Catholic to give a hearing or support to a Communist-directed group is to violate your conscience, to betray Christ. And remember," Father Delaney concluded, "when you vote tomorrow night, vote for the CIO. Otherwise you sin against God and your fellow man."

At the meeting the Carey supporters with the aid of the local police crashed the meeting and created a disturbance which made it impossible to conduct the business on the meeting. The local chairman, thereupon adjourned the meeting and CIO representatives who were waiting outside rushed into the meeting and tried to turn it into a rally for the CIO. Some workers, confused over what happened stayed to hear the CIO while many others left in disgust. The following morning newspaper headlines screamed about a secession movement at Eagle Lock.

IN BRISTOL, at the Ingram Clock Local 260, heads of the five Catholic churches in Bristol preached from the pulpit against the UE on the eve of the membership meeting. No vote was taken at the meeting. About a week later the phony Carey group called a rump meeting of Ingram workers which was badly attended. The Carey group is now applying for a IUE charter.

At Landers Frary and Clark in New Britain the International Association of Machinists and the Carey group are disrupting Local 207's contract negotiations by organizing a raiding operation on the local. Carey's followers are begging the IAM to give them a crack at the local first and if they don't make out why the IUE will then help the IAM to "win" out. The UE is continuing its negotiations and consolidating its ranks while gifting off scabbing by the IAM and the IUE. To date the Catholic clergy has not issued any statement in the dispute as in Terryville and Bristol, but UE members are expecting the same kind of treatment and are prepared to meet it.

Meanwhile, in Bridgeport, two more locals went on record this week behind the UE. They were the Amalgamated local 292, and the Sprague Meter Local 293. These are in addition to such locals as the big GE local 203, the Westinghouse Local 209, Manning, Maxwell and Moore local 210 and several others.

### The Hard Way

BRIDGEPORT.—Stockholders of Manning, Maxwell & Moore Inc. have voted to increase the membership of the board of directors from 6 to 13.

Of the seven new members, four represent the third generation of the Moore family who have held executive positions in the company. They are C. A. Moore III and H. S. Moore, sons of the late C. A. Moore who was chairman, and C. M. Chester III and E. M. Moore, nephews.





## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3½ Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Caliber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year).

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Rodding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

## Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 8-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed. "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season. Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



Minnesota-Dakotas  
Edition  
**The Worker**

# The American Family-- Is This One Yours?

— See Magazine Section —

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post  
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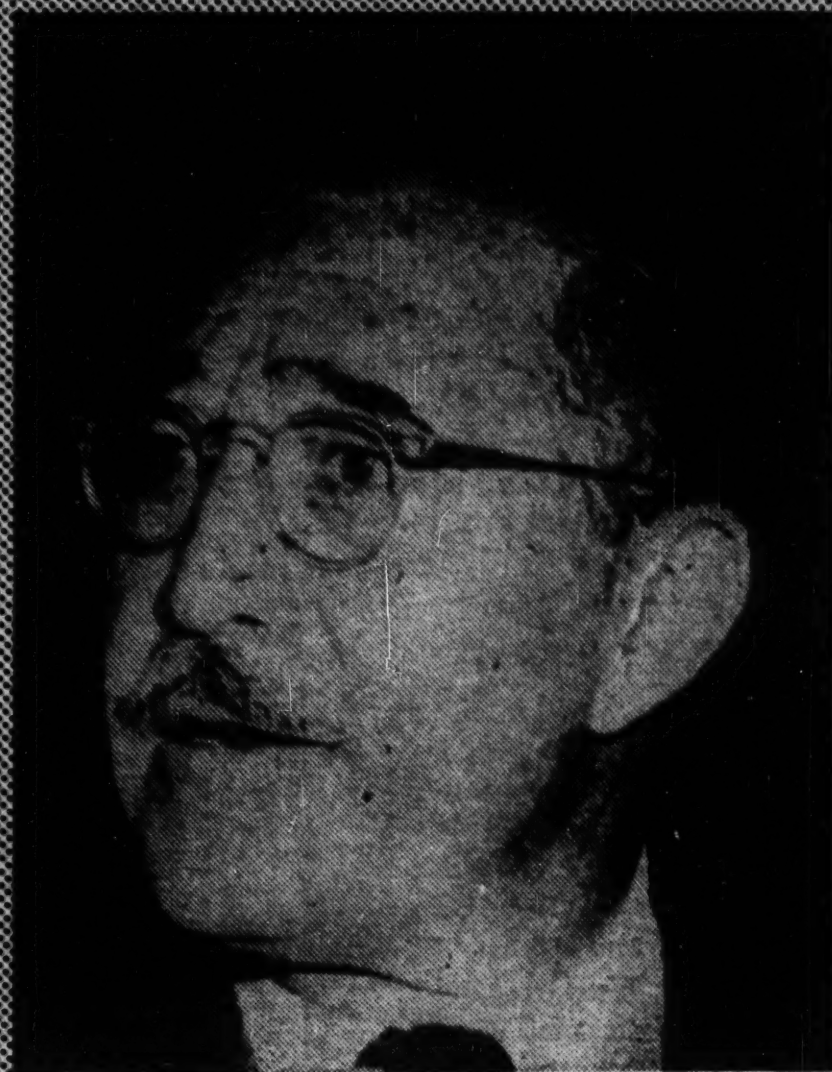
Vol. XIV, No. 49

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December 4, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



— See Page 3 —



**FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE**—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Europe Communists Tell World Outlook

— See Page 2 —

## Jesse James Was a Piker!

— See Page 5 —

## Is It Un-American To Defraud the US?

— See Page 4 —



## Minnesota Farmers Union Convention Reviewed Page 11

## There's a Big Job Ahead

WE CALL upon every woman and man, Negro and white, worker, farmer, professional, student, young and old, Communists and non-Communists to join with us in a drive:

To secure 650 subscriptions for The Worker by Jan. 15th.

To bring an organizer, The Worker, into the homes of hundreds of workers and farmers, at the special rate of \$2.00 a year.

### WHY MUST THIS JOB BE DONE?

Because The Worker is a powerful instrument in informing, guiding and mobilizing the people against the Wall Street bankers and their plans for another World War and fascism in our country.

Because The Worker speaks and fights for the civil rights of the people and against the brutality and lynch hysteria organized against the Negro people, every new subscriber means a blow against the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

Because The Worker speaks and shows how to fight for the economic rights of the worker and farmer and all people who face attacks upon their living standards by the big trusts.

### WE CALL UPON YOU TO MAKE THIS DRIVE A SUCCESS

Go out now and see your friends, shopmates and neighbors to become subscribers to The Worker.

### USE THIS BLANK

The Worker,  
324 Hennepin Ave., Room 801  
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Please send me The Worker  
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### UNION CLINIC

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (FP).—More than 2,000 AFL garment workers will obtain free diagnostic and clinic medical care at the new Garment Workers Health Center. The project, first of its kind in this city, was announced by vice president Meyer Perlestein of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

# Unity in Local UE Ranks Rebukes CIO Splitters

The average worker in the shops, mines or slaughter houses where the Minnesota CIO was built over the last dozen years knows a lot about why there ought to be unity in the CIO and joint action by all labor.

That's how the CIO unions got organized in the first place, and, it must be said, with the leftwing and Communists often pioneering the way.

Lack of labor unity resulted in the Taft-Hartley Act to weaken labor—but political action by ALL labor beat Taft-Hartleyite Joe Ball and sent Blatnik and Weir to Congress.

Unity of labor is the best weapon for wage increases, for battling on grievances, for stopping union busting. Look at two examples. When Minnesota Packinghouse Workers went on strike in '48 the support of unions like UE in donating food and money helped smash the Packers' anti-union schemes. When Duluth CIO Public Workers recently faced rebaiting efforts to withdraw recognition by the city, it was the united stand of CIO Steelworkers and the CIO Council that beat this attack.

The labor movement can gain nothing from the drive to split the CIO wide open launched at the Cleveland convention by Murray, Reuther and other top leaders and being carried into Minnesota by the State Council of the CIO led by Rodney Jacobson.

Will Swift packing workers be stronger with UE expulsion from the CIO and the effort to destroy this union that gave them such loyal support? Have steel workers anything to gain in their fight against the Steel Trust if the Duluth-Range Public Workers are driven out of the CIO and their union weakened by raiding attacks?

And, finally, with labor on the eve of the 1950 elections, is this any time to launch a splitting factional battle in the ranks of labor that would endanger reelection of representatives the rank and file of labor want in office or want to elect?

The answer is no! And this must be stated to set the background for the current struggle in the CIO, which emphatically is not over the issue of "Communism" or of "right" or "left" control... but over the issue of whether the CIO

can remain united to defend the economic and political interests of labor on the basis of real rank-and-file democracy, respect for autonomy of international unions, and freedom of membership despite political or religious opinion.

The great bulk of the Minnesota-UE membership stands with the UE despite all attacks. Shop meetings involving thousands of workers, and local membership meetings, have affirmed this fact. It will be harder than ever for any Carey splitter or secessionist to break the ranks of UE as the real issues as stated above are more widely known.

In contrast, when top CIO leaders of Minnesota announced a great rally at the Minneapolis armory they found themselves addressing 11,650 empty seats and 350 people with rebaiting tirades and efforts to drum up the lynch atmosphere to carry out wholesale expulsions of unions from the CIO.

The issue facing Minnesota labor as a result of the irresponsible splitting activities of Murray-

Reuther-Carey and their determination to sacrifice every interest of labor to Wall Street's drive to war and fascism are grave indeed.

Front line of the battle is viewed as the fight to prevent the destruction of UE and the wage standards and conditions it has won for its members. With "kangaroo court" trials of Public Workers, the Fur Union and other left-led unions announced as the next step to drive the left-wing out of the CIO, a new blow at the unity of the Minnesota CIO and labor movement is threatened. Already the firm battle of men like Ben Gold, who stuck to his guns and fought all through the Cleveland convention, shows that they will make a battle all down the line against expulsion from the CIO.

Widespread interest centers in the local union elections in UE. With all major locals agreed to remain in UE and fight raiding the prime issues at stake will be the election of men and women loyal to the progressive principles and traditions of UE, ready and willing

to fight all down the line for enforcement of contracts, settlement grievances, improvement of conditions, the interests of Negro and women workers, etc. The returning to office or election of such officers in UE locals would be a blow at the CIO-splitters and would solidify UE ranks.

Only the packing, milling and mining trusts and their political stooges in state office and Congress—only the enemies of labor and fomenters of atomic war—only the enemies of civil rights, the white-supremacists and anti-Semites—will stand to gain if the breach in labor ranks is widened.

Taft-Hartley repeal and the fight for labor legislation in the 81st Congress second session in January, the ability of labor to wrest victories in the 1950 elections call for unity of labor and point action... let the rank and file of CIO ponder over this answer to their questions and give the only answer possible which is to fight for rank and file democracy in their unions for labor unity!

# Delegation Readied for NAACP Washington Trek

MINNEAPOLIS.—Leaders of progressive organizations are making preparations for mobilization of their membership to support the mass civil rights conference that will be held on the initiative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15 to 17.

At the membership meeting of the Minneapolis NAACP held at the Phyllis Wheatley House on Nov. 16, it was decided unanimously to instruct the executive board to arrange for representation of the branch at the conference.

Leaders of the Negro Elk lodges and other Negro organizations, the Civil Rights Congress branches and trade unions have emphasized the importance of the conference and will either send their own delegates or help finance delegates from other organizations.

Nellie Stone Johnson, Negro trade union leader and member of the Minneapolis library board, who

attended the recent NAACP national convention, stated that there has been an enthusiastic response to the conference from those that she has contacted.

The importance attached to the Washington conference by the NAACP convention was clearly and emphatically indicated by the wording of the resolution authorizing the conference.

Part of that resolution submitted by the civil rights committee of the convention follows:

"During this crucial period of international unrest, the failure of Congress to act has not only undermined unity at home, but also dangerously impaired the prestige

of our nation abroad, particularly among the hundreds of millions of non-white peoples who constitute two-thirds of the world's population. If this nation is to make itself secure as a democratic bastion and restore its moral influence abroad, it must proceed without delay to the eradication of Jim-crow from all phases of American life.

"We call upon the American people to join in a crusade to remove the stigma of discrimination and segregation from our national life. To this end we invite the co-operation of organized labor, religious bodies of all faiths, fraternal organizations, civic associations and other organizations and individuals who believe in civil rights for all to join with us in demanding affirmative action by the 81st Congress. . . . We are inviting delegations from our 1600 branches and from others organizations to converge on Washington for a mass meeting and conference with their elected representatives Jan. 15-17,

# Demand Public Hearing for Hiring of Negro Teachers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Blasting through the inaction and subterfuges of the Board of Education here, the Minneapolis Communist Party has outlined a program of specific action requested of the School Board and demanded an immediate public hearing on the vital issue of hiring Negro teachers in the public schools.

The demand was made in a letter addressed to all members of the School Board. Copies were sent to the Mayor and all members of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations.

Pointing out that numerous labor and people's organizations have urged hiring of more Negro teachers upon the board, the Party declares it is time to let the public in on determining school board policy. The Minneapolis Council of Parent Teachers Associations, NAACP, the AFL Central Labor Union, the CIO Council, Progressive Party and other groups that have acted represent a major part of the citizens of Minneapolis, the Communists point out.

As a "means of once and for all eliminating discrimination in hiring Negro teachers and to assure the

immediate hiring of a substantial number of Negro teachers in the public schools," the Communist Party recommended the following program:

- Convene a public hearing at which all interested groups and the public can express their views on this vital issue.

- Adoption by the School Board of an unequivocal public policy of hiring Negro teachers.

- First preference to the hiring of Negro teachers in filling all vacancies that occur.

- The School Board to inform all teachers' colleges, teachers' groups and unions and Negro teachers' associations, schools of education and Negro colleges in Minnesota and the country that the above constitutes the official policy of the Minneapolis Board of Education and that application from Negro teachers are solicited by the

board and will receive immediate consideration in line with the above policy.

- Establish a joint committee on the training and hiring of Negro teachers with representatives of the Board of Education, Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, Parent-Teachers Association, Negro people's organizations, teachers' unions and other labor bodies, and the administration of the University School of Education. It would be the purpose of this committee to implement the above policy, promote the hiring of Negro teachers.

This program is necessary, the Party contends, since from 1947, when a community survey first revealed that there were no Negro teachers at all, only two have been hired. One of them was hired after the current campaign got under way.

## Pencil Pushers Add 19,000 to Employed Roll

The deceptive big news highlight of the current Minnesota Labor Market report is: "State Employment Up 19,000 in 30 Days." Sounds good?

We read further, however, and find that the much hailed increase in employment from August to September was due to teachers and part-time student workers going to work. This would be fine —BUT it still leaves state-wide employment down 4.5 percent below September, 1948!

So what's all the noise about —especially when we read a few lines down and find that employment in manufacturing is 9.2 percent below a year ago. . . . Nearly one more worker in every ten out of work!



# Unity for Farm Security, Peace Imperative in the Year Ahead

By W. H. Nienaber

(A report on the Minnesota Farmers Union convention by a delegation of Queen local, Polk County, Minnesota)

CULLY, Minn.—The Minnesota Farmers Union can be expected in the future to be more concerned with support for the Truman foreign policy, and less concerned with the welfare of the family-sized farm if the forces around Roy Wirth, new state president, have their way.

We have seen the so-called economic democracy in the co-ops very much weakened and all but destroyed. The "one man-one vote" principle was very much weakened at this convention by the regional and larger co-ops, with few exceptions. Regional field men and co-op managers all but dominated the convention. They were ably assisted by self-seeking politicians from the sixth and ninth congressional districts along with a few large farmers led by a two-section farmer, in particular.

A clue to the powerful forces which have all but obtained a stranglehold upon the free political expression of the rank-and-file may be found in the Eleventh Annual Report of the General Managers to the stockholders, Dec. 13, 1948:

"Down through the past ten years we have borrowed in excess of \$250,000,000.—We finally completed a loan agreement with the Bankers Trust Company of New York, New York; the Continental Illinois National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota; The First National Bank of St. Paul; The Empire National Bank and Trust Company of St. Paul, and the American National Bank of St. Paul. They offered to extend open lines of credit to us."

The Minnesota State Farmers Union, under the able leadership of Einar Kuivinen, stood for peace and prosperity, opposed the Marshall Plan, Atlantic Pact and peacetime conscription, for high taxes on unearned incomes, for higher education, good roads, social security for all, civil liberties, 100 percent of parity of income for family farms, or in plain and simple words, for the well being of the people.

The convention clearly revealed that a majority of delegates were still for this policy. A majority of the small locals, also supported

Einar Kuivinen and were for his reelection. It revealed that the majority of the larger check-off locals under the influence of managers and directors, who had been operating with greater or lesser sums of borrowed money, were for one of the other candidates.

Never in my attendance at our conventions have I seen such open lobbying by representatives and paid employees of the big co-ops, or so many of them present. The deficit of the state office, created by decreased income from education funds, was used as a basis for the charge of financial mismanagement plus various other insinuations interlarded with red-baiting.

The servile, lackey spirit of some of the managers of the larger co-ops was most bitterly resented by the rank and file. Strong men cursed and wept when the result of the voting was announced.

During the days of the New Deal the Democratic Party was interested in promoting the growth of the cooperatives. The development of co-ops fit in with pump-priming. It was also an instrument in the hands of the administration to pressure big business interests.

When FDR died and Truman came to power the picture changed. Now the struggle was between two groups of political connivers. The GOP was out to destroy the co-ops as a whole. The democrats wanted to use them as a base to swing the farm vote behind Truman.

Forces of the two presidential candidates opposing Kuivinen, Wiseth (ADA) and Schwandt (GTA), were both heavily in debt to these political trends, if their activity at the convention was any indication.

Now we have seen that the managers of our largest co-ops have lost their financial and political independence, and at this convention performed like a bunch of puppets whenever their masters pulled the strings.

What is to be done? Well, that too emerged in a clear and determined manner. (1) Fight for the adopted progressive program. The possibility of unity for this program was indicated in the fact that not even the leaders of the reactionary faction dared openly to oppose the program adopted, and in the decided manner in which the amendment weakening the iron ore tax was voted down.

(2) Bring the unorganized small farmers, as well as those in the

farm bureau, into the locals.

(3) Procedure of the regional co-ops using their power of distributing educational funds to set traps and control free expression by the rank-and-file must be guarded against. Their high-handed king-making is taking place in a number

of states.

(4) We must never forget that we cannot match the forces of reaction with dollars, but we can match dollars with people—people who believe in the Bill of Rights, who have faith in democracy, who want to see the small farmer survive and

live as free and independent human beings. We must build a Farmers Union of and for the small farmers, and unite with that section of labor that is fighting the same forces we are struggling against, and at the same time issues will have to be clarified.

## Co-op Big Guns Endanger Rank and File Democracy

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—While they dared not openly challenge the progressive policies developed by the Minnesota Farmers Union, ADA-Democrat politicians and their henchmen from the big co-ops joined hands to depose president Einar Kuivinen, in the organization's recent state convention here.

The convention solidly supported a program for peace, for defense of civil rights, and maintenance of living standards and solvency of family-type farmers in the face of the developing farm crisis.

Pretending to be in accord with this program that the overwhelming majority wanted reaffirmed, the ADA crowd was not smoked out in its objective of lining up farm support for the Truman administration and its ruinous cold-war policies. Weaknesses in the program itself in focussing attention on specific issues and failure by the progressives to bring these to the floor for discussion helped make this possible. When the ADA crowd hypocritically voted for the program championed by Kuivinen's leadership, many rank-and-file farm delegates were misled into believing this was real unity. Many were swayed by the unprincipled rumor-mongering, red-baiting whispering campaign conducted against Kuivinen.

ADA Candidate Roy Wiseth, a Red River valley farmer, defeated Kuivinen 8,200 votes to 6,600. The

voting began as a three-way race in which the candidate of the three big co-ops, the Crain Terminal Association, Central Exchange and Farmers Union Livestock Association, was eliminated. Had a substantial part of his support swung to Kuivinen, the ADA candidate would not have won. With the tabulation of a majority for Wiseth on the second ballot the delegates woke up to a realization that the co-op leaders had sold out to the ADA.

On the floor Kuivinen's opponents could only chew over trumped up charges of "administrative inefficiency" because of the Farmers Union current treasury deficit due primarily to expenditures that increased the membership nearly 50 percent this year.

Under Kuivinen's leadership the Farmers Union has stood for uniting all farmers on the democratically adopted program of peace and plenty—condemning the cold war and the unilateral action of the Truman bi-partisan foreign policy, and insisting on protection of all family-type farmers from ruination. In fact, it was this same program the convention adopted

again. While the ADA seeks to tie the Farmers Union to the tail of the Democratic party, whatever the cost to the farmers, the co-op leaders have insisted more and more on complete domination of the Farmers Union. Their aim is to direct the energies of the membership solely to the promotion of business for the cooperatives, neglecting the uniting of farmers around a militant, fighting program to demand legislative action and prevent a new wave of farm bankruptcy.

Short sightedness of this policy which would make the Farmers Union dependent on the co-ops is evidenced by the fact that dozens of Farmers Union cooperatives are already in 1949 running in the red.

The big test facing the Farmers Union in the year ahead will be its ability to meet these problems. Whoever gives the best, most determined and militant leadership in the fight to protect the small farmers interests in every county and in the state will also merit the confidence of the membership. The Farmers Union must not be torn by factional struggle—it must be united around a program of struggle for farmers needs and real rank and file democracy in the locals, county and state groups.

## Progressive Peace Drive Says—Outlaw Atom Bomb

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Atomic warfare must be outlawed by the United Nations." That is the demand being made by Minnesota citizens as they sign the petitions being circulated throughout the state by the Progressive Party. Initiated by the state committee of the Progressive Party, the

petition drive to "Outlaw the Atom Bomb" will be integrated in the coming weeks with the state-wide speaking tour of two Minnesota progressive leaders recently returned from Europe, former Governor Elmer A. Benson, and Judge Edward P. Totten.

Judge Totten has reported to Progressive Party meetings in the Twin Cities on his first hand observation of post-war reconstruction in Poland and Czechoslovakia. He will fill a number of speaking engagements in Duluth and on the Iron Range in December. After the holidays he will address several meetings in the 9th and 7th Congressional districts.

National Chairman of the Progressive Party, Elmer A. Benson will return to Minnesota after participating in the Madison Square Garden rally Dec. 5.

The petition campaign to "Outlaw the Atom Bomb," was officially launched in Minneapolis Nov. 13, at a meeting addressed by Dalton Trumbo of the "Hollywood Ten." Text of the petition follows:

"Atomic energy has opened a new era for mankind. It can be a golden epoch of abundance, se-

curity and human progress—or, it can be an age of world destruction and oblivion for human civilization.

"The blasting of Hiroshima in 1945 heralded possession of the greatest force man has known. Since that date major effort has gone into stockpiling bigger and more devastating atom bombs. With equal effort toward harnessing atomic energy for the good of mankind we would have in our grasp a fuel beside which the oil of the Near East would be a mere puddle in comparison. It would be folly for nations to wrangle over territory and resources if all peoples were turned toward the new atomic frontiers. The cold war would be pointless.

"The recent blast somewhere in the Soviet Union exploded the myth of the atom secret. It also exploded wishful thinking that in atomic warfare only some far away portion of the earth's surface might be demolished. No nation, no city or town, no home is safe today unless the catastrophic course of the atom bomb brandishers is checked.

"The dreaded fate of atomic

war, or peace and the fulfillment of our highest human hope. Those are the alternatives we face and we must take the road of social responsibility.

"Atomic warfare must be outlawed by the United Nations. Existing stockpiles of atom bombs must be destroyed.

### A Doctor Writes On Foster's Book

To the Editors:

A friend of mine, a medical doctor, recently wrote me as follows: "Just finished reading Foster's 'Twilight of World Capitalism,' and with my enthusiasm and inspiration still running high I feel moved to drop you a line.

"It was just what I had been looking for so as to try and clear my thinking out the complex, confusing and contradicting ideological mess.

"I want to express my gratitude to you for getting this book in my hands. It has enabled me to see in my limited way the pattern of the present situation and a picture of what is coming and in some degree how it will happen."

A Reader.

### NOTE TO FARMERS

## AREA BANK PROFITS UP 37% OVER FIRST HALF OF 1948

Minnesota farmers, who have lost \$174,000,000 income in 1949 as compared to 1948, will be pleased to learn that things are booming along fine—if looked at with a banker's eye.

A 37 percent increase in bank income for the first six months of 1949 over the first half of 1948, bringing profits up \$2.2 million to a grand total of \$8.2 million for six months of '49, is reported for Minnesota, Dakotas, Montana, Northern Wisconsin, Upper-Michigan banks, by the Ninth District Federal Reserve bank monthly report on earnings of member banks.

A good chunk of that tidy profit clean-up came from the farmers whose indebtedness (and of course, interest payments) to banks reached a postwar high this summer according to the same source. And it gets tougher to pay off to the bankers.

The Federal Reserve Farm News politely reports "Squeeze on Farmers Dollar Continues." It says, "farmers at one time could have paid a \$1,000 debt with 456 bushels of corn. Today, it takes approximately 716 bushels. In August, 1948, a \$1,000 debt could be paid with 14 220-lb. market hogs. Now it takes 21 such hogs to do it."



## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3½ Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Caliber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Grits) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 8-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their Jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was ahead, on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed-shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed. "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."

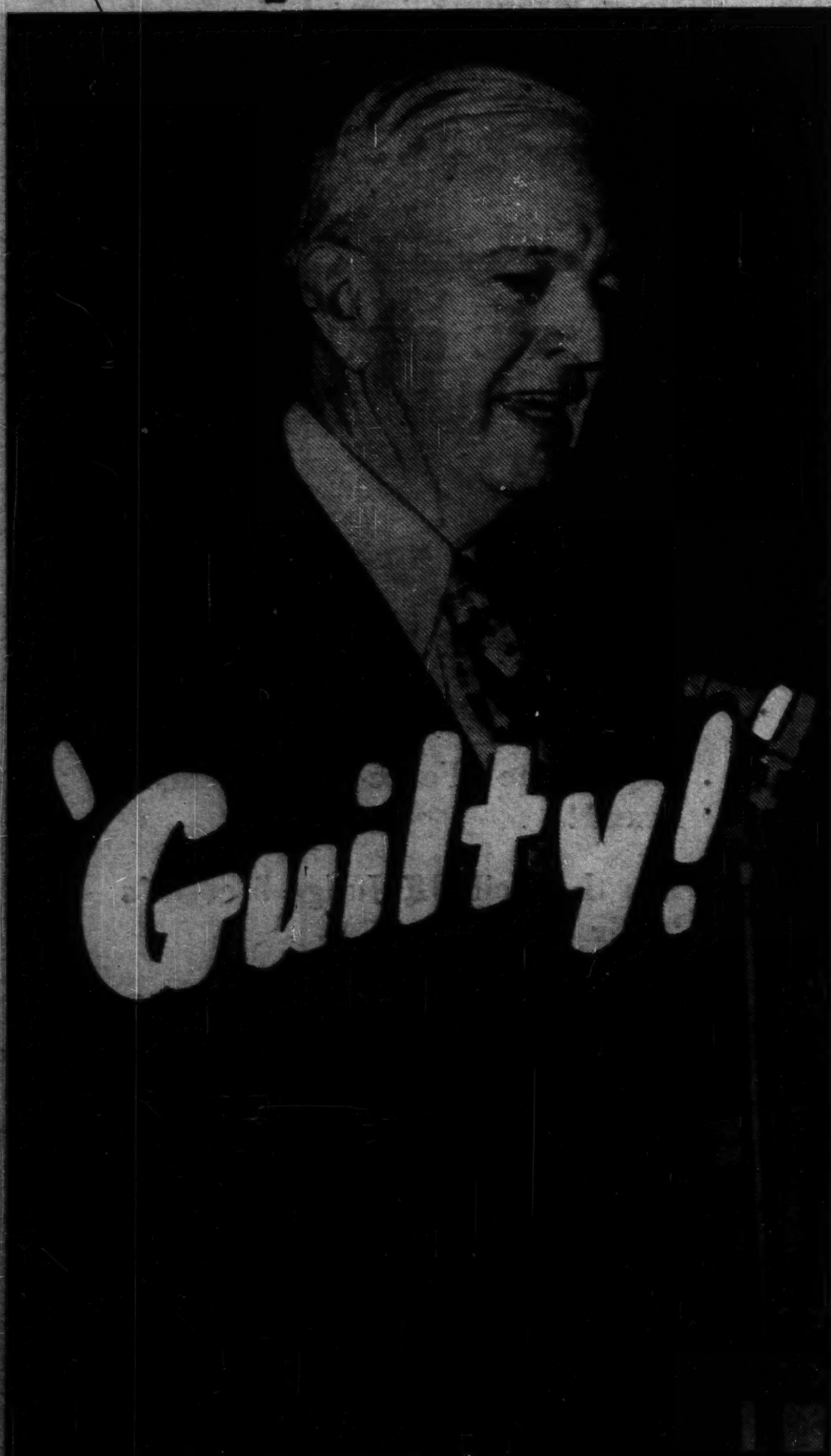


**Gil Green to Tell Story of  
Foley Square Here Dec. 11**

—See Page 1-A

# CONFERENCE ON MOB VIOLENCE HITS KENNELLY

**Parley Demands Grand Jury Probe of Racists**



MAYOR MARTIN H. KENNELLY

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO. — The people of Chicago last week declared full-scale war on mob violence, and centered their fire, first of all, on the City Hall. Spearheaded by leaders from every section of Negro life in the city, and joined by white allies, an angry, determined Conference to End Violence in Chicago blasted the racism which has been guarded over the years by a corrupt civic administration. Meeting at the Parkway Community House last Saturday at the call of Sidney R. Williams of the Chicago Urban League, 300 delegates from 125 organizations publicly named and demanded punishment for the instigators and abettors of racist mobs which have terrorized the city with increasing boldness in the past three years.

It was a meeting historic in the scope of its representation, and in the militancy of its program. It moved unitedly through an all-day session to final agreement on a course of action, in the spirit of the keynote words of Russell Lasley, CIO Packinghouse Union vice-president:

"We shall brook no attempt to divide us or divert us from our common cause—an end to mob violence in our great city."

The conference marked a dramatic turn in the political life of this city, signaling new realignments and, for many, a break with the Democratic city administration which they had supported.

For some Negro leaders, especially, the parley was a turning point, some knowing that their jobs and their careers were at stake. They provided a stirring example of courage in breaking out of an unprincipled political alliance which has actually condoned and protected fascist activity in this city.

In an atmosphere of tense concern over the breakdown of law

## 'We're Sick and Tired of Mayor Unfit to Govern'

CHICAGO.—His hypocrisy unmasked, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly stood repudiated by the decent-minded citizenry of Chicago as the Conference to End Mob Violence came to a close.

A delegate inquired what disposition should be made of the Mayor's "indefinite" agreement to meet a conference delegation the following Monday.

The answer of Earl B. Dickerson expressed the contempt of the gathering.

"We are sick and tired of wasting our time in meetings with a Mayor who talks out of both sides of his mouth," he said.

"We met with the Mayor asking his support of the Carey Bill (against Jimcrow housing) last spring, and the very next day he demanded its defeat in the City Council.

"We refuse to meet with the Mayor whom we have declared unfit to govern us. Let us rather demonstrate through vigorous application of the program adopted here that we mean to establish law and order and civil rights in Chicago whether Mayor Kennelly approves or not."

The Conference endorsed Dickerson's motion unanimously.

and order which the recent Englewood violence had signified, the conference probed deeply into the role of the Mayor, the city police, public and private agencies, judges, press and radio, to determine the cause and outline the cure for mob terror in Chicago.

With the grave deliberation of people entrusted with the fate of their city, they rendered their unanimous judgment:

"1. The Mayor of Chicago and the agencies under his control

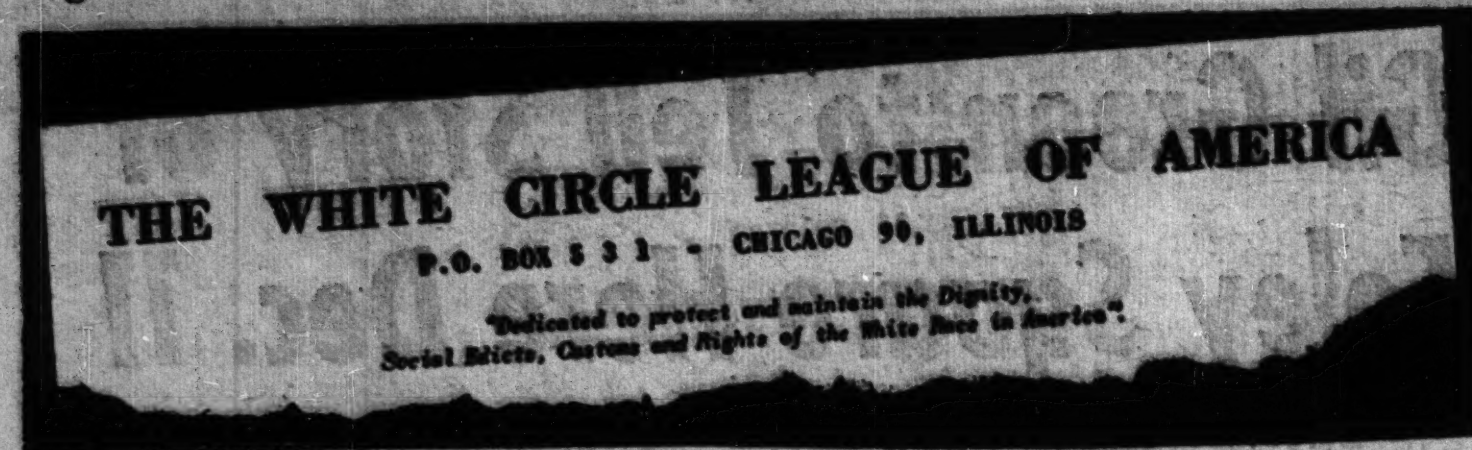
stand condemned for malfeasance of office. Mayor Kennelly must be brought before the bar of justice—even to the point of impeachment!

"2. We demand immediate discharge of Police Commissioner Prendergast, Police Chief Crane and Police Captain Storms of the Englewood Station!

"3. We declare Frank Rathje, president of the Chicago City Bank, guilty of complicity in the

(Continued on Page 2A)





Letterhead of the White Circle League of America, Inc.

# Founder Admits 'Violence' Aim of Chicago Klan Group

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—"I was out in Park Manor when the Johnsons moved in—and I realized then that the white man must organize."

These are the words in which Joseph Beauharnais explains the formation of the Klan-like White Circle League of America, Inc., of which he is the founder.

An admitted racist who repeats the foulest doctrines of Hitler and Rankin and the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, Beauharnais told his story in an interview with the Illinois Worker.

THIS reporter went to see him at his business location at 812 N. Wells St., and later "dropped in" on him again at the headquarters which he considers secret, at 82 W. Washington St.

Beauharnais is a middle-aged man, well-dressed, a smooth talker and quick on the trigger.

He was flustered only for the moment that the Illinois Worker reporter walked in on him quite unexpectedly at his Washington St. office, where he sublets space on the 8th floor from the Hipple and Clarke real estate company.

WHY DID he organize his White Circle League and what is its function?

Beauharnais declared: "We need a law confining the Negro to restricted residential areas."

But the White Circle League is not a legislative organization. And it is not campaigning in Congress or anywhere else for such a bill.

THE TRUTH about this organization is more sinister. It is revealed in the fact that Beauharnais appeared as a speaker at a private meeting of the Park Manor Improvement Association, the racist landlords' group in the area where scores of Negro families have been bombed and burned and terrorized in their homes, in the area where the Roscoe Johnsons were besieged for days by a huge mob which barged them with rocks and flame bombs.

Beauharnais told the Illinois Worker (Continued on Page 9)

## Ministers Join Fight to Cut Bail for Kirkendoll

CHICAGO.—More than a dozen South Side ministers met last week to hear Edmund Hatfield, Civil Rights Congress attorney, discuss the campaign to win freedom for 19-year-old Robert Lee Kirkendoll.

A standing committee of four ministers was elected at the meeting. It is expected that they will play a decisive role in the developing battle in behalf of the young Negro.

Kirkendoll, a Negro produce vendor, is being held in Cook County jail. He is charged with the rape and robbery last July 31 of a 52-year-old white spinster.

THE youthful southsider has been imprisoned on \$10,000 bail since Aug. 1. He is being held despite the fact that his wife, Mrs. Jean Kirkendoll, and other witnesses have proof of her husband's whereabouts at the time of the alleged crime.

## Racists Organizing In Northern Cities

CHICAGO.—The Klan is riding again—in a new way—in the industrial cities of the north, such as Detroit and Chicago, inflaming race hatred with the firebrands of inadequate housing and growing unemployment.

In recent weeks, two new Klan-like organizations have made their appearance here, peddling hate literature, recruiting members, actively leading mob violence.

One is the White Party, with headquarters just outside of Chicago, at Wilmington, Ill.

THE OTHER is the White Circle League, 75 E. Wacker, whose chieftain and founder, Joseph Beauharnais, a Chicagoan, says that "the only weapon left to the white man is violence."

Sinister aspect of Klan activity both here and in Detroit is the fact that recruiting is being concentrated to a large extent in industrial shops and mills.

It was at Paw Paw, Michigan, on the farm of Negro Congressman William Dawson of Illinois that a 20-foot cross was recently burned by the Klan.

IN THE recent mob outbreak at the home of two Jewish families on South Peoria Street in Chicago there was also evidence of Klan activity. During the height of the violence, a large "K" appeared scrawled on the back fence of the home of the besieged families.

In the Englewood assault, the new feature was the highly-developed military organization of the mobs, operating from a single high command, with spies, spotters, flying squads and organized terror groups patrolling the entire community looking for "Jews" to victimize.

Part of the prelude for this attack was the spread of racist literature by the White Circle

League. This material portrayed the Negro as "invading white men's homes and white men's jobs."

Both this group and the White Party are engaged in membership drives, with funds for literature and newspaper ads coming from some mysterious source.

THE White Party is headed by Roger R. Booth, an unemployed salesman and the son of the police chief of Wilmington, Ill.

Booth, 36 years old, has placed ads in a number of newspapers throughout the Middle West, calling for adherents to what he describes as a crusade against "communism."

Both Booth and Beauharnais claim they are working toward national memberships. Booth says he is building a new political party while Beauharnais limits his political line to a condemnation of those forces in both political parties who, he says, "grovel at the feet of the Negro minority."

"We have a few thousand members already," Beauharnais told the Illinois Worker, "and soon we'll have a million."

## Green to Tell Story Of Foley Sq. Dec. 11

CHICAGO.—Gil Green, Illinois state chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 11 Communist leaders in the Foley Square thought-control trial, will make his first public appearance here at a huge rally at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, Sunday, Dec. 11, 2:30 p. m.

Green will be the main speaker at the rally and will present a first-hand report of the nine-month long trial.

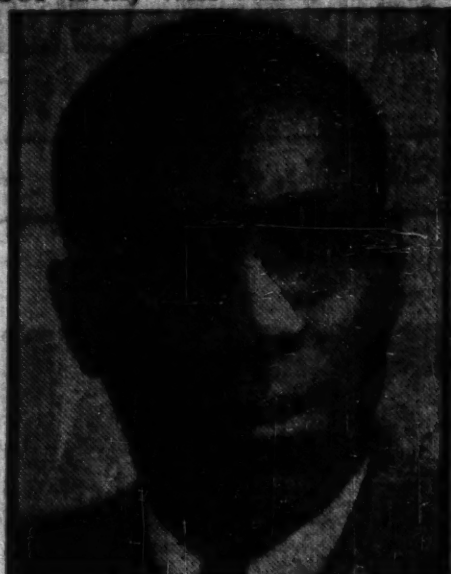
The theme of the meeting will be the real meaning of the trial of the Communist leaders as the spearhead of the general assault against democratic liberties now sweeping the country.

It was announced that George Crockett Jr., distinguished Detroit Negro attorney, will also speak. Crockett was one of the counsel for the Communist leaders in the Foley Square trial, and was sentenced by Judge Harold Medina for three months in jail for "contempt of court."

THE Communist leader will be joined at the rally by other prominent speakers to be announced soon. Plans are also underway for presentation of a rich cultural program at the meeting.

It was also announced that the rally is being held to protest the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish mob violence that raged for over a week in the Englewood Community.

At a press conference held on his return to Chicago, Green commented that "the first thing I learned when I returned from the trial in New York—where the Communists were accused of conspiring to use force and violence—was that mob violence was raging against Jews, Negroes and trade unionists on Chicago's South Side."



GEORGE CROCKETT

## Hearing Dec. 6 On Argo Schools

ARGO, Ill.—A hearing set for Tuesday, Dec. 6 will determine whether Argo's Jimcrow public schools will receive state funds.

Under pressure from the Civil Rights Congress and the Argo Parent-Teachers Association, Cook County Superintendent of Schools, Edward Simon, agreed to withhold funds from segregated schools until the hearing.

The CRC and Argo P-TA forced Simon to act in compliance with the Jenkins Amendment passed by the last session of the Legislature. The amendment specifies that no public school in the state which practices segregation is entitled to money out of the common school fund.

Civil Rights Congress attorney, Theresa Ehrlich, represents the local Argo movement in the first major test cases under the new law.

Miss Ehrlich stated that a number of affidavits, signed by white and Negro parents will be presented at the hearing testifying to the segregation in public schools.

The hearing will be held in the offices of the Cook County Superintendent of Schools at 160 N. La Salle St., Chicago.



Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 4-5590.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

## HEAR THE TRUTH OF THE COMMUNIST TRIAL FROM ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS! CHICAGO'S OWN GIL GREEN speaks

HEAR HIM

- ... Nail the "Foreign-Agent" Lie!
- ... Expose the "Force-and-Violence" Fraud!
- ... Rip the Veil Off Judge Medina's "Fair Trial"!
- ... Also Hear George W. Crockett, Jr., Attorney for the Defense and Claude Lightfoot, Illinois State Secretary of the Communist Party
- ... Entertainment and Dramatic Skits



GIL GREEN

Ashland Auditorium - Sunday, Dec. 11 at 2:30 P.M.

Admission: ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY



## City Council Blocks Probe On Englewood

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—"City officials better face up the fact that we're sitting on a powder keg," Alderman Archibald Carey (3d) told the City Council this week in the heated debate which centered around the recent Englewood mob violence.

Carey spoke in support of a resolution by Ald. Alban Weber (50th) calling for a probe of the "anti-Negro and anti-Semitic" outbreak.

However, the Mayor and his council leaders move swiftly to squelch such an investigation.

**ALD. CLARENCE WAGNER** (14th) declared that "the police are making their report," and then launched into a red-baiting attack on the two Jewish families on Peoria St., who, he said, "incited" the violence.

Carey then wanted to know "how" the two families incited the violence and whether inviting Negroes to their home was considered as incitement.

"Any citizens who are not prisoners of the law should have the right to invite anyone to their homes," declared Ald. Robert Merriam (5th).

WHEN THE galleries applauded Merriam's statement, the Mayor threatened to oust all visitors.

Kennelly did not make a speech but kept telling the council that they were "wasting too much time on this subject."

Carey sprang to his feet. "Mr. Mayor, there are things that this council does that are unimportant," he said. "This happens to be one of the important things."

THE COUNCIL heard an attack by Ald. Paul Sheridan (16th) on the two embattled Jewish families whom he called "evil-intentioned individuals who came into this peaceful community."

Sheridan is the alderman for the ward in which the Englewood violence took place and lives across the street from the besieged Bindman-Sennett home on Peoria St.

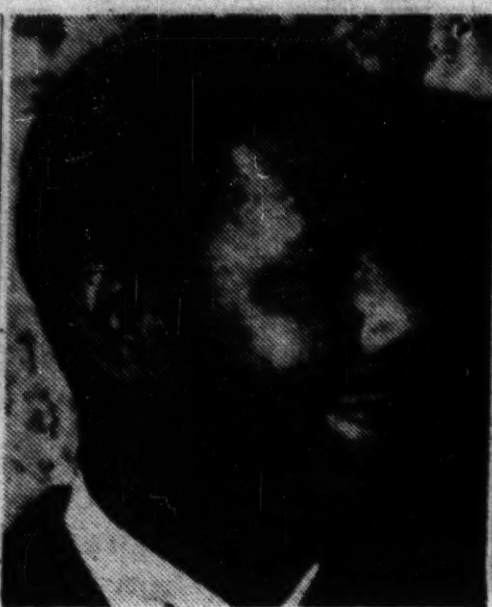
"I had a ringside seat," he declared, "and the police should be commended for their efficiency."

**SAID CAREY:** "It's getting to be a pretty difficult job to keep elements in the Negro community quiet when they see what is happening all over this city."

"When Mussolini attacked Ethiopia, nobody cared much because 'only Negro people' were involved," said Carey, "but Mussolini didn't stop there."

"These outbreaks in Chicago and to be only anti-Negro. Now they are also anti-Semitic. And how long before they will also be anti-Catholic and anti-Irish?"

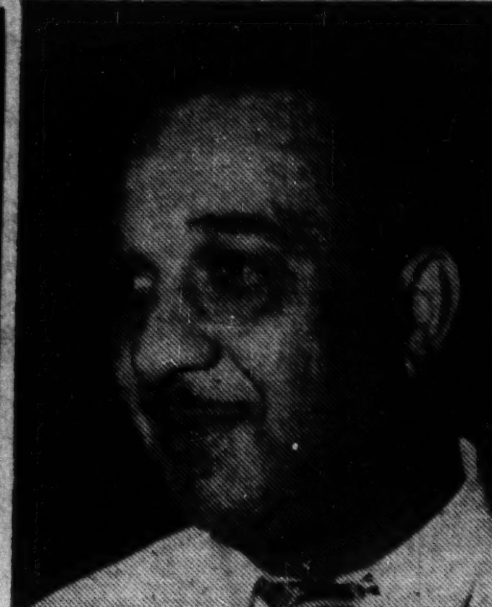
The debate ended when it was announced that the Police Department and the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations were preparing reports on the Englewood violence which will be brought into the council.



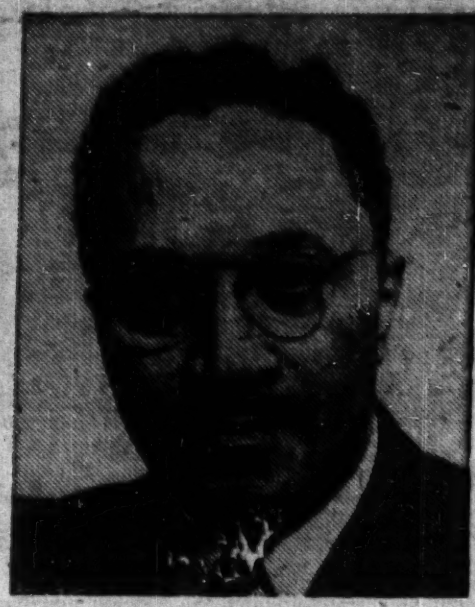
WILLIAMS



DICKERSON



LASLEY



MacDOUGALL

# Kennelly, Police Blasted by Broad Parley on Mob Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

mob violence, and demand his removal from the Chicago Plan Commission, to which post he was appointed by Mayor Kennelly!

4. We call upon State's Attorney Boyle to summon a special Grand Jury to investigate the series of mob outbreaks which have led to the burning, bombing and stoning of homes and citizens. We demand that police officers guilty of aiding and abetting the mobsters in Englewood, Park Manor and other outbreaks be tried—and sent to prison!

5. We condemn, and declare unfit for public office, judges who demonstrate anti-Negro, anti-Semitic prejudice in their treatment of mobsters and their victims!

THESE PROPOSALS, adopted without a dissenting vote, came to the conference as the verdict of a jury selected from leading lawyers and other citizens, which heard eye-witness evidence from the victims of the Airport Homes, Fernwood, Park Manor and Englewood outbreaks.

Presenting the verdict was Earl B. Dickerson, outstanding Negro leader, speaking for the Conference Committee on Police. The committee was headed by Attorney Ulysses S. Keyes, of the NAACP's Legal Redress Department.

Earlier in the proceedings, the meeting heard and approved the report of its Committee on Public Information, presented by Prof. Curtis McDougall.

THAT REPORT declared: "The 'hush-hush' policy promoted by public and private agencies in Chicago stands condemned as a colossal failure! Promulgated by agencies obsessed with the 'Red Menace,' who justify 'hush-hush' as a means of 'keeping the news from the Communists,' this policy has proved a smokescreen blinding the people to the true racist instigators, and preventing them from knowing the mobsters for what they are—American fascists!"

Reporting for the Legal and Legislative Committee, NAACP attorney

Sidney Jones, Jr., who is chairman of the Cook County Bar Association, stated:

"We find no additional laws are necessary to enable authorities to bring mobsters to justice. We charge Mayor Kennelly, Police Commissioner Prendergast, and of-

ficers under them with malfeasance and misfeasance of duty."

FROM the audience arose Alderman Archibald J. Carey, Jr. of the Third Ward. "We can add nonfeasance, which means doing nothing to enforce the law!" he as-

serted.

The Councilman whose anti-discriminatory housing bill had been defeated by Mayor Kennelly's plea to the City Council last March went on to declare:

"I repeat what I have said in Council chambers—discrimination in housing lies at the root of our trouble—it must go!"

Adjourning with the resolve to meet again in two weeks, the Conference heard testimonials of praise for the man who had brought it together—Sidney R. Williams of the Urban League, whom it unanimously chose as its permanent chairman.

Elected to serve on the Executive Board in addition were: Russell Lasley, Packinghouse Union Vice-President, Mrs. Alva Delaney, representing the Federal Negro Women's Clubs, and the Rev. Joseph M. Evans of Metropolitan Community Church, as vice-chairmen; Mrs. Faith Jefferson Jones, secretary; Mrs. Jackie Ornes, assistant secretary; Mrs. Odessa K. Evans, recording secretary, and Robert Landrum of the Dearborn

(Continued on Page 9)



## Here Are the Victims

CHICAGO. — There were moments during the Conference to End Mob Violence last week-end when men and women wept unashamed, and in anger.

At the lunch-hour "trial" conducted by the Committee on Police, chaired by NAACP attorney Ulysses S. Keyes, victims of mob violence in Chicago testified, and their testimony sent a shudder through their listeners.

At Airport Homes, Kenneth Kennedy, Marshall Law School student and Negro veteran, had lost—not only his car, overturned and

watched—but the sense of hearing from his right ear as well!

At Fernwood Homes, the Rev. Moore, a woman minister, hit by a rock hurled by a mobster from a crowd into which police stationed at Fernwood had knowingly directed her car, had lost her right eye.

At Park Manor, one month before the St. Lawrence Ave. attack, Gertha Howell of 6958 S. Prairie Ave. told the jury, part of her home had been destroyed by arsonists.

"Police kept insisting we had dropped a lit match," she said,

"even after the Fire Inspector said it was arson. When a hoodlum threatened us later, we called police, and they arrested—my brother Jesse!"

In the Englewood attack, testified Aaron Bindman, rocks crashed through his windows—as police stood outside the door! Some days later—Bindman, arriving home late at night, was approached by someone, who, mistaking him for an older resident of Peoria St., said: "Why don't you get a petition up to get those... Communists out of here?" The man who made the suggestion was a policeman!

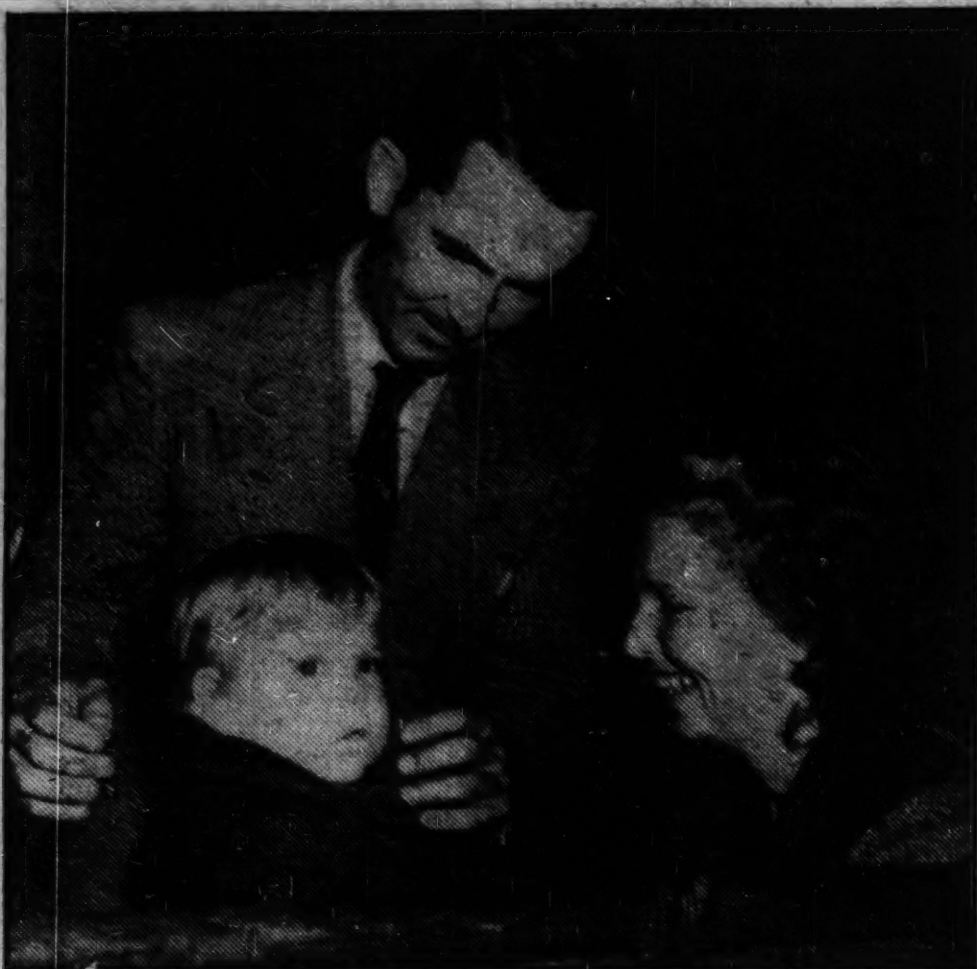


KENNETH KENNEDY



# Strikes, Wage Battles Show Southerners Ripe for Unions

Southern workers are fighting back against poor working conditions and Dixiecrat politics in a way which invites their organization into the trade unions. The tone and temper of southern resistance to employer pressure shows a really serious effort to organize the southern unorganized



WITCHHUNT VICTIMS: Fred Estes, Mrs. Katie Estes and their youngest of six children.

## FBI Cracks Down on Mexican-Americans In Texas Witchhunt

By James J. Green

Agents of the Department of Justice are committing deeds in Dallas, Texas, for which all Americans might well hang their heads in shame—except for the need to raise those heads in protest!

There is being attempted a mass political deportation of alleged aliens, particularly Mexican-Americans, combined with an effort to imprison a Communist leader if he will not serve as "finger-man" for the Department of Immigration. If not beaten back, these attempts will set precedents for a new wave of political persecutions.

Here are the facts:

For many months, Department of Immigration and FBI agents have been hounding and "investigating" a number of foreign-born residents of Dallas.

Who are these "aliens"? Five are Mexican-American, two are Jewish.

There is Mrs. Becky Levine who lives in a modest, lower-middle class section of Dallas. This "dangerous" person turned out to be a GREAT-GRANDMOTHER. She is seriously ill of heart trouble, and has been practically bed-ridden for more than a year. Over 62 years of age, she has lived in the United States since 1912. A widow, she has six children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. One of her sons was a war-prisoner for six months in a German concentration camp. During the war, Mrs. Levine herself, aging and ill, served as a Red Cross volunteer worker.

As for the deportation investigation, she waved an angry hand: "I'm a citizen anyway by my first marriage!"

Somewhat, in leaving to hunt up a second interview, it was hard to conjure up the picture of our republic tottering under the assault of a sick and elderly great-grandmother, a citizen whose the

almighty ruling powers were seeking to deport:

**OVER IN WEST DALLAS** lives Mr. Jose Estrada. There are no payments and no lights. Neither sewers nor running water. Water comes in barrels at 50 cents; the murderous infant diarrhea comes free, only the doctor bills and funerals come rather high.

Jose Estrada is 54 years of age and has lived in the United States since 1905, after coming with his parents from Mexico. He has been a resident of Dallas for more than 20 years. His children—10 living and 3 dead—were all born in the United States. There are 5 grandchildren. One died this year—a whisper: "infant diarrhea." Three sons listening intently were combat veterans in World War II; the body of one was so torn by shrapnel that he was disabled for life. This son of the "dangerous" father wears the Purple Heart.

What could have "qualified" Mr. Estrada for deportation in the eyes of the Departments of Justice and Immigration?

He was a member of the United Mine Workers from 1910 to 1923, mining coal and ore in Texas. He has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL, for the last 11 years, having been honored by election as trustee and executive board member. As a delegate to the state AFL Convention in 1946, he joined with the Negro delegates when they staged their historic walk-out demanding an end to discriminatory practices. "Put in your story," he said with a simple gesture to my notes, "that I am for peace, against all discrimination for a better life for the working people."

MR. FRANCISCO DE LA

would be welcomed with outstretched arms. In a recent letter to the editor of a labor paper, a Texas union member says the greatest state in the nation is hog-tied by a combination of crooked Democratic politicians and rich Republican financiers and business men. The Texan says that those who dare to speak up against this misrule are "brushed off as Communists."

An Arkansas union member in another letter, criticizes Sen. J. W. Fulbright for his support of the Taft-Hartley law and opposition to the 75 cents minimum wage bill. The union member says that Fulbright represents the corporations of Wall Street and not the working people of Arkansas.

In Paris, Ark., workers at the Avoset Dairy won a five to 16½ cents an hour wage increase. These employees voted to join the Teamsters Union last October and have already used their union to good advantage by improving their wages.

Spurred on by the dairy workers'

action in Paris, the employees of the White Dairy and Ice Cream Co. in Fort Smith, Ark., have also joined the Teamsters International Union. Also joining this union because of the Paris action are 60 dairy workers in Darnelle, Ark.

**FARM LABORERS** in the area of Rogersville, Tenn., have joined the National Farm Labor Union, according to a report by M. K. Baird, organizer for the AFL. In Atlanta retail clerks in the Colonial Stores voted 100 percent in favor of joining the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL).

Other increases in wages were won by office employees of the Tampa Electric Co. They won a 7½ cents an hour increase. The Florida Greyhound Bus Lines office employees won a five cents increase recently.

In Spartanburg, N. C., the D. E.

## STAR WITNESS IN KKK FLOGGING TRIAL TAKES IT ON 'LAM'

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala.**—A witness in the trial of Klan floggers, to begin Dec. 5, took flight in Texas because he was afraid attacks might be made on his life.

The witness is Irving Leon Key, 28, who fled to Houston, Tex., and was arrested by FBI agents. During grand jury investigations of the floggings Key was given deputy sheriff protection. It was observed that he was guarded somewhat more than other grand jury witnesses.

It is reported that Key attended Klan meetings and was with the Klansmen when they organized their rides. It is said that he feared revenge from Klansmen for telling what he might know.

Converse Company's three cotton mills were closed by a strike of 1,400 employees. They are members of the Textile Workers of America (CIO).

Southern labor, Negro and white, is on the march. It is refusing to take less because they happen to live in Dixie. An editorial in the Southern Labor Review, an AFL organ, said: "Southern workers resent the implication that they will accept wages and working standards which are inferior to those prevailing elsewhere. They are union conscious and realize that many of the old line trade unions were organized originally in the South."

## Negroes Win Public Offices, Jury Posts in Fight for Rights

Gains in the fight for civil rights are being made everywhere in the South, with more Negroes sitting on juries, winning new schools, and Negro candidates elected to office. In Louisville, Ky., Jesse Lawrence, a Negro, was elected to the state legislature.

A Negro will sit in the Richmond City Council. He is Oliver W. Hill who was elected to that body during recent elections. Two Negro justices of the peace, James A. Jackson and Harold Stewart, were also elected in Virginia.

Reports, yet unconfirmed, are that W. W. Jackson, a Negro citizen of San Antonio, Tex., won a seat in that city's municipal council. There were many other Negro citizens running in the recent elections in the South. Several of them made good showings in spite of Klan threats and Dixiecrat prop-

aganda.

During the past several months more Negroes all over the South are reported sitting on juries. Latest reports of Negroes sitting on juries include another first—a Negro woman, Mrs. Florence Jones Dixon. She served on the Duval County Jury in Jacksonville, Fla.

A Negro laborer, Henry Newton, was selected to sit on a jury in Sarasota, Fla. For the first time in Davidson County, Tenn., a Negro, Floyd Cowan, 29, sat on a criminal court petite jury. He is

the first Negro ever named on a regular jury panel in this county.

**NEGRO CITIZENS** in the South were winning new schools as a result of court suits and anti-Jimcrow campaigns. In Texas federal Judge William H. Atwell gave the Waxahachie School Board 30 days in which to afford a Negro high school curriculum equal to that given whites.

In Virginia a federal court decision declared that Negro students in Pulaski County schools are discriminated against. The decision called for equal educational facilities for Negro students. The suit was one of several started in that state by the NAACP against county school boards.

In Jonesboro, Ark., school board officials have decided that the first school in a million dollar program will be a Negro institution. The usual procedure has been to build Negro schools last, after white schools have been built. Construction on the new school will begin in March.

Gains for civil rights and an end to Jimcrow are being made. They are small gains, but are the fruits of decades of struggle.

## Hodcarriers Win Wage Increase

**HOUSTON, Texas.**—Thousands of members of Local 18, Hodcarriers and Laborers, AFL, won a 12½c an hour increase after a short, militant strike. All AFL construction workers respected the local's picket lines which effectively shut down some huge construction projects in this area. The membership of Local 18 is mainly Negro and Mexican-American workers.

The Association of General Contractors, which had at first issued a vicious blast at the union's demands, strongly tinged with "white supremacist" ideas, changed their tune when the AFL workers showed their full solidarity.

**ROSA** is a very small, neat man with a shy, quiet manner. He is 41, and one is a little surprised to learn he saw 25 months in the Navy during the war with seven battle stars for active combat in the Pacific. "I was a hot-shell man," he says modestly, and explains: everyone else stands back from the great navy guns as they blast and recoil, but the hot-shell man stands close to catch the smoking cartridge as the gun ejects it. The U. S. S. Colorado saw plenty of action; one wonders how many smoking shells it took to make Mr. de la Rosa eligible for deportation.

He has been in the U. S. A. since 4 years of age, and worked hard all his life. For the last nine years he has been a member of Hodcarriers Local 518, AFL; only his being called away to navy duty kept him from serving a term as union trustee after he was elected to it.

**WHEN THE COMMUNIST** leader in the area, Fred Estes, was subpoenaed to "testify," he at once took a principled position of objecting to the whole proceedings and to being placed in the position of a stoolpigeon regarding other people and their affairs. Officer of Immigration W. C. Young tried hectoring and bullying him, and physically ejected Estes' attorney, Mr. Sam S. Barbara. But when Officer Young haled Estes before the Federal District Court to have him cited for contempt, he met a temporary Texas

check. The Judge reprimanded Young for depriving Estes of counsel, and stated that the Department of Immigration was "pioneering" somewhat in its procedure. Judge Atwell, however, ordered Estes to reappear Dec. 5 and give testimony "only about the persons named in the subpoena."

Estes, himself a veteran and a father of six children, has given previous indication of his determination not to be a party to, but to help defeat, the political persecution of people by the Department of Immigration. Hanging over his head is the threat of a jail sentence.

**BEHIND THE MOVES** of the Justice and Immigration Departments lies the plain intent to silence and intimidate all opposition to the big business policies of the Truman administration. In the Southwest, the special targets of this drive are the 3½ million Mexican-Americans, the millions of Negroes, the trade unionists and minority groups.

The reek of Foley Square, the strong, foul smell of fascism, hangs over Dallas.

It is up to the people to drive it away. Every organization, every individual, should make themselves heard to Attorney-General Howard McGrath and Officer W. C. Young, Department of Immigration, Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas.



# It's No Dog's Life For the Mutt in Mink

By Bill Mardo

Browsing through a gossip column at lunch the other afternoon I ran across a few milky items that curdled the froth right in my mouth:

"Mrs. Frothingham-Wagstaff dined at Le Chambord with her dog, Buggie, which wore a \$40,000 necklace... A girl waltzed into Trader Tom's wearing a mink jacket and leading a poodle wearing a replica of her jacket... Sally DeMarco just bought a sable coat for her Doberman Pinscher, Teddy III..."

At home that evening I showed the item to my dog Lobo. My animal is a fine proletarian pooch with a good word for everybody. But the business about dogs wearing mink coats and necklaces and sables stood the hair right up on his back.

"It'll make a story," Lobo growled. "Let me interview that big guy, Teddy III. Maybe I can straighten him out while I'm at it." That's my Lobo!

Well, the press card is in my name, naturally, so I had to go along as Lobo kept his appointment next day in Teddy III's palatial suite atop the Carlton-Arms. Lobo did the interviewing and I took notes. Here's how it went:

TEDDY III: This penthouse suite is rather crowded, don't you think? I'm requesting the mistress to provide a larger estate in the country.

LOBO: I share a one-room flat with Mardo. Plenty of room for both of us.

TEDDY III: I get two pounds of finely ground filet mignon every night with eggs whipped in for caloric content.

LOBO: That Gro-Pup canned food didn't stunt my growth so's you can notice.

TEDDY III: Comes beddy-bye and the butler makes up my Snuffy Comfort mattress, props the pillows, turns down the lights, and the mistress lulls me to sleep with her version of Chibaba-Chibaba. The song has sentimental value you know.

LOBO: I sleep in the bathroom and if Mardo



opens his yap just once I'll muzzle him."

TEDDY III: The butler wakes me gently at 9 to change the sheets, serves me breakfast in bed after which I turn over for a morning nap.

LOBO: Mardo spills some cold water on me and yells "Rise and shine!" What's breakfast?

TEDDY III: After a noontime romp around the garden, madam and I have lunch at Shors and attend a matinee.

LOBO: I'm back in the bathroom.

TEDDY III: I'm two years old now. The madam is sending me out to stud. Have my choice, you know.

LOBO: If I don't break outta that bathroom soon I'll go nuts. And I'm older than you!

TEDDY III: The mater clips coupons bringing her an annual income of some two or three millions!

LOBO: My boss works for much less. But we're happy.

And with that, Lobo turned on his heel, flicked a shaggy and uncombed tail into Teddy's horrified face and motioned to me. "C'mon, Mardo, take me back to that bathroom where a guy can breathe."

# Fight for Fair Jury-- Is This 'Contempt'?

By Joseph North

Most Americans believe the lawyers in the Foley Square trial were sentenced for contempt because they misbehaved in court.

That's what the newspapers and Judge Medina would have them believe. But anybody who reads the record of the trial—the judge's contempt citation itself—will learn otherwise. They will discover the lawyers received six-month sentence because:

1—They assailed the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

2—They challenged the federal jury system in New York because it discriminates against Negroes, Jews, trade unionists.

3—They sought to get pertinent evidence into the trial, like the Supreme Court ruling in the Schneiderman case which said the Communist teachings were legal.

Unless public opinion has its say, the lawyers can be railroaded to prison Dec. 12 when they appear before the Circuit Court of Appeals. They will argue for postponement of the contempt appeal Dec. 5.

If they go to jail, they go because they sought a fair jury and a fair trial for their defendants. That is their crime.

And the 11 defendants will be robbed of legal aid in their appeal

from the five year conviction. This appeal will go to the Supreme Court and will challenge the constitutionality of the Smith Act which brought the indictments.

ALSO, IF MEDINA'S contempt rulings are upheld they will prejudice adversely the issues in the main case. For the contempt issues cited by Medina cannot be separated from the issues in the main trial.

Proof that the Foley Square lawyers were sentenced to prison because they fought for a fair trial can be produced by a study of Judge Medina's lengthy 60 page citation. Fourteen of the forty points Medina detailed as basis for his contempt charge dealt with this question.

The defense lawyers challenged the jury system in New York which is rigged to include a vast majority of the rich, the men of the corporations. It excludes, as far as possible, the workingman, the Negro, the Jew.

Because they exposed this state of affairs, Judge Medina says they sought to bring "the Court and the entire Federal judicial system into general discredit and disrepute."

The very first point in Medina's contempt citation is revealing. It deals with the defense's effort to

prove the majority of jurors represent Big Business.

The defense asked one Herbert Allen, a member of a petit jury panel, the assessed valuation of his home. The judge sustained a prosecution objection. Defense Attorney Harry Sacher pleaded that unless such facts are permitted, how can the defense establish their case? How can they show the wealth of the jurymen?

For this the judge cited Sacher and the other lawyers for contempt.

Americans today are wiring U. S. General Howard McGrath. They demand postponement of the Circuit Court hearing on the appeal of the lawyers' contempt case until after final appeal argument is heard on the convictions of the 11 Communist leaders.

Time is short, the issues are grave and of incalculable importance to every American's freedom.

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# War Peril Grows, Can Be Beaten, Say Europe Communists

WHEN THE SPOKESMEN of Europe's eight leading Communist Parties make public their views on the main problems before the workingclass movement, the whole world listens. And the world listened this week, when it became known that a meeting of the Communist Information Bureau had taken place recently in Hungary, where some of the top Marxists of Europe exchanged opinions on the events since their last meeting in June, 1948, and outlined a program of action for the period ahead.

There were three main themes, corresponding to the three major reports. The first one dealt with the struggle for peace and was given by the Soviet leader, Mikhail Suslov. The second projected that battle for the united front, by Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's foremost leader. The third, on the fight against the Tito treachery, was given by the Romanian Communist general secretary, Gheorghe Dej.

THE FULL RESOLUTIONS were not available here at this writing. But, from the excerpts at hand, it is clear that the Cominform meeting stressed three main ideas:

I. That a much wider and more broadly-based united front of all working class and peace-loving forces is essential to bar the way to war, to preserve democratic liberties, to defend the living standards of the people and defend the independence of nations against the threat from the Anglo-American bloc.

II. That the danger of war continues, and must be



FRENCH WORKERS hear plea for peace at a construction project in the Paris suburb of St. Denis.

under-estimated. In fact, it requires a more intensive and many-sided battle to meet it, because the imperialist bloc must be expected to grow more desperate for the very reason that the camp of Socialism and democracy has so greatly strengthened itself in the past space of time.

III. That the Tito clique in Yugoslavia has exposed itself as the splitters of the democratic and Socialist camp, converting Yugoslavia into an imperialist dependent, and Belgrade into an American spy center. Hence it must be combatted more vigorously than before, both by all the Communist Parties of the world as well as by the revolutionary forces inside of Yugoslavia itself. Irreconcilable struggle against all deviations from Marxism and vigilance against the penetration of the Communist Parties by spies of the enemy follow logically from this.

IN DISCUSSING THE URGENCY of a still wider united front for peace, the Cominform singles out a series of points which are not new in themselves but are given special emphasis.

The first is the unity of action in the working class and the trade union movement, which means finding a path to unity with workers of Catholic faith, and with the rank and file of the Socialist Parties.

Secondly, the united front is defined as including "ever new sections of the population," ranging from the trade unions through the youth and women's organizations to cultural forces of all kinds and political and social leaders who are in favor of peace and are against war.

The discussion of the war danger stresses that "the forces of democracy, the forces of the supporters of peace exceed considerably the forces of reaction." The camp of peace and democracy has had an "enormous growth" over the past two years, in view of the victories of the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Republic in Eastern Germany, the exposure of American atomic monopoly illusions and other great events since the spring of 1948.

"It would be deeply and unforgivably misleading to consider that the danger of war has diminished. Historical experience shows that the more hopeless the cause of imperialist reactionaries, the more they rage and the more dangerous becomes the danger of military adventures."

WITH RESPECT TO THE TITO TREACHERY, the resolution draws the balance of events since the Cominform denunciation of June, 1948. The eight Communist Parties underline that "an anti-Communist police state regime of a fascist type has been established in Yugoslavia," by leaders who were recruited "as spies and provocateurs from the ranks of the Party and the working class."

The Cominform resolution stresses a new and stronger way than before the double fight against Tito—by all the Communist Parties of the world, and by the genuine revolutionaries from inside the country.

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## READY FOR CCNY'S OPENER



CO-CAPTAIN Irwin Dambrot, 21-year-old senior, is set for his greatest year as City College of New York opens its Garden schedule Saturday night against Lafayette, with Manhattan facing Siena in the opener. The 6 foot 3½ Dambrot holds most of CCNY's scoring records, including his season's high of 276 last year. With co-captain Joe Galiber, he leads a squad which includes eight talented sophs from the finest freshman team in the school's history.

## WORKER Sports

# Warning! -- Kentucky Still Has Plenty Left

Warning to all those who expect to get easy revenge for past indignities against the Kentucky basketball team; including St. Johns of Brooklyn, host to the men of Lexington in basketball's mecca, Madison Square Garden, Dev. 15. Alec Groza, Ralph Beard,

Wah Wah Jones and Cliff Barker are now playing for the professional Indianapolis team, it's true. But that doesn't mean Kentucky is defenseless. The latter-year powers of collegiate basketball may not go all the way again, but they may be much better than anyone would expect. A few pretty good men are left and Rupp and company have been out scouring the hills (and other colleges) for more material, with some success.

Four members of last year's varsity squad are back—Dale Barnstable, Jim Line, Walter Hirsch and Roger Day. They all took their turns working with the big four last season and any of them would be welcomed by any college coach. Line, for example, owns a one-handed, left-handed push shot

that pulled Kentucky out of many a tight spot last year. It's deadly.

One thing is missing from that new starting combination—a rafter-scraping center. But the foresighted Rupp has taken care of that contingency, too in the person of one Bill (Cris) Spivey.

Spivey is an even seven feet of basketball-playing Georgian. Painfully thin when he showed up at Lexington last year, Spivey was put on a diet of milkshakes and steaks. He has filled out considerably and now looks as though he would survive a strong wind.

Rupp admits much depends on how Spivey develops. Playing on last year's unbeaten freshman team, Spivey was no picture of grace under the basket. But he always managed to come up with 25 or 30 points per game, even against the varsity in scrimmages. Figures like that can make a coach overlook a lot of stumbling around.

Further strength will be added by the arrival of 6-foot, 7-inch

Roger Layne, a transfer student who starred last year at Magnolia A. & M. an Arkansas Junior College. It's said that Layne is good enough to walk into a starting berth.

Another reinforcement will become eligible in mid-season. He is Shelby Linville, a 6-foot, 6-inch transfer from Miami University of Ohio and a former All-Ohio.

Rupp's big worry is the tough early-season schedule. The Wildcats meet St. John's at New York, DePaul at Louisville and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., before taking off for New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, where they'll play in the tourney with Villanova, Bradley and Tulane.

The baron of basketball says that never again will his teams play 30 or more games a season, as they have been doing. This season's schedule lists 24 contests, and Rupp says that's enough, even though, "everyone in the country wants to play us now."

# One Minor Leaguer's Story

By Lester Rodney

What is a year in the minor leagues like for a young ballplayer? Especially a young Negro player breaking into organized ball and at the same time breaking down the color line in a remote Class D league.

In the Bronx apartment where he lives with his family, 20-year-old Waldon Williams last week gave the Worker a few answers. Our readers may recall a story about the former Monroe High School second baseman last winter when the Boston Braves signed him to a contract, becoming the first National League team besides the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their jimcrow hiring policies.

After a lookover in spring training, it was judged that Williams was very promising but in need of experience from the ground up. He landed in the little town of Marysville, Calif., in the Class D Far West League. There he had a highly successful season and expects to move up a notch or two in the Braves system next spring. But to start from the beginning:

Young Williams was told to report to the Boston minor league training camp at Myrtle Beach, S. Carolina. "The South doesn't agree with me and I don't agree with it," the slightly built, intelligent and articulate young man said a little wryly recalling his first experiences. "Though I was more or less prepared for some things. I just stayed right on the training post after I got the smell of things. Never went to shows or anything like that. I just stuck my nose into baseball for all I was worth. I didn't even want to go to town to try to see segregate movies. George Crowe, another Negro rookie, was down there and we buddied some. He's older than I am, around 27."

(Crowe, a much more experienced ballplayer than Williams, having played with the Black Yankees of the Negro League, was farmed to the Class B Pawtucket team where he was a tremendous success as a slugging first baseman and is probably ticketed for AA or even a crack at the varsity next year.)

The inexperienced Williams, whose natural talent, speed, finesse afield and surprising power at bat for one weighing under 160 had originally attracted the Boston scouts, was given a thorough lookover, and every chance to show his stuff, he says.

"They called me a natural second baseman," he said with a little hesitation as though not to overstate the thing. "They liked my throw, my fielding range and my pivoting. Everybody was pretty helpful and I learned a lot I didn't know. Most all the ballplayers in camp were natural and friendly, though a few weren't."

AFTER BEING tentatively routed to Kempton, Ontario, it was decided he would open his professional career in Marysville, which is about 100 miles from San Francisco in northern California.

"It's a small town, the stands hold about 2,000," he said. "It's in the peach area and lots of workers were coming in to pick the peach crop."

There was a small group of about 10 Negro families living in Marysville, and one of them offered to put him up for the summer, an arrangement he accepted. He learned he was the first Negro to ever play on the local team, and that no Negro had ever before played in the league. "Later," he related, "I found out there was one more colored player breaking into the league, a pitcher with Redding. The season was already on when I got there, so breaking in wasn't as natural as if I'd been

## 20-Year-Old New Yorker Breaks Into Class D Loop Where No Negro Had Played Before

there from the beginning. It was all a little new to me. After all I'd played only high school ball back in New York. This was different all around. I didn't know anyone, it was night baseball, and a long way from home.

"Well," he continued, "The first time I stepped out on the diamond as a member of the team, before I had even done a thing, the people gave me a hand. The people of Marysville were OK."

But that wasn't the story all over the league. "When we went on the road I ran into trouble from the stands," he said with a smile that didn't mean something was funny. "Where? Well, quite a bit, really mostly all of it, from this town Klamath Falls in Oregon. They were really rough, yelling names at me from the stands and all that. I tried not to let it get me. I figured they were just backward."

"Some of the fellows on the Marysville team were pretty sore at that stuff. They were a good bunch, mostly young fellows from the Coast, almost all like me playing their first year of organized ball. Our shortstop, Ronnie Boone, who was on option from Pittsburgh, kept telling me in Klamath Falls those fans were 'just ignorant.' As far as hotels around the league, Klamath Falls was the only town where the hotel wouldn't take me in with the rest of the team."

Was it that way all season long in Klamath Falls, I wanted to know.

"No," he said, "As a matter of fact, though I never got into that hotel, by the end of the season it wasn't nearly so bad there. I don't know how to explain it, but most of that stuff died down."

SOME OPPOSITION PLAYERS around the circuit also "acted prejudiced" for a while, Williams related, and in the early weeks he was the occasional target of sudden "lack of control" by a few pitchers and high spikes by a couple of baserunners.

"I answered the best way I could, considering everything. I showed them they didn't frighten me any and then I tried to play better ball than them." He paused. "... at the end of the season I believe I was considered the best second baseman in the league."

Williams related being bothered for a while by the fact that all games, as in most minor league, were played at night except on Sunday, when there usually was an afternoon-night doubleheader. "The lights and shadows were pretty rough to get used to. The living routine is all different too. Most games end eleven or later, then we first had a big meal, so you can see we didn't get into bed at reasonable hours. Keeping a schedule is hard."

As for traveling, the Marysville team was a little luckier than those forced to hit the roads in the conventional minor league buses. They moved around in

a couple of station wagons, though it was no picnic, Williams recalled, on forced night driving after a game. As for the weather—he laughed right out loud. "Only rained once! And that was just a little drizzle at game time, cleared up later. We didn't get many days off in California."

Because he was originally signed to a Class C contract, Williams got Class C pay, one notch higher than Class D. It amounted to \$200 a month plus three dollars a day for eating. "After the season I got a little bonus for doing well," he added. Marysville had a good year at the gate, though lacking pitching strength the club finished fifth in the league. Williams came on strong to bat well over .300. He thinks the official averages will list him around .318. He stole 30 bases and ripped out plenty of extra base hits, including four homers, though fences were a long ways from the plate in most of the parks.

THE FAR WEST LEAGUE closed shop early in September and Williams said his goodbyes and headed for home. Everyone there realized he would be moving up from Class D and wished him the best. Back home he had a chance to catch a few big league games, which he watched through new eyes as a professional ballplayer.

"Sure I saw the Dodgers. Oh, I'm a Boston fan now, don't get me wrong," he laughed. "But as long as the Braves were out of it I guess it was OK to root for the Dodgers against the Cards!"

I asked him what was his perspective in baseball? How far did he think he could go and how long would it take?

"Well," he replied, "The Boston scouts say all the way. They think I have a chance to make it. They'd like me to get a little bigger, they think I could be a consistent long ball hitter. I'm taking systematic exercises. I'm willing to wait a while if it looks like I can make it. I learned a lot last year, I'm ready for faster competition I feel. Just as long as I keep hitting over .300." He said this with great emphasis. "That's the big thing to all the fellows, to hit over .300. It's the dividing line."

In the meanwhile the young Bronxite is keeping up a budding musical career. He plays the saxophone in a band and is rated a good instrumentalist. "I play right through the winter whenever and wherever I can get work," he said. "Minor league salary won't keep anyone and his family through the off season! Yesterday, we played down in Virginia. Like I said, the South don't agree with me. I don't think I'll go back, not even on a band job."

"Except," he remembered, "to South Carolina again in the spring. That's a must."

As I rose to go, noting in the living room the proudly framed picture of Waldon in Marysville uniform, he thought of something for a moment and then went back to the little California town just so I wouldn't get a wrong impression into the paper.

"You know," he said, "Speaking of Jimcrow, even in Marysville there was prejudice. One night I went to the town's biggest place, the Rainbow Cafe, with one of my buddies. They had a show there that night. After a little while the waitress came over and said she couldn't serve me. I went out. But I would say most of the people there, the ordinary people, were OK. You could tell that at the ballpark."

I said my goodbye and wished him luck.

"Thanks," he said, "I'll need it."



# Kennelly Blasted by Parley on Mob Violence

(Continued from page 2-A)  
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INCLUDED in Prof. McDougall's report to the conference were proposals for action, headed: "Take the Facts to the People—demand that publishers and radio stations render complete, responsible reports of mob violence to the people!"

"Organize the people to combat mob violence," was the second recommendation, urging "community meetings, a committee of clergymen to promote action by the churches."

"Protect our children, by promoting intercultural programs in the public schools, placing Negro principals and teachers, introducing a course on intercultural relations in Teachers College," was another proposal.

THE Committee's final proposal,

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## CHICAGO

**SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS** on "The Struggle for Peace Within the United Nations." Sponsored by Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. On Dec. 5, hear Dr. Henry H. Noyes, "Disarmament and Control of Atomic Energy." Dec. 12, Rev. Ralph Bushee speaks on "Religion and the Cold War." Individual sessions, \$1.

**THE FAMOUS** Soviet film "The Road to Life," will be shown at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Friday, Dec. 16, at 8 p.m.

**GIL GREEN** speaks on Foley Square. Hear the truth of the Communist trial. Ashland Auditorium, Sunday, Dec. 11, 2:30 p.m. Auspices, Illinois State Committee, Communist Party.

A \$10 PRIZE will be awarded to the worst dancing couple at the party, sponsored by Local 208, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on Dec. 3, 1110 E. Oakley, 9 p.m. Admission \$1.

**JEWISH SONGS**, drama and music will be featured in two evenings of entertainment arranged by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. Proceeds to aid Jewish Progressive institutions in Europe, Israel and United States. Saturday, Dec. 17, 8:30 p.m. JFFO, 2500 Douglas Blvd. Sunday, Dec. 18, 8:30 p.m. Board of Jewish Education Theater, 62 E. 11th St. Admission \$1.25.

A TEA to plan program and activities for the coming year. Women's Division, Progressive Party. Hear Maud Russell, 20 years in China, discuss "Women in Old and New China." Legislative Director, Progressive Party, Sidney L. Ordover, "Issues in the Next Election." Auspices: Women's Division, Progressive Party, 167 N. LaSalle, Room 201, 1:30 p.m. Dec. 3. Refreshments. Admission free.

**FROM RUINS TO A NEW LIFE**—the Jew in Poland. An exhibition. Continuous daily until Dec. 4 at the Northwest Community Center, 2732 N. Halsted St. Open 7:30 p.m. Arranged by Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

also approved by the meeting, was the designation of an "End Mob Violence in Chicago Week," to highlight the Conference program.

Applause greeted the message from Supt. of Education Harold Hunt, reported by Mrs. Sylvia Cotton, pledging observance in Chicago's public schools of End Mob Violence Week, with assemblies and other educational activities.

Underscoring the ineptness of Chicago's Commission on Human Relations, target of much criticism at the Conference, was the charge by Supt. Hunt that no word of the racist bias expressed by the principal of the Holmes Public School, in the Englewood area, had reached him.

A representative of the Commission had told William Sennett, co-owner with Aaron Bindman of the besieged house at 5643 S. Peoria St. that the Holmes School principal had urged the transfer of 8-year old Barbara Sennett "to another school."

The Commission had failed to make this report to the superintendent.

THE Commission received sharp treatment in a dramatic moment when Prof. McDougall was asked by a delegate to "name the agencies responsible for the 'hush-hush' policy."

"Speaking for myself," answered the educator, "I name them as: the Commission on Human Relations, the Anti-Defamation League, the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination and the American Civil Liberties Union."

The latter three groups did not openly participate in the conference, and loud applause indicated the meeting's agreement with McDougall's charge.

LASHING the press silence on the mob violence, Sidney Williams told the delegates "It's queer that there were big headlines in newspapers in New York, California and everywhere else, but that here

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THESE ARE the members of the Committee on Police at the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago last week-end who brought in the report demanding the ouster of Police Commissioner Prendergast. Left to right, the are (sitting): Mrs. Lucy Sassaman, Earl B. Dickerson, Ulysses S. Keyes, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Father Clarence Parker, (standing) Dr. St. Clair Drake, Lester Davis, Edward Fauntun, Victor Ludwig, Kenneth C. Kennedy, George Brook.

in Chicago this news was kept from the people."

He then turned to Cornell Taylor, representative of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and asked: "Who told the papers not to publish these things. Someone must have told them. Who is responsible for telling the Chicago newspapers not to expose the riot-out activities of these mobsters?"

Taylor denied that the city agency was responsible for this suppression in the newspapers, asserting this information could only be obtained from the publishers themselves.

REPRESENTED at the parley were all the major Negro organiza-

tions as well as a host of the most influential city-wide groupings such as the American Jewish Congress, Catholic Youth Organization, Chicago CIO, Steelworkers Union, Packinghouse Union, and Civil Rights Congress.

Included among the sponsors were the Urban League, NAACP, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, Negro Chamber of Commerce, Cook County Bar Association, Negro Churches, Aldermen Archibald Carey and William H. Harvey, State Senator C. C. Wimbish, Hilliard Ellis, prominent left-wing leader of CIO United Auto Workers Local 453, Joseph Bibb, editor of the Chicago edition of the

Pittsburgh Courier, and John Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender.

ALL POINTS of views in the Negro community and the city were represented.

Determined to preserve utmost unity to combat the mob violence, the conference sponsors placed a precautionary note at the top of the mimeographed agenda asserting "there is no room or place in this meeting for partisanship of any sort."

"Since alike all of us suffer the same indignities regardless of political persuasion, religion or economic position, let us deal with this problem solely as responsible citizens," it added.

# Founder Favors 'Violence'

(Continued from page 1-A)

Worker what he said to the Park Manor landlord organization:

"I told them that the only weapon left to the entire man is violence."

BEAUHARNAIS said that he has 2,000 members in the Park Manor area in his White Circle League.

He gave this reporter a quick look at membership lists and money orders from new recruits who are being signed up at \$1 a head.

The White Circle League was recently incorporated in this state. The incorporation papers, examined by the Illinois Worker, reveal that two of the directors are next-door neighbors to the Roscoe Johnson family on St. Lawrence and 72nd St.

ANOTHER director lives in the Englewood community, where Jewish families were stoned and barraged during the Armistice Day weekend and where frenzied anti-Semitic mobs roamed the neighborhood beating up Jews.

How was this Klan-like outfit able to get a charter to operate under the corporation laws of the state of Illinois?

The letterhead of the White Circle League states that it is "dedicated to protect and maintain the dignity, the social edicts, customs and rights of the White Race in America."

OTHER literature which it has put on in flood quantities states even more clearly the racist and terroristic aims of this organization.

However, the incorporation papers filed by Beauharnais tells an entirely different story. Here it is stated that the White Circle League was established "for the purpose of education, as to customs, civic and social standards and charitable purposes among its

members, the maintenance of schools therefore and the dissemination of information and literature appertaining thereto and to safeguard the property of its members and tax research thereon."

THE incorporation papers show that Beauharnais operates at a third address which are the organization's official headquarters, at 75 E. Wacker Drive, Room 910.

This address is listed as "care of Edward W. O'Toole," an advertising man, who lives at 1513 W. Victoria. In addition to Joseph Beauharnais, president and treasurer, there are also John and James Beauharnais, secretary and vice-president.

On the Board of Directors, in addition to the Beauharnais family, are:

Cyril Trend, 6525 S. Halsted, James T. Kyker, 7142 S. St. Lawrence, Martin Pederson, 7154 S. St. Lawrence, Kay Turpin, 75 E. Wacker.

THE White Circle League became incorporated on November 9, 1949, the day that thousands of mobsters attacked the Jewish families in Englewood.

While Beauharnais denies that his outfit has incitement of anti-Semitism among its goals, he says he is fighting a number of Jewish organizations.

He singled out the B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League, which he said are encouraging Negroes to seek "social rights."

The "social rights" which Beau-

## Workers School to Run Dance Dec. 10

CHICAGO. — A "Graduation Hop" will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, by the Chicago Workers School.

The affair will take place at the International Fur and Leather Workers Hall, 1014 N. Noble St. (near Milwaukee Ave.)

It was announced that there will be barn dancing and entertainment.

harnais says he is protecting for the white race includes where people may live, worship, dine, go to school and seek recreation.

BEAUHARNAIS said that his organization is merely seeking a "substitute" for the restrictive covenants which were held to be unenforceable in a recent decision by the Supreme Court.

He said that he was part of the mob that formed in front the Roscoe Johnson's home in Park Manor last July.

"I was there," he declared, "and that night the White Circle League was born."

BEAUHARNAIS refers to his organization as the "national association for the advancement of white people."

"We are not against the Negro," he told the Illinois Worker, "but they just have a misconception of the true meaning of civil rights."

He said he has been a businessman all his life and that he owns property on the South Side.

HE denied any link with leading Catholic clergymen who were known to have encouraged the Englewood outbreak and who gave the use of the Visitation Parish Church at 55th and Peoria St. for the meetings of property owners which preceded the violence.

"I was raised as a Catholic," said Beauharnais, but he now considers himself "a man of no church and all religions."

BEAUHARNAIS operates some kind of a "gift" and religious goods business in a third floor loft at 812 N. Wells St.

He admitted to the Illinois Worker that the income from the White Circle League does not pay for the literature, for the "schools" he runs and the other activities of the organization. He said that he pays the balance out of his pocket.

## anything cooking?

If so—let us know. We are initiating a new service in The Illinois Worker — a What's On Column.

For the time being, this service is free to all progressive organizations who want published announcements of their affairs, meetings, demonstrations, cultural, social and political activities.

The deadline is Saturday—that is, one week before publication. Send information to

The Illinois Worker, 208 N. Wells Street, Room 200, Chicago



# Bulk of FE-UE Workers Stick by Their Union

By Sam Kushner

CHICAGO.—The overwhelming majority of farm equipment and electrical and machine workers in the Chicago area have voted to remain in the UE since the action taken at the national CIO convention against both UE and FE. The coalition of Association of

Catholic Trade Unionists and company union forces, working together with Mike Mann, CIO regional director, Pat Greathouse, regional director of the UAW and Al Fineman, appointed as regional director for the new CIO electrical union, has labored and produced almost nothing. All that these forces have created is disruption and a breakdown of contract protection for thousands of workers in this area.

Last Saturday at a meeting of FE-UE Local 107 members, which was called by the CIO regional office, the workers in effect repudiated the policies of Mike Mann, who chaired the meeting and Pat Greathouse who spoke at the meeting.

IN THE CALLING of the meeting, the CIO office tried to give it the appearance of an official local meeting. Several hundred workers who attended the meeting emphatically rejected Mann's war-mongering and union-busting statements.

Mann's war threats against the Soviet Union and against Czechoslovakia were vigorously challenged. A large part of the membership is made up of workers of Czech descent.

When the Mann forces found they could not convince the workers of the questionable virtues of a "pure anti-Communist union" as UAW, Mann stated that the meeting, which he had called was "rigged." He then threatened the workers in a statement that, "We have brass knuckles and are prepared to use them for those opposed to our tactics."

WHEN the question became too embarrassing, Mann and Greathouse hastily adjourned the meeting, without answering the questions of the Harvester workers.

At this plant both the company

and the pro-Reuther stooges have petitioned for Taft-Hartley Board election.

The 5,300-member Local 108 of FE-UE has unanimously acted at membership meetings, stewards meeting and in the executive board to support FE-UE against raids. This local composed of workers at the McCormick plant of the Harvester chain, recently beat off a raid of the Reuther forces.

Local 141, McCormick Harvester Twine Mill, with about 500 members also has given full support to the anti-raiding policies of the international union at all levels of union meetings.

THE TRACTOR works of the Harvester chain, in Local 101 is standing solidly for FE-UE in spite of the defection of the four members of the Executive Board to the Reuther camp.

A recent membership meeting of Local 101 members suspended the deserters from office. The renegade "officers" have tried every trick in the book to seize control of the local.

An attempt to physically seize the local headquarters was rebuffed by the aroused loyal FE-UE membership. The attempt at seizure was made after the repudiated officers called upon Captain Barnes of the infamous strikebreaking Labor Detail of the Police Department, for "protection."

A phony referendum conducted by so-called impartial citizens' committee was probably the most fraudulent election ever held in the city of Chicago. One worker in the plant openly boast of the fact that he voted 13 times. The ballot box was obviously stuffed in favor of the Reuther forces while the bulk of the membership repudiated the phony election.

AT A RECENT meeting, which

Reuther forces called a "membership meeting" of the 4,100 Tractor workers, 60 workers appeared. About half of them came from the tractor plant, the balance were payrollers and Reuther supporters from other plants. An appeal by one of pro-FE members resulted in about a dozen workers walking out of this meeting with him.

The company has petitioned for an election at the Tractor Works. In both Locals 107 and 101, where petitions for elections are pending, numerous craft unions have filed intervening petitions in an attempt to destroy the industrial union organization. This is one of the consequences of unprincipled company union raiding.

Local 139 of FE-UE, composed of 800 workers at the Ingersoll Co., has expelled Stanley Kotis, former president of the local, who was seeking to convince the workers to go into Murray's United Steelworkers of America. A recent membership meeting attended by 25 percent of the workers in the plant, voted to remain in FE-UE and so notified the company.

ONE of the major reasons against going into the steelworkers union is that the Ingersoll workers are negotiating for six paid holidays in their contract. This is a major demand. FE-UE has pioneered in this demand and has it in almost all of their contracts. In the major steel contracts, there are no paid holidays.

In spite of the action of the membership, the company has abrogated the contract and is refusing to deal with the FE. The company has asked for a Taft-Hartley election, despite the fact that the contract does not expire until May of 1950.

The Harvester contracts also run until the spring of 1950. In spite of this, the Harvester company has petitioned for elections in several

# Why Real Estate Trust 'Goliath' Bows to Tenants

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—Chicago tenants, staggering under the burden of a transit fare steal, a telephone rate hi-jack, and zooming living costs, rejoiced when the Cook County Rent Advisory Board ruled last month to sustain its decision of last June against a blanket rent boost sought by the city's landlords.

"It's wonderful," was the average comment, "but how did it happen?"

Readers of the Illinois Worker and perhaps a few other labor papers in Chicago knew that credit for the victory belonged to the less than year-old Chicago Tenants Action Council, but our daily press, true to its real estate masters, never mentioned the organization which dealt Chicago's powerful real estate lobby its second knockout blow within six months.

VICTOR LUDWIG, Tenants Council chairman, said: "Our council was pretty young when we entered the fight against the blanket rent increase at the Civic Opera House hearings last June, but we discovered that our short record of servicing tenants had already given us the muscles of a giant. It was organized tenants who won that 'no increase' decision from the Rent Board!"

Administration of the rent control law had been reduced almost entirely to the convenience of Chicago landlords when the Tenants Action Council was organized early in 1949. Landlords seemed confident that could eliminate enforce-

plants. The Harvester Company is negotiating with FE on a national scale, but is withholding the dues checkoff. The Harvester workers are united against the Reuther-company moves to destroy the union.

Note: Next week's Illinois Worker will carry a roundup on the successful fight of the electrical workers in Illinois against the raiding and union busting program initiated by the Carey forces against the UE.

ment of the law altogether before the year was up.

They had scored first place in the national rent steal of 1947, when over one-third of Chicago tenants signed "voluntary" 15 percent rent increase leases, in contrast with the average of one-tenth such leases registered for the rest of the country.

SINCE THEN, the landlord-inclined Chicago Rent Office, headed by real estate man Norman Shogren, had been busy handing out "hardship" increases to owners, while tenant complaints piled up, neglected or ignored.

To top it off, Harry S. Truman had given the job of enforcing the watered-down rent control law nationally to another Chicago real estate operator—Tighe E. Woods.

Tenants couldn't break through the Rent Office red tape when they came by themselves to ask for help, Ludwig related. "They decided they had to organize. So they joined the CTC—whole buildings at a time—and the pressure of big delegations and picket lines finally broke through that red tape."

THE COUNCIL won recognition from Shogren as tenants' spokesman, and victories for organized tenants followed quickly.

On the Near North Side, landlady Sadie Elardi was forced to cut rents in half for 34 tenants, retroactive in some instances for more than a year.

On the South Side, victories were won against the "kitchenette" landlords who victimize Negro tenants with exorbitant rents for "converted" firetrap rooms. In addition to rent cuts, South Side tenants won enforcement of fire prevention safeguards which indulgent city inspectors had "overlooked."

AT 4259 S. Parkway, 85 tenants received a "volunteer" refund of \$1,200 from the landlord, after the Tenants Council started action to revoke unwarranted increases.

At 3514 S. Calumet, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Harrison, locked-out arbitrarily by their landlord, were promptly reinstated in their flat by a court order won by the Tenants Council. Hundreds of tenants before them had been locked out without hope of returning, and forced to find other places to live.

The same pattern of organization and victory is repeated in file after file on record in the Tenants Council's small headquarters at 68 W. Washington St.

"THERE'S NO BIGGER dollar's worth in Chicago today," Ludwig said proudly, "than membership in the CTAC!"

Tenants' problems hardly ended with defeat of the latest rent threat, Ludwig pointed out. Renters are plagued daily with rent-gouging, curtailment of services, arbitrary lock-outs by landlords, fake "conversions" of dwellings and other devices cooked up by landlords and their lawyers to exploit tenants.

"We have lawyers, too," the Council spokesman declared, "people's-lawyers who give their time generously in the tenants' interest. But our lawyers tell us the best 'argument' they've got is an organized building, where tenants stick together and refuse to let the landlord break them up."

(In following articles in this series the Illinois Worker will present typical tenant problems, and how the Chicago Tenants Action Council helps to solve them.)

# Relay This to Your Friends

WHAT goes on here? Yes, here in Chicago and in Illinois.

Can you find out from reading the commercial press? Can you really get a picture of what is happening here?

Some people say they know that the big papers are full of lies,—but that they read between the lines. More power to them, if they can do it.

But you can't squeeze truth out of the Big Business press any more than you can squeeze blood out of a turnip.

As a reader of the Illinois Worker, you have found your own solution to this problem. You have found a source of facts, a paper that tells you accurately what are the important things taking place, the important struggles being fought, the important issues before the people.

But what about your friends, your neighbors, your shopmates? They are entitled to know the facts of life.

And you can bring those facts to them by bringing them the Illinois Worker.

Last weekend an historic conference was held in this city. It was the people's answer to the lengthening chain of mob violence which has gripped community after community in the throes of full-blown fascism.

Did you read any factual accounts of that conference in the daily press? Of course not.

There were 125 people's organizations present there, representing hundreds of thousands of people. A highly-important discussion took place there with far-reaching decisions made which will have a vital effect on this city.

But the press decided to conceal these facts. The papers jointly determined that the story of this conference shall not reach the people.

They might have succeeded, were it not for the Illinois Worker. This issue of The Worker gives a complete account of that conference. It reports that meeting in a factual, readable and understandable manner.

How many of your friends should have these facts? Or the other rich material which appears weekly in the columns of this paper?

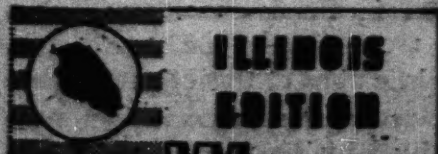
We are in a drive now for new readers of the Illinois Worker. For 3,000 of them.

This drive is simply a reminder to you that you've got a job to do. And the time to do it is now!

There is a sub blank printed below. You can make use of it now, this week. And you can follow up by getting many more new readers between now and January 15.

How about it?

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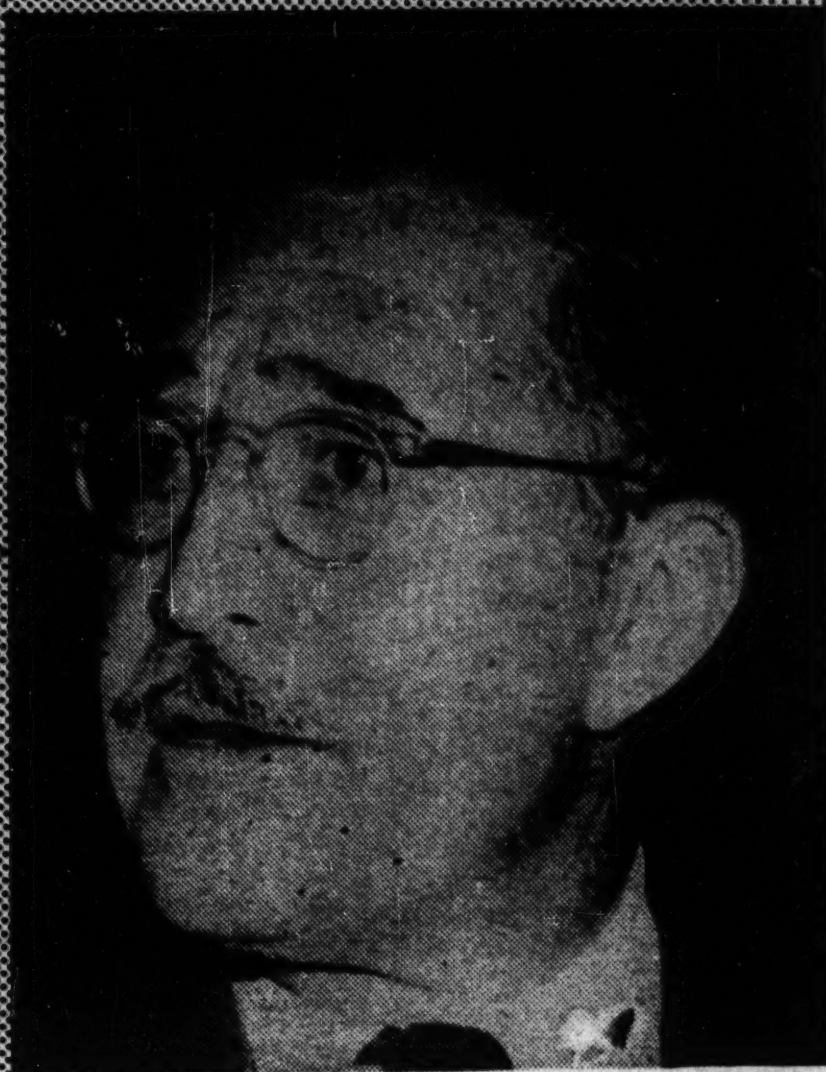
208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois



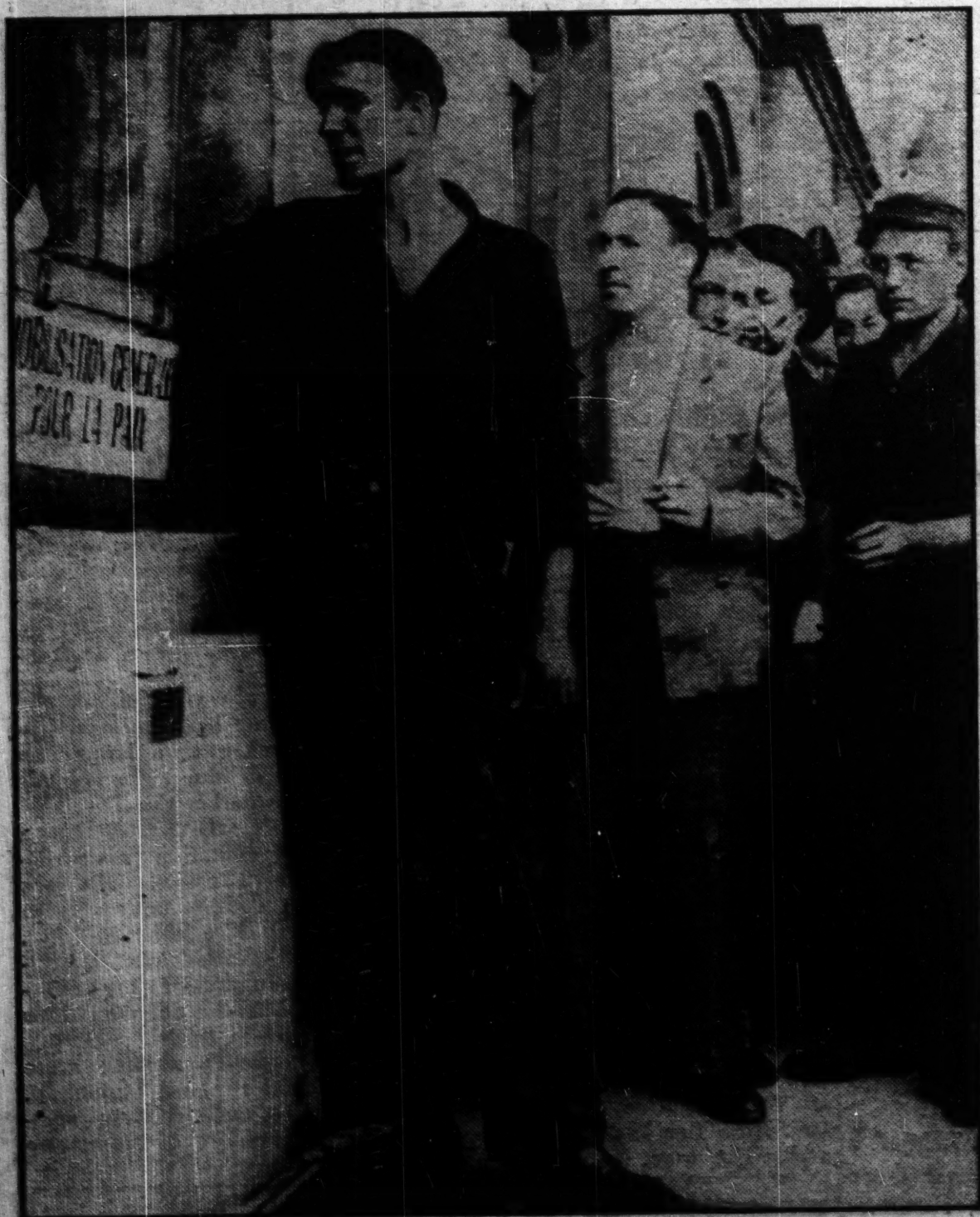
# The American Family-- Is This One Yours?

— See Magazine Section —

## THE STRANGE STORY OF MEDINA'S FIRST HALF MILLION



— See Page 3 —



**FRENCH WORKERS VOTE FOR PEACE**—Young French railway workers are shown casting their ballots for peace in a nationwide French "peace vote."

## Europe Communists Tell World Outlook

— See Page 2

## Jesse James Was a Piker!

— See Page 5

## Is It Un-American To Defraud the US?

— See Page 4



## WHAT PRICE JUSTICE?

Accused: Charles Grakelov, former Philadelphia director of Supplies and Purchases.

Crime: Forgery, falsification or records, embezzlement, illegal purchases. Maximum penalty: Twenty-eight years imprisonment, \$14,000 fine.

Plea: "No Defense"—equivalent to "Guilty."

Punishment: Freed with \$1,500 fine.

Accused: The 11 Communist leaders.

Crime: Advocating socialism. Plea: Not guilty of any overt act. Advocating peace, jobs, Negro liberation, and a better society for all.

Maximum penalty: Five years imprisonment, \$10,000 fine.

Punishment: Five years imprisonment, \$10,000 fine.

### No Job for Youth

## College Grad Gets Lesson In Capitalist Economics

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—Do you have a college degree? Or did you just finish high school? Or didn't you get through school at all?

Apparently it doesn't make much difference.

Because no matter how many books you've read and no matter how many skills you have or don't have, there isn't much room for you in the ranks of the employed in this part of Pennsylvania, under the "free enterprise system."

AND HERE LIES A story that's just about been completely censored out of the pages of the commercial press.

Capitalism, it seems, isn't working very well for the masses of people in this area or anywhere that this moribund system still exists.

Here are the facts:

There are 413,000 Pennsylvanians totally unemployed, according to latest figures released by the Pennsylvania Employment Service in Harrisburg.

In addition, close to 500,000 persons in this State are reported partially employed, bringing to 1,000,000 the number of Pennsylvanians affected partially or totally by unemployment.

At the same time, the Department of Public Assistance reports that 419,072 Pennsylvanians were on relief as of Nov. 1, a new post-war high.

BUT FOR THE giant corporations, the big boys who own the factories, everything is OK.

Get this:

At the very time relief and unemployment rolls were going up, newspaper headlines revealed:

"Stocks hit a three year high."

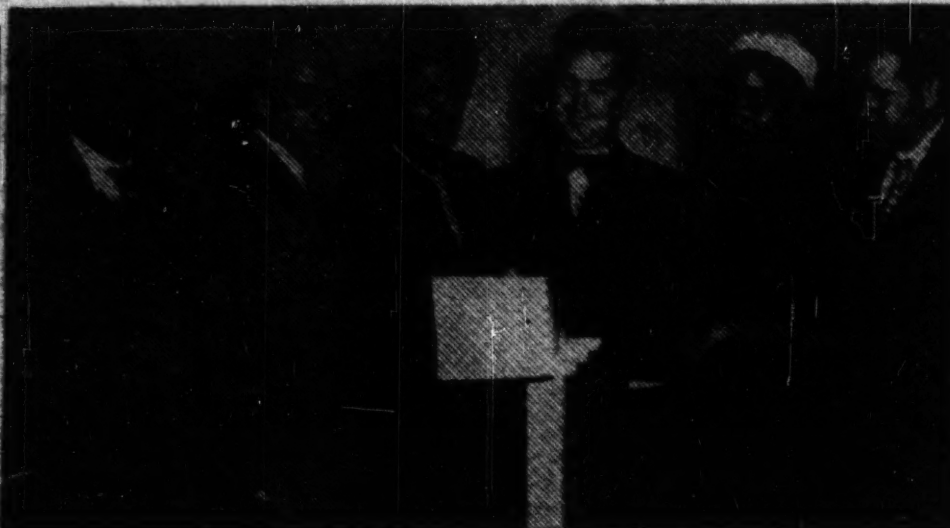
The duPonts gave themselves \$8 a share this year, compared to \$4.50 last year.

U. S. Steel shareholders get \$4.38 a share against \$2.65 last year.

Bethlehem: \$8.14 against \$5.39.

Westinghouse: \$3.64 against \$2.74.

Chrysler: \$11.22 against \$6.88.



A GROUP OF leading trade unionists in the Philadelphia area sign petitions at a recent rally of the Philadelphia Labor Committee for Peace, demanding opening of trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China to provide jobs for 4,000,000 Americans. Signers left to right are: Sterling Rochester, CIO Fur and Leather Workers; Donald Henderson, CIO Food and Tobacco Workers; Alois Moorhead, AFL Hotel Front Service Employees; John Gillespie, CIO Steelworkers; Estelle Freeman and David Neifeld, AFL Retail Clerks.

### HOW DO they do it?

It's simple. The bosses fire some of their workers and speed-up the rest. So they make more than they did before and pay less in wages.

But there's more to it than statistics.

There's a fellow named Al whom we interviewed recently. He's a graduate of Penn State, 22 years old, and in good health.

For two months now he's been searching for work, any kind of work, but he can't find any.

"I've been to all sorts of places, Budd's, Ajax Metal, Pioneer Salt, Franklin Sugar, Strick's Truck, but

none of them are hiring.

"Usually, they say: 'Sorry, but we're cutting down at present. We intend to layoff some more in the near future. We don't expect to

(Continued on Page 9)

## Class Angles

By William Lerner

### The Highest Priced Sewage in the World

IT'S NO NEWS that Philadelphia sewage is tops.

Its flavor is known wherever water is drunk.

But the Bureau of Municipal Research now reveals that Philadelphia sewage not only tastes high but costs high.

In fact it is the highest priced sewage in the world.

Buffalo charges 18 cents per 1,000 feet of sewage water; Detroit, 13 cents. In Philadelphia, the metered sewage rental rate is \$1.52 per thousand feet of water.

Thus the city fathers have added a new laurel to Philadelphia. Some cities achieve distinction through their magnificent public housing, their free hospital and educational facilities, their progressive governments. Our governors spurn such achievements.

It is in sewage that they outpace all comers. And this is not confined to the lower depths of City Hall corruption, whose smells are world famous.

On the actual sewage front itself we are, dollar for dollar, 10 times higher than any other city in the country.

Shouldn't the city fathers rate one of those so-called "Freedom Foundation" awards for their distinction?

This big business foundation last week at Valley Forge decorated capitalist heroes, such as the Un-American Committee and Judge Medina for his achievements in framing up the 11 Communist leaders.

Surely they ought to have a Grand Prize for Philadelphia Sewage.

## Only Way Out For Jobless in Crisis: Struggle

Many so-called "cures" for colds which are flooding the patent medicine market these days have been exposed as fakes by responsible medical scientists.

Unfortunately, fake cures are permitted to be spread for the cancerous ills of society created by capitalism.

One such "cure" is a "doorbell-ringing campaign to educate citizens in the advantages of the American way of life."

It is sponsored by the "Americans for the Competitive Enterprise System," headed by Theodore A. Distler, president of Franklin and Marshall College.

Distler said his door-to-door salesman for American capitalism will be the "Fuller Brush Men for our American enterprise system."

THE CAMPAIGN is planned to convince Americans, including the 1,000,000 Pennsylvanians either totally or partially unemployed and the 419,000 Pennsylvanians on relief, that "the individual job depends on the employer making a reasonable profit . . ." and that " . . . the U. S. enterprise system gives workers here a vastly higher standard of living than does any collectivist system."

This is the "cure" capitalists offer unemployed workers, who need jobs and a pay envelope, not talk!

Americans with a scientific approach to society will see through such "cures."

HOWEVER, THESE fake "cures" are reaching millions of people. Their sinister aim is to divert attention from the terrible reality that chronic mass unemployment is here.

The "cures" have helped create the illusion among many workers that they can find an individual way out in this crisis, that they will be able to find a job—alone.

The aim is to divert unemployed workers from seeing the only real

cure—organization of a struggle for jobs.

THE MISLEADING propaganda of the fakes is meeting with opposition. Steps are being taken today to reach the unemployed workers and show them that jobs can be won—only through mass organization and struggle.

The Labor Youth League is holding a planning conference this weekend to work out such a program among the youth.

Plans on a nationwide scale to organize the youth for their needs were made at the national convention of the Young Progressives in Cleveland.

A Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Job Rights is being organized in Philadelphia to create a mass jobs campaign among the Negro people.

And the Philadelphia Labor Committee for Peace is working to organize a movement for jobs by developing a campaign to end the cold war.

These are steps in the right direction.

More and better work along these lines will completely discredit the fake doctors of society.

### Authors Luncheon At Warwick for ASP

PHILADELPHIA.—An Authors Luncheon, sponsored by the Philadelphia Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, will be held Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 noon, at the Warwick Hotel. Speakers include Millen Brand, E. Y. Harburg, Stefan Heym, Millard Lampell, John Howard Lawson and Illona Ralph Sues.

## Haley Wins Freedom After 2½ Year Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—Edward Haley has been unconditionally pardoned and completely freed, after a two-and-a-half-year fight initiated by the Civil Rights Congress and fought through the courts by attorney David Levinson. The Negro youth was railroaded

to jail for defending his home and his mother and father's life against an anti-Negro attack in which one of the white attackers was killed.

Haley was pardoned Nov. 10 by Gov. James Duff, after serving two-and-a-half years of a 6-12-year term. He was convicted of voluntary manslaughter in June, 1947, and committed in November, 1947, to the State Industrial School for Boys.

His case had been carried by Levinson to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the U. S. Supreme Court and finally to the State Board of Pardons.

LEVINSON DECLARED that the pardon restores all of Haley's civil rights and vindicates the defense contention that the death was justifiable homicide.

Haley was 16 at the time of the attack on his home.

On the night of June 7, 1947, a mob of white youths broke down the door to his home, shouting: "Kill the n—s."

Haley defended his mother and father from the attack and in the

ensuing melee Joseph Connor, son of Magistrate Thomas Connor, was wounded and later died.

In his appeals to the higher courts, Levinson charged that no autopsy was ever held on the dead youth, thus depriving the young defendant of the only evidence which could have established the true cause of death.

DECLARING, "As a Jew, I have felt the humiliation of discrimination, and my race, too, has been lynched," Levinson told reporters:

"The full pardon granted to Haley . . . is only a welcome breathing spell. The fight for full and equal civil rights must go on."

There are the cases of the 11 Communist leaders, the six Negro men in Trenton, the three young men in Groveland, Fla., the case of Willie McGee in Mississippi,

Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram in Georgia and right here, in Philadelphia, the case of Byard Jenkins, unjustly convicted of a murder to which a white man, named Culemba, confessed.

"This is every thinking person's fight."

"I am deeply grateful for the honor of having been permitted to give my services as a lawyer, to the defense of the rights of my brothers of a darker skin."

LEVINSON HAS WON a world-wide reputation as a defender of civil rights. He was one of the defense attorneys in the Reichstag Fire Trial in 1933. In 1934 he defended Matthias Rakosi, now Hungarian Prime Minister, and in 1937 he defended Luis Carlos Prestes in Brazil.

Also he and Robert Minor were kidnaped and run out of Gallup, New Mexico, where they campaigned in defense of framed-up ore miners.

## Citizens Build Own Center

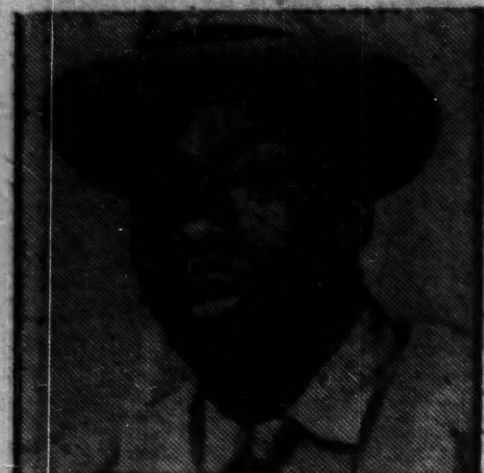
—See Page 2



## Bishop Alleyne Asks Jenkins' Freedom Now

PHILADELPHIA.—Bishop C. C. Alleyne, one of America's most distinguished Negro churchmen, last week called upon Philadelphia authorities to free Byard Jenkins now.

### 521 Days In Jail



Sunday, Dec. 3, is the 521st day, Byard Jenkins has been in jail for a murder he did not commit. Every additional day he sits in prison is a blot on the conscience of Philadelphia. Write, wire District Attorney John Maurer, City Hall, Philadelphia. Demand Byard Jenkins be freed now.

The Bishop, head of the AME Zion Church in this area, added his name to a round-robin statement issued by the Civil Rights Congress and signed by a group of leading civic, church and labor leaders, denouncing the frame-up of Jenkins and calling upon District Attorney John Maurer to release the Negro youth now.

Jenkins faces a second trial on Jan. 10, 1950, for a murder to which a white man has confessed. A three judge court recently reversed his original frame-up conviction.

Also added to the list of signers is Philip Van Gelder, international representative of the United Electrical Workers.

Meanwhile, the Civil Rights Congress announced that its South Philadelphia and North Philadelphia chapters are sponsoring two separate rallies against anti-Negro frame-ups.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six and Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman of the Free Jenkins Committee will be the speakers.

The South Philadelphia rally is to be held Dec. 6 at the United Peoples Friendship Church, 19th and Lombard Sts.

## Lesson in Economics

(Continued from page 1-A)

be taking on any new personnel in the foreseeable future."

AND THEN he tells how 150 job hunters, including himself, answered a want-ad for "Young Men, 18 to 25, light factory work, must be willing and hard workers. . . ."

It was a clothing plant at 314 N. 12 St. After the crowd waited more than a half-hour, the personnel manager appeared, and attempted to discourage some of the job applicants by announcing that the best job paid 60 cents an hour. Some of the job hunters left in disgust.

AL SAID:

"The rest of us stayed. The personnel manager then put forth certain skills as a prerequisite for employment with his firm. At this point I gave up and left with a lot of others."

That's Al, a college graduate, who had studied economics as taught at Penn State. He is now learning economics as taught by the purveyors of "free enterprise."

But the hardest hit are the Negro youth.

There's Henry, 21-years-old, a high school graduate.

He told us he began to feel the impact of the job crisis July 4, 1947, when he was fired from a job. Later he learned the boss hired another boy the next day for less money.

"I walked all over Philadelphia to get a job, but all I could hear was, 'We cannot use you,' or 'The job is taken.'"

"Then I caught on. They couldn't use me but they could use a white person."

"AFTER THREE OR four months I got a job in a laundry. But that didn't last long. The boss told me I didn't act like the rest of the people who worked there. Most of the people came from the South. I didn't look at the floor when he talked to me or do other silly things."

Another reason he let me go was because I stood up for myself and the other persons where I saw something wrong. Before they fired me, they told me they couldn't use my kind. I knew too much."

Those are just a few experiences in Philadelphia, 1949.

Multiply them by 125,000 in Philadelphia and by 1,000,000 in Pennsylvania, and by 10,000,000 in the entire U. S. and by millions more in all Western Europe.

Then you realize that the bosses have got themselves a first class crisis which they cannot solve, nor hide, despite all their 'Cold War' and anti-Communist hysteria.

Meanwhile, they are trying desperately to make the workers pay the whole cost of the crisis while they continue reaping tremendous profits.

### Rally Against Negro Frameups

PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six, and Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman of the Free Jenkins Committee, are among the speakers at a Civil Rights Congress rally against Negro frame-ups at the United Peoples Friendship Church, 19th and Lombard Sts., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

No Help from the City

## S. W. Phila. Citizens Build Own Community Center

By Augusta Strong

PHILADELPHIA.—What do the people of a community do when they get tired of year after year seeing their tots play in the streets inches away from traffic lanes, and their young people "hanging around" on street corners, and their teen-agers always in trouble because they have no suitable recreation? There is no easy answer to these problems in a city like Philadelphia where corrupt politicians never have thought of the people's needs. But there is a group of working class mothers and fathers in Southwest Phila-



TURKEY IN THE DRAW! The lucky winner in a turkey drawing at the Community League of South Philadelphia, 4605 Wooland Ave. Left to right: Mrs. Irma Washington, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Eleanor Felsenstein, Dr. Watts, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Sarah Cofield, Mr. Jule

delphia, who are trying in their own way to tackle part of the problem.

THREE YEARS AGO, the Community League of Southwest Philadelphia bought a three story building at 46th and Woodland Sts., to be used as a center for youth and adult activities.

The \$4500 invested in the purchase and the \$2000 spent on immediate improvement was raised the hard way—in nickels, dimes

and quarters from low income families in the surrounding Negro neighborhood.

Securing the building, old and inadequate as it was, was a triumph for the small core of members who had worked hard to make the purchase possible.

For they were establishing a center, open to all, where they planned to make Jimcrow and racial hatred unknown.

This was important, for only a short distance away is another

community center—large, and completely equipped for sports, arts and crafts.

RUT FOR YEARS, so far as Negroes were concerned, the Kingmessing Community Center might as well not have existed. While there were no Jimcrow signs on the door, it was generally understood Negroes were not welcome.

"What we are doing wouldn't be necessary if the Kingmessing center were freely open to everyone," a member said. "We're not barred but our young people are made to feel they aren't wanted in the groups they try to register for. It's been a tradition for years that Negroes don't go there."

One of the main projects of the Community League is its teen-age canteen, open most weekday nights in the basement. That the canteen fills a long felt need is shown in the enthusiastic attendance of 75 to 100 youngsters of 12 to 18.

Through their council the teen-agers help plan their own activities, and have volunteered many hours of work to help renovate the center.

FOR THE YOUNGER children in the area, again the city provides no recreational facilities. A recently built, city-owned playground just a block away from the Community League center stands

(Continued on Page 10)

## KEEP THE PRESSES ROLLING

THERE ARE 780 daily newspapers in the United States. Except for three, the Daily Worker, the People's World on the West Coast and the Morning Freiheit, they are all devoted to the preservation of that dying social and economic system known as capitalism.

These journals appear to be very powerful institutions. But how long do you think they could last if they were suddenly deprived of their advertising and their other fabulous sources of revenue?

We feel safe to say they wouldn't last one day.

Then how have the Daily Worker, the People's World and the Morning Freiheit managed to come out every day for 25 years, never missing an edition?

Because of the loyalty and faith of their readers, who love these newspapers, who work and sacrifice almost everything they have to build the people's press.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE, as is shown clearly in a letter the Pennsylvania Worker recently received from a reader:

"The progressive movement suffered a great loss in the untimely death of one of its most devoted members, Bertha Kigness. From her early youth Bertha devoted all her energy to advancing the cause of the working class."

"For her devoted and active work she was known in many cities throughout the country, where she left many friends and comrades who loved and admired her."

"Bertha was one of the first to volunteer as a nurse in the Lincoln Brigade in order to help the fighters against fascism on the battlefields of Spain."

"Though very sick for a number of weeks before she died, she always had a mind the needs of the progressive and Communist movement."

"One of her last wishes was to help the movement financially, and in her memory she left the sum of \$100 for the defense of the 11 Communist leaders and for the workers' press, the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit."

"Her memory will long live with hundreds of her comrades and friends who mourn her untimely death."

WE CAN ONLY add this: the memory of Bertha Kigness will continue to live as long as this newspaper continues publication. It is a living monument to her devotion.

The question now is:

What will you who are still in the fight do to keep the people's presses rolling?

There can only be one answer.

Redouble all efforts to put The Pennsylvania Worker's campaign for \$2,500,000 by January 1st, 1950, on the top news list.

### PRE-CHRISTMAS

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### SAM MILLER

December 6, 1941

Leader of the Communist  
Party and fighter in the in-  
terests of the working class

Our respects to Esther  
and Walter

District Committee, CP of  
Eastern Penna. and Delaware

In Memory of

### SAM MILLER

Died Dec. 6, 1941

—ESTHER and WALTER



# Protest Cop Beating of Negro Mother

## Slugged at 8th and Jefferson Sts. Station

PHILADELPHIA.—The white fog of police violence that throws its shadow over every Negro's life in America, suddenly struck a Negro mother, Saturday evening, Nov. 19. She bears its scars now on her head, body and legs.

Police threw Mrs. Ethel Maxwell to the floor at the 8th and Jefferson Sts. station, kicked her and beat her with blackjacks and rubber hose.

She is the first Negro woman, and the first Negro mother publicly known to have been beaten in a police station in recent years. As far as is known, Philadelphia's white supremacist cops have thus far reserved their notorious brutal beatings of Negroes inside police stations, to men.

Beaten together with her was her 20-year-old son, Ralph.

WITHIN 24 HOURS after the attack, neighbors who were alerted by the Pennsylvania Worker, began to come to Mrs. Maxwell's defense.

For she was not only beaten, but is under \$400 bail on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and aggravated assault and battery on an officer!

A neighborhood committee of clergymen, labor and civic leaders is demanding all charges against Mrs. Maxwell be dropped; removal of the officers guilty of attacking her; a clean out of the white supremacists in the 8th and Jefferson Street police station; compensation to Mrs. Maxwell for her injuries.

The 8th and Jefferson Street station is the same one where Byard Jenkins was originally framed, and is known throughout Philadelphia as a "hell hole" because of the many Negroes beaten there.

### Rogge to Speak In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—The first phase of the 1950 "Register Progressive" campaign will begin Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at a Progressive Party gathering in the Academy of Music Foyer.

Speakers will include noted civil liberties attorney, O. John Rogge, and Ewart Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers.

### AVERT STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA (FP).—A last-minute agreement averted a possible Thanksgiving Day strike by Local 234, Transport Workers Union (CIO) against the Philadelphia Transit Co. Management agreed that 250 PTC workers, who had been threatened with layoffs, would be retained by putting all extra men on a 5-day week instead of the present six days.

## Mrs. Maxwell's Story

"I am Mrs. Ethel Maxwell.

"I have a son, Ralph, 20 years old. I work at the Penn State cigar factory, and am a member of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers Union. I live at 2138 N. 12th Street.

"I heard a commotion outside my house. It was about 6 o'clock Saturday. I thought my boy might be in it. I went outside to see. It was a man and woman quarreling. Ralph was trying to separate them.

"When police arrived, I asked them: 'who called you?' An officer said: 'you're under arrest.' I asked 'why?' He said: 'You talk too much.'

"They dragged me to the police car, and Ralph too. There were plenty people who saw it.

"In the police station they knocked me down. One policeman kicked me. I caught his foot and it just grazed my head.

"They used blackjacks and rubber hose.

"They beat my son, too.

"I don't remember too much what happened then. They took us to City Hall and got our finger prints and took pictures. Then they took us to the 19th and Oxford station.

"Ralph was let off. They held me on bail."

## Citizens Build Own Center

(Continued from Page 9)

with locked gates and no play equipment whatsoever.

The Community League runs a weekly Bible class where from 40 to 50 children gather Friday afternoons under the guidance of an experienced teacher.

An empty lot adjoining has been rented where the League hopes soon to make a suitable playground for tots. Later they want to add a day nursery.

During the six years of its existence, the League has found that community welfare is a broad subject. Though unable to tackle everything, they have played a leading role from time to time in various civic projects.

THE LEAGUE MEMBERS are not placidly accepting the quiet Jimcrow at Kingsessing Center. They have managed to break the "tradition" during the last two seasons by entering their basketball and baseball teams in the Center's sports' league, marking the first time Negro teams have participated.

Their teen-agers are also planning to help boost Negro participation in activities there.

Last month the League helped mobilize neighborhood sentiment to protest the arrest of seven school age youngsters who had been attacked by a group of white

hoodlums as they left Shaw Junior High School.

The League has demanded the suspension and prosecution of the policemen and the jailing of the white adults who provoked the assault on the youths.

IN PREVIOUS MONTHS the League participated in a campaign which led to the arrest of a merchant who was selling obscene literature to school children in the area.

They worked in cooperation with a citywide movement against the rise in PTC trolley and bus fares. They have been alert to prevent the opening of additional taprooms in the community.

All of this work is done by busy housewives and by men who work during the day. Everything they have done has required extra effort because they have no regular contributors beyond their one dollar a year members, and the young people pay no fee for use of the center.

Local people are their leaders; A. W. Carpenter, president; Mrs. Inez Reed, secretary; Casey Bush, treasurer; and Mrs. Ruth Prince, Mrs. Eleanor Felsenstein; Mrs. Lila Thomas, James Coffield, and Edgar Unthank who worked with the young people.

As one member put it: "We are really doing what the city should be doing here and everywhere on a larger scale."



## The State of Labor

By Dave Grant

THE FIRST CONVENTION of the company-inspired International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO (IEU-CIO) will be coming to an end this week. The real rôle of this new company union will be found not so much in the deliberations of its first convention, but in what is transpiring in electrical

In Sharon, the Westinghouse Company has withdrawn recognition of all stewards. The stewards have been told they no longer have the protection of the super-seniority provisions.

All this is being done in open and brazen violation of the UE contract. The company feels bold about launching these attacks because of the assistance they are getting from the Carey-Block group in splitting the ranks of the electrical workers.

The company's attacks have a three-fold objective:

1. To destroy the present UE shop steward's system which is the very heart of the union and the major instrument for protecting union conditions in the shop under the UE contract.

2. To start an intensive drive to worsen working conditions (speedup, cutting time values and classifications, etc.) in order to try to destroy all the tremendous gains made by the electrical workers in the last 13 years under UE leadership.

3. To create such conditions in all plants that the only kind of union that can be established as a result of these attacks against the UE will be one completely dominated by the company.

WESTINGHOUSE is not at all averse to dealing with company-dominated unions. The company has a contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, at its local plant in Beaver, Pa. The kind of relations which exist between this union and the company is best indicated by the following letter

"TO ALL HOURLY PAID EMPLOYEES:

"On Friday, Sept. 30, 15 employees in Section D-2 engaged in a walkout in violation of the contract which exists between the IBEW and the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

"As a result of this grave violation of contract, management and the union have engaged in negotiations and hereby issue this joint statement of policy.

"In the event of any future walkouts in violation of contractual agreements between the IBEW and Westinghouse the following action will be taken:

"1. No meeting between union and management representatives will be held to attempt to settle any dispute while the walkout continues.

"2. Disciplinary action, which may range from furlough to discharge at the option of management, will be taken with respect to those employees who engage in such a walkout.

"This policy shall be effective immediately and this notice shall be considered as official notification to all employees."

The letter was jointly signed by the president of the AFL local union and the company's manager of industrial relations. Any comment on this letter would be completely superfluous.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the new Carey-Block outfit, the IEU-CIO, will continue to give its full cooperation to the electrical corporations in their union-busting drive against the UE.

The crucial issue now becomes: complete unity of ALL workers in every department and division in every plant to defeat these company attacks OR ELSE the complete destruction of union conditions and militant trade unionism throughout the electrical industry.

## Transit Men, Riders Pay For PTC Christmas Bonanza

PHILADELPHIA.—A \$650,000 Christmas gift has been taken by the Philadelphia Transportation Co. from its workers. This is the tidy sum PTC is making on its reduction of the work week for extra men from six to five days. At the same time, the PTC is not sharing its Christmas cheer with the car riders. For the riders are being subjected to the worst service since the last depression, at the highest fare in local history.

Veteran PTC workers have figured out that the PTC is making over half their \$650,000 Xmas steal through the recent "share-the-unemployment" compromise.

The company averted a strike threat by agreeing not to lay off 400 extra men. Instead, the work week was cut down from six to five days for all 1,330 extra men.

INCLUDING OVERTIME savings, PTC workers say this settlement netted the company \$650,000, whereas the 400 lay offs would

have saved them about \$300,000. While the PTC workers feel this in their pay envelopes, the riding public is feeling it in its feet. For transit service is declining.

Furthermore, rank and file workers warn that all PTC workers may now be put on a five-day week.

That would mean not only a further drastic pay cut for transport workers, but further reductions in service.

Only the banking magnates who control the PTC are safe in the squeeze play. Both their salaries and dividends continue high.

### CRC Appeals Salis Case to High Court

PITTSBURGH.—The case of Bernard Salis, a McKeesport Worker, arrested for distributing leaflets at the National Tube Co. plant Sept. 20, is being appealed to the State Superior Court by the Civil Rights Congress.

The American Civil Liberties Union is supporting the appeal.

The leaflets Salis distributed were issued by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania and attacked the recommendations of the Steel Fact-Finding Board under the head: "YOU CAN'T EAT A SELLOUT."

## The Worker

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